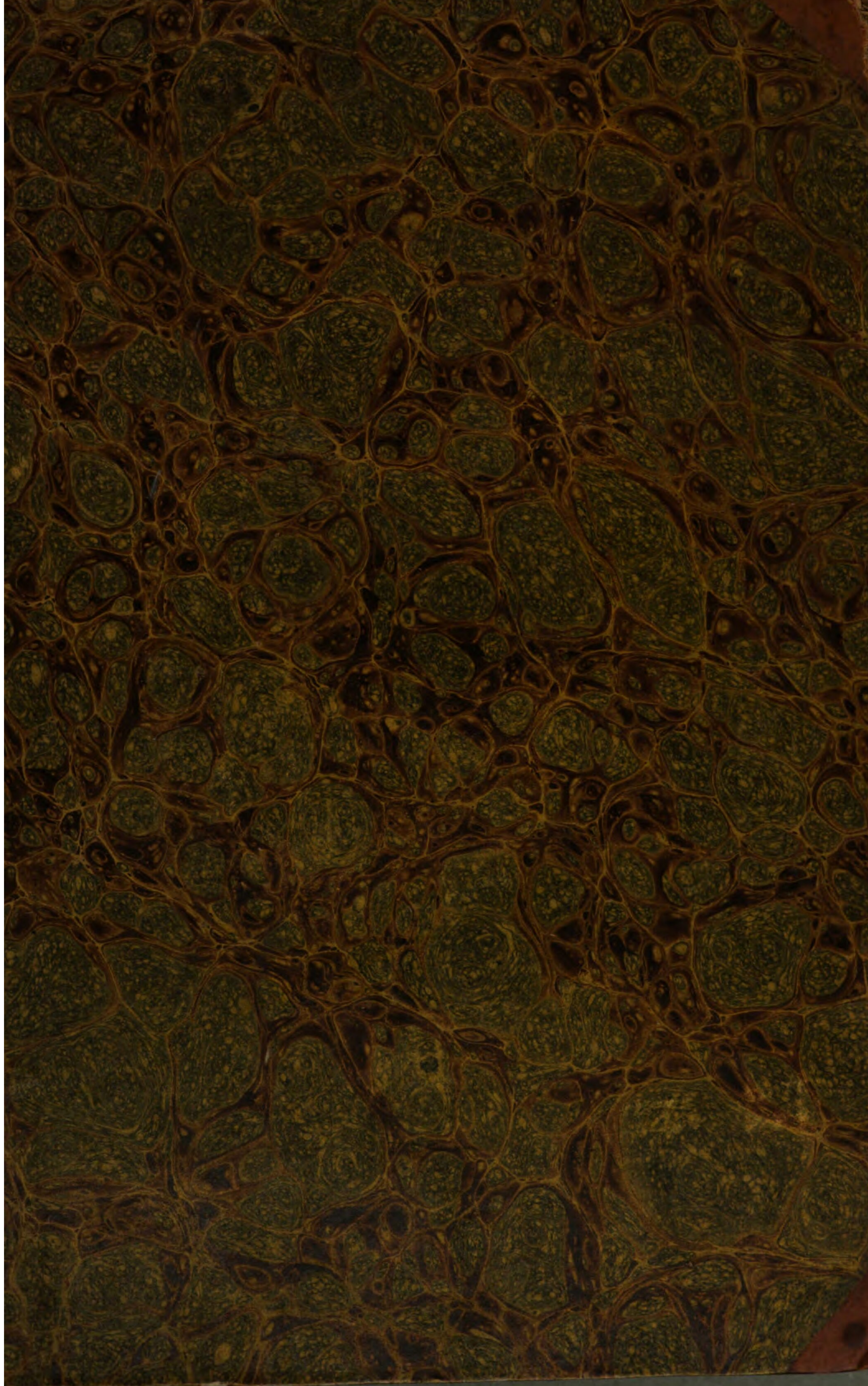
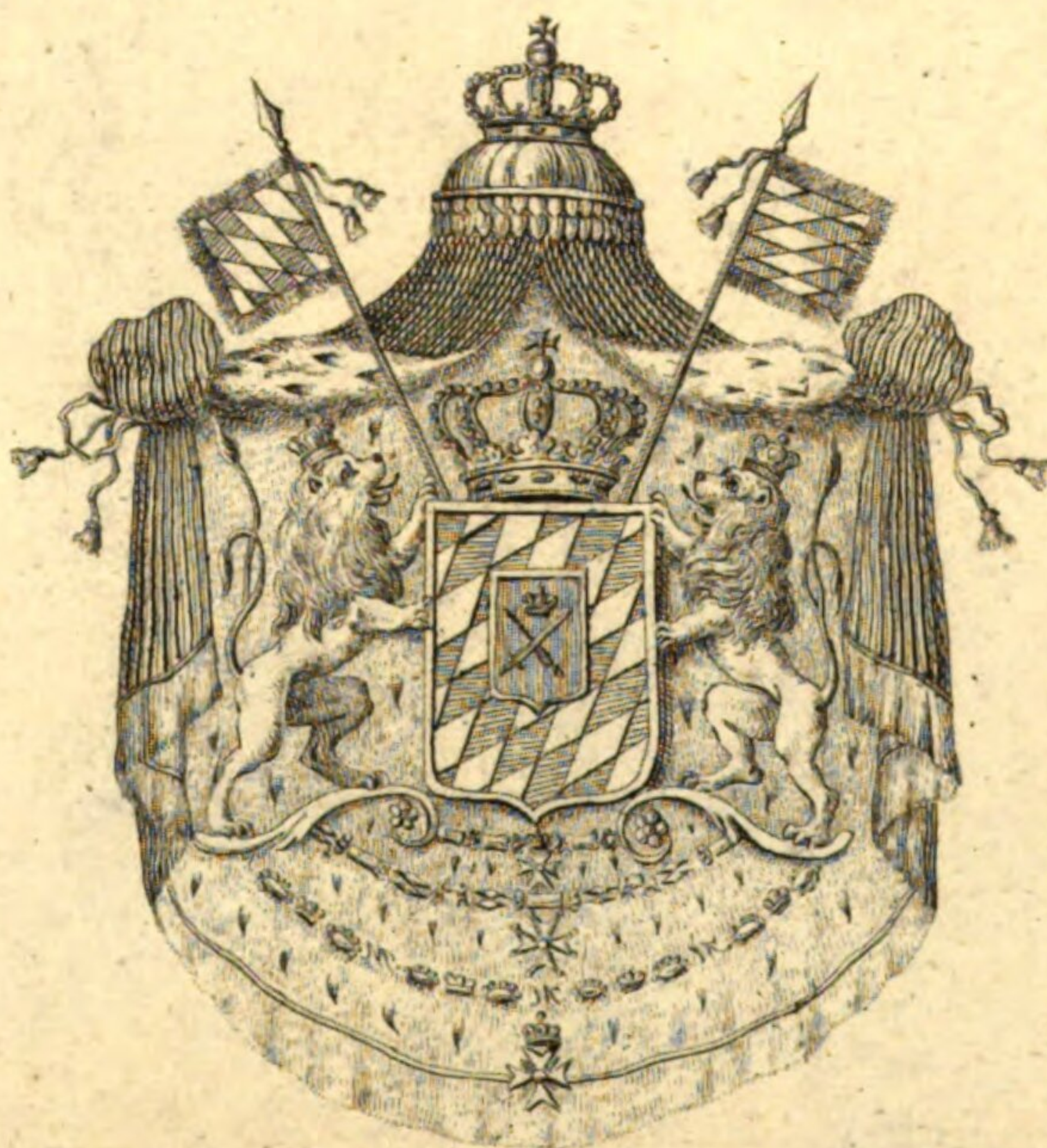




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REIGN OF KING WILLIAM THE FIRST

TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1174

CITY, CATHEDRAL, AND PARISH

OLD AND NEW



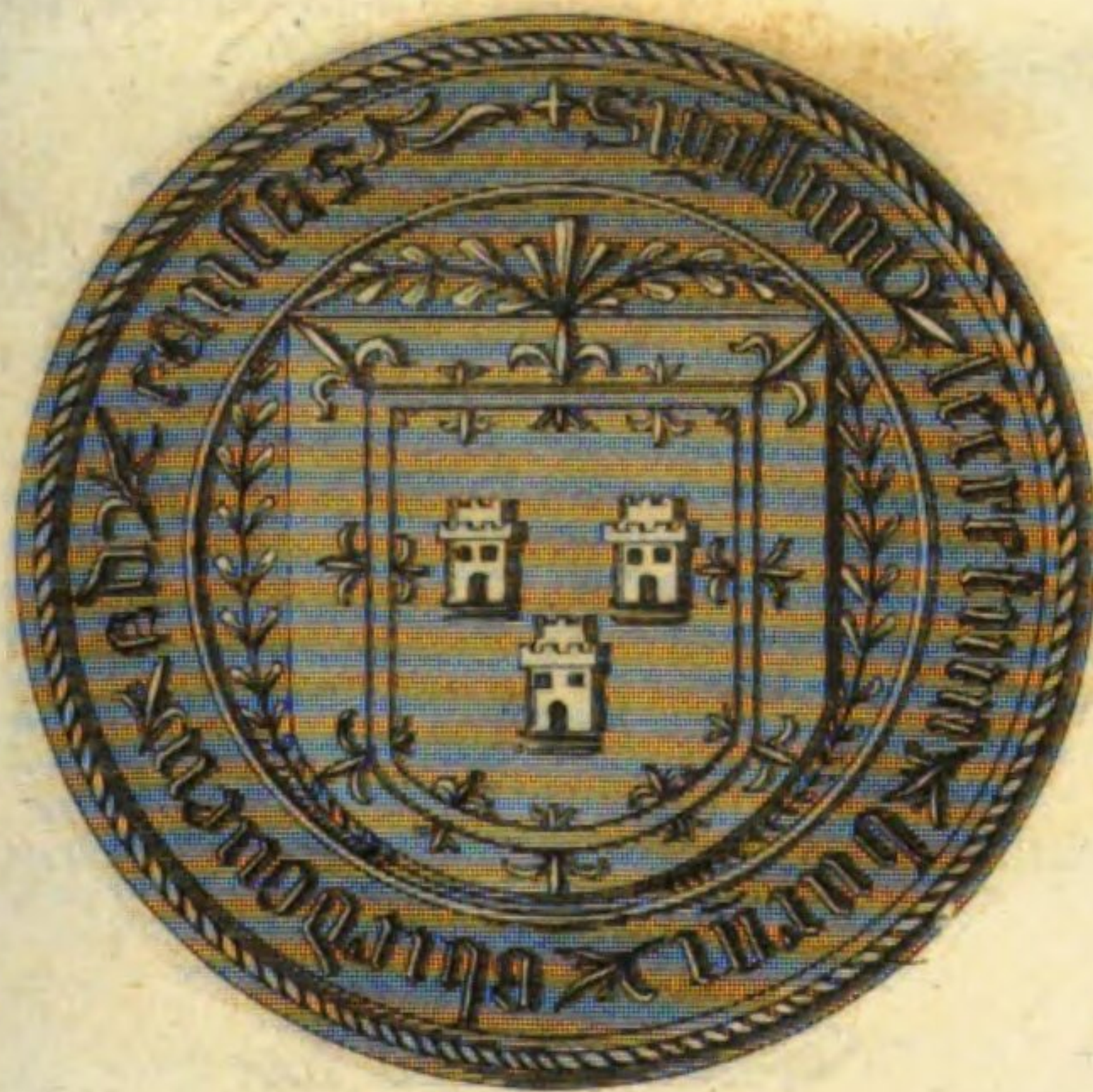
ANNALS
OF
ABERDEEN,

FROM THE
REIGN OF KING WILLIAM THE LION,

TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1818;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
CITY, CATHEDRAL, AND UNIVERSITY
OF
OLD ABERDEEN.

VOL. II.



BY WILLIAM KENNEDY ESQ^r ADVOCATE,
ABERDEEN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR A. BROWN AND CO. ABERDEEN;
W. BLACKWOOD, EDINBURGH; AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, LONDON.

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1818.



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# ANNALS

OF

## ABERDEEN.

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### BOOK II.

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#### CHAPTER III.

*Of Saint Nicholas Church, and Quire, in ancient and modern times—  
Chapel of Saint Katharine, &c.—Chapel of Saint Ninian—Chapel  
of Saint Clement, (Futtie,) &c.—and Grey Friars' Church.*

#### CHURCH OF SAINT NICHOLAS.

THE town of Aberdeen was originally comprehended in one parish, distinguished by the name of Saint Nicholas. The church was dedicated to that Saint,\* who was also patron of the borough. This was the earliest ecclesiastical establishment of the place, and the only one in it at the epocha of the Reformation. The period of its  
VOL. II. A foundation

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\* St. Nicholas was Bishop of Myra, a city in Lycia, a province in Asia Minor; he lived about the beginning of the fourth century, and, during the persecution of Licinius, the Roman emperor, was sent into banishment; but, after the death of that tyrant, he revisited his diocese, and threw out all the idols which he found in it. He is said to have assisted at the general council of Nice, where he strenuously opposed the Arians. He was famous among mariners, of whom he was the patron, for his miracles and apparitions by sea. His anniversary was commemorated on the 6th of December, with much festivity, by the citizens of Aberdeen, in the age of popery. In 1505, John Arthur, burgess, presented to the college and chaplains six volumes of Nicholas' works, for which a suffrage of thirty masses was to be celebrated for his soul, yearly, at the festival of Saint Bartholomew, the apostle.—[*Cartulary of St. Nicholas Church*, f. 31.]



foundation being very remote, cannot be ascertained; but the church was of considerable antiquity, and seemed to have been in a flourishing state in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries; which circumstance is confirmed by various records. It seems, however, to have been gradually declining, in its splendour and importance, towards the dawn of the Reformation.

The bishop of Aberdeen was parson of the parish, and titular of its tithes, both parsonage and vicarage, as well as of the tithes of certain salmon fishings of the rivers Dee and Don. The parsonage must have been very scanty indeed, for the only lands within the parish were, the crofts belonging to the several monasteries established in the town, the borough roods, and some other patches of ground, of small consideration.

The vicar was the next dignitary of this church. John de Kyn-gorne, the first ecclesiastic who filled that office, was instituted to the vicarage, about the year 1342, by Bishop Alexander of Kynyn-mounde, the first of that name, who succeeded to the episcopal see of Aberdeen in the year 1329.\* The vicar of Saint Nicholas was generally the sixth prebendary of the cathedral; but it appears, from the cartulary of the church, that, on some occasions, a prebendary of another cathedral had been preferred to that dignity; for we find, in the year 1519, that John Dingwall, prothonotary and archdeacon of Caithness, filled the office of vicar of Aberdeen.† The officiating members of the church were the curate and chaplains, who performed divine service in it, and celebrated masses at the several chantry altars,

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\* At this period, there was no metropolitan church, or any building which merited the name of a cathedral, belonging to the diocese. Bishop Alexander of Kynynmounde, who occasionally resided at Mortlach, Rain, and Fetterneir, had fixed his principal residence at Kirktown of Seaton, in the parish of Saint Machar, about a mile distant from Aberdeen, where there was a small church, dedicated to Saint Macarius, and where he erected a lodging, afterwards dignified with the name of the bishop's palace. One of his successors, of the same name, commenced the erection of a cathedral only about the year 1357, on the site of the old church, which was demolished.† Hence this place, having become the seat of the bishop, was distinguished as the city of Aberdeen, and, in subsequent ages, was known by the name of *Old Aberdeen*.

† Cartulary, f. v. 105.

† Boetius de Vit. Epis. Abred. f. 6, 7, 8.—Spottiswood, p. 102.



tars, which were appropriated to services of devotion, according to the custom of the times. Some of these chaplains held their appointments during life; others of them were only temporary priests. All these, with the vicar, formed an ecclesiastical college, which was constituted by certain statutes,\* enacted by Bishop Ingeram Lindesay, who succeeded to the episcopal see of Aberdeen in the year 1441; and afterwards confirmed by Bishop Thomas Spens, his successor.

A 2

\* “ Informatio tradita capellanis de Aberdene circa divinū cultum et eorum admīstrationem per Ingeramū Lindesay, Ep̄m Aberdoneñ, ac eciā p Thomā Spens Ep̄m confirmat, (circa A.D. 1441.)

“ In primis, q̄ omī die Sabati omnes capellani tam conducticii q̄ fundati qui dinā celebrant in ecclesia de Aberdene unacum vicario capellano parrochiali hora nona vel circa simul q̄ veniāt in capto eiusdem ecclīe et ibi statuāt per modum tabule per ebdomidā et precipue pro festis contingentib⁹ infra eandem de singulis mīstr̄e pro singulis officiis et mīstrationib⁹ fiendis unicuiq̄ intantur officiū sibi limitatū ut aliquā possint excusationē pretendere. Et q̄ in ecclīā nullus occurrat defectus circa mīstrationem fiendam.

“ Item in diebus dīncis et festiuis quando seruiciū in ecclesia sit faciendū cum nota siue in matutinis magna missa vel vespis omēs capellani intrent chorum cum superpelliciis mūdīs propter honorē Dei et ecclesie. Item q̄ sacrista et clerici parrochiales intersint ibi cum aliis qui in singulis amīstrationib⁹ tam in ecclesia q̄ circa pulsum campanarum iuxta ordinationē capituli se exerceant. Item q̄ omīa ista ordinētur principaliter iuxta auisiamētum vicarii curati et aliorum seniorum de ecclesia. Item q̄ deficientis circa huiusmodi puniantur et corrigantur secundū discretōm et arbitriū vicarii et curati cum consilio seniorum qui duxint ad hoc vocandos. Et si aliqua gravia occurrant referant officiali nro et nobis pro ut finit oportunū.

“ Item q̄ si q̄ debate vel confuērsie oriantur inter aliquos capellanos q̄ per mediū pmissorum reformētur et emendentur. Et q̄ nullus ab eorū defmiatione valeat se subtrahe. Item q̄ secundū auisiamētum maiorū et seniorū prenōiatorum statuātur aliq̄ collectores q̄itum ad omīa q̄mīa occurrēcia circa quascunq̄ missas peculiares ex quibuscunq̄ relictis vel deputatis circa q̄cunq̄ funeralia aut exeqas et q̄ omīa illa equaliter distribuunt illis precise qui intant in officiis dīnis et nulli alteri.

“ Item q̄ omnes capellani qui ex aliqua fundatione hnt suū sustentamētū in dicta ecclīa compellantur per oēm censurā ecclīasticā ad subeundū onus dīni cultus et seruitii circa omīa pmissa.

“ Item si qui ex capellanis conductitiis vel ex se vel ex instigatione dñorum suorū eos conductiū ad pmissa onera subeūda uoluerint consentire pp̄ honorem ecclesie et augmētacionem cultus diuini q̄ simpliciter suspendāt² ab ingressa chori tempoī quo celebrantur dinā sblempniter in eodem etiam a perceptione quoruncunq̄ cōuni superuēiciā ex miss⁹ funeralib⁹ vel exequiis aut aliis quibuscunq̄. Item si contingat q̄ aliquis sc̄ptus ad aliquid seruicm ex aliqua causa rationabili infirmitatis vel ats dictum officiū poterat nuēs pro tempe q̄mode adimplere q̄ alius quicunq̄ capellanus pns pro tempore ad mandatum vicarii vel capellani parrochialis defectum absentis pro tunc supleat pro suplemēto juxta arbitriū predictorū et sc̄dm antiquā consuetudinē in ecclīā inibi obseruata certum quid recipiat. Et de q̄mīa contingē absentem. Et ne varietur sub incerto supleti defectum in officio Diaconi vel cantoris pro qualib⁹ hora recipiat denm.”



successor. The curate was president of the college, in the absence of the vicar.

In the year 1491, there were the curate, and twenty-two chaplains and clerks, belonging to the church, who, for the better government of the members of the college, in their respective ministerial departments, and for settling their several interests in their temporalities, established certain rules and regulations, which were sanctioned and confirmed by Bishop William Elphinston.\* In the year

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\* "Thir aks, constitutionis, and statuts, under writen, was maide and ordanit in ye suppleinge, augmenting and uphalden of Godd's service, be ye curat and chaplains of ye haill college of Aberdene underwriten, ye sext day of October, the zer of God 1491.

"In ye first, it is statut and ordanit, yat ilk ane chaplane being in office, and writen yarto, yat is to say, abdomitar, dekin, or chantor, for ye oulk, als oft as he falzeis in execution of his office, for every hour he sal pay 1 d. quhilk sal be given to him yat supplies that falt, als oft 1 d.

"Item, yat ilk ane chaplane, writen to ye holy blude mess, mess in lentrin or uȳr mess, to be said for saulis, falzeande in ye doinge of thame, shall pay 1111 d. to ye supplear.

"Item, yat ale chaplanes, being written yair turne, suppos yai be not in office, and yai be absent fra ale hours ye haill day, without ane necessary causs, and leif askit and optenit of ye president, sal pay 1 ob.

"Item, yat ale chaplanes, written yair turne, and absent ye haill oulk fra ale hours, sal be secludit fra ale commons accidence for ane zere, bot gif yai be sike in yair personis, or occupeit in secret erands, and leif askit and optenit of ye president.

"Item, yat ale chaplanes yat are absent fra solempt processions in solempnit fests, sal pay 1 d. unforgiven, and yat yai use not to say messes in tyme of processions and offerands.

"Item, yat ye segirstane sale keip his hours in ringyne of bellis yat is limited to him, be ye sicht of ye chapter, under ye payne of puttyne in ye stokks.

"Item, yat nay chaplane knole ye bell to cause ye segirstane to ringe, bot at ye hour ordanit be ye chapter.

"Item, yat nay chaplane of ye college, nor utwith, sale have ye queyre buks out of ye queyre, under ye payne of 1 d. als oft as yai falt yairin.

"Item, ye haill chaptour sale choiss ane writar, quhilk sal be suorne to writ ye falts, and present yame every Setterday befor ye chaptor; and ye collectour sal resave yame, and make compt of yame, at ye quarter of the zer's end.

"Item, pat nay chaplane pass out of ye queyre fra ye beginning til ye endinge of hour messes, matyngs, and evin sangs, and specialy fra ye mess of ye holy blude, without lief askit of ye president or ye vicar, and, falzeing of him, ye curat, and, in his absence, ye collector.

"Item, yat nayne halde talk in ye queyre, in tyme of ye hour, under ye payne yat he may incur and he war absent fra yat houre.

"Item,



year 1508, the chaplains, clerks, and singers, had become more numerous than what the service of the church required, although the erection of the quire had, by this time, been accomplished; and, therefore, the

---

“ Item yat nayne rede legends bot at commande of ye president, bot gif thai be limited in ye chapter obefore.

“ Item, ye chaplanes utwith ye college shall decore ye queir in their habits one haly dais, under ye payne contenit in ye table.

“ Item, all chaplanes of the college sal cum, every Settirday, to ye chaptor, and her his office assignit to him, yat he allege nay excousatione, under ye payne of iii d.

“ Item, ye clerkes sal not be absent, in tyme of ye hour, withouten leyf askit and optenit of ye president.

“ Item, quhay yat cumis not to ye first legende of ix lessonis, and to ye forde psalme of iii letters, and to ye forde psalme of ye nocturne, and to ye first legende of ye dirige, and to ye epistle of ye mess, salbe reput absent fra yat heure.

“ Item, quhasaever be dekin in office for ye oulke sale have ye samyn office at ye saules messes.

“ Item, yat nay chaplane of the college purches, singulary, ony service, yat may redounde to ye profit of ye haill college, under ye payne of deprivation.

“ Item, al chaplanes yat kepis not ye seculorum and tune gevin yame be ye chantor, executor of ye office or psalm, for ye tyme, sal decist, under ye payne of an Ingliss penny, unforgevin.

“ Item, yat nane presume to ask wage and pament for saule messes, or processionis, bot thai yat are warnit be ye collectour.

“ Item, nay mess sal be singit, without xii personis and ye priest yat sings ye mess.

“ Item, it is statut & ordanit, for ye uphaldin of Godd's service, that nay persone sal be resavit in ye college for nay request, bot gif he be ane chorister & playne sangst<sup>2</sup> yat cane singe anthems, responsors, &c.

“ Item, thar sal nay chaplane, be request of ony man, spiritual or temporale, be resavit in ye college; and als ony chaplane, be himself or his frends, or party, doings hinderings or skathe to ye college, & brethren of it, sal not have interest, nor be resavit in it.

“ Item, thar sal be zeirly ane general anniversary done perpetually be ye college, for ye brethren of ye college yat ar decessit, one this wyss; ye placebo and dirige one Monday efter our glorious patrone Saint Nicholass beis borne, and ye song and mess, with note, one ye morne yair eftuar, at Saint Nicholass altar; and trigintal of said mess in ye oulk following. Ilka chaplane ane mess, pro confratribus nostris sacerdotibus defunctis, antecessoribus et successoribus, parentibus, benefactoribus, et omnibus fidelibus defunctis, with commendation following.

“ Item, one Wedinsday thereafter, yar sal be zeirly ane general anniversary perpetually done pro confratribus collegii nomine, with ane songe mess of ye haly gost at Saint Nicholass altar, togidder with haill trigintal of said mess of the haly gost following.

“ Item, yat quhat chaplane of ye college happen to decess, gif he has nay guds of his awne to bring him furthe, and do his exequies, ye college sal bringe him furth one yar expenses, and do his



number was restricted to sixteen, in consequence of an act and order of that bishop, which afterwards received the concurrence of all the succeeding prelates, previous to the Reformation.\* In the year 1519,

exequies as effers. And als thai sal bringe furth seculars resavit in yair confraternity, on ye expenss yat has not of thair aune to bring yam furth.

Nomina Capellanorum Collegii, A.D. 1491.

|                                               |                                        |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> David Waus, vicarius de Banff | Magister Willielmus Colisone           | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Matheus Nicholsonsone |
| Magister Alexander Fyf                        | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Alexander Club         | Magister Alexander Byssat             |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Andreas Thome                 | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Alexander Gray         | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Andreas Gray          |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Andreas Henrici               | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Robertus Leis          | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Andreas Thome         |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Johannes Strachin             | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Willielmus Murison     | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Johannes Litstar      |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Johannes Stirling             | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Johannes Prat          | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Robertus Sprout       |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Johannes Nachty               | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Willielmus Cruickshank | Dñ <sup>r</sup> Ingeramus Bannerman   |
| Dñ <sup>r</sup> Thomas Gleny                  |                                        |                                       |

“ Item, it is statut and ordanit, yat ilka collector sal pay the chaplanes of ye Whitsunday term be Lambas next tharafter, and ye Martinmas term be Zule immediate tharafter, of al fermes and annual rents concerning thame, being infest to ye haill college.

“ Item, it is statut and ordanit, be ye haill college, yat ilk ane zer, one Sattirday, aucht dais be for the fest of Saint Michael ye archangell, ye generale collectour of ye said college sal mak his full compt, reckoning, and pament to ye chaplanes of ye college, of all things, both of properteis and accidents, pertening to thame, of ye haill zer, immediate gangand obefor, yat he josit the office of collector. And his said compt, reking, and pament being lelely and treulie gevin, herd, and understandin, be certane of mast famouss and best of discrecion of ye college, or be ye haill college, he sal ourgif his office of collectour, and ane new collectour sal be chosin to excerss ye said office for ane zer, and say furtht zerlie, ilka zer, for ye commone proffit of ye haill college; and nay mane sal joyss yat office bot for ane zer fra yat ilka may know the lands annual rents infest to the college.

“ The second day of ye month of December, 1508, for the honour of God and haly kirk, and pleasure and uphalden of divine service, according to the auld statutes and constitutions of halie kirk, it was statut and ordanit, be ye curate and haill chaplains, yat nay manner of persons, priests, clerks, sangsters, nor others, cum within ye queir, without yar habits, under the pane after following; yat is to say, ilka priest, ye first tyme of payment, of 11 d. ilka clerk, 1 d.; the second tyme, ilka priest, 1111 d. and ilka clerk, 11 d. an say furth; ye thrid tyme, to be secludit from yair commons, in tyme of God's service.”

\* Statut p sexdecem capellanis in collegio beati Nicholaii facta per venerendum in Cristo p̄rem Willm̄ Elphinston, Epm Aberdoneñ in suo generi capitulo.

“ In the generall chaptō<sup>2</sup> of ane Reverend Fadir in God Wilzeame, Bischop of Aberden, halden w̄in ye cathedrall kirk of the samyne, one Wedinsday in the penthecost owk, next after the Synod, in A.D. 1508, It was statut and ordanit, and for perpetuall act rattifeit and approvit, be ye said Reverend Fadir, and with ye express consent and assent of the brethir choristaris and chaplains of Saint Nicholace kirk of Aberdene, efter following, That it sal be haldin yat, in all tymes to cum, yat yar sal be in ye said colleg bot ye nowmē of sixtene bredir singars and abill men, to ye uphale



1519, a new code of laws and regulations, for the members of the college, appears to have been established by the vicar, with their consent, and with the approbation and concurrence of Alexander Hay, canon and commissary general of Aberdeen.\*

This

of devin service, and nay may. And atō<sup>2</sup> ye breidir under w<sup>1</sup> in has takin ye charg upone thame for yar tyme, be yar greit Aithes maid afor ye said Revēnd Fadir, to heip, o<sup>1</sup>tinew, and uphald ye said devin service in tyme to cum; and als, yat nā be ressavit ī ye said colleg abuf ye said nowm<sup>2</sup> of sextene breidr, bot gif sa beis ane brod deceiss, yane ane uther convēient singar and choristar be chosin be ye consent of the haill bred, in ye steid of him yat deceisis, and sicklik of may p<sup>1</sup>t happinis to deceiss. And yat yar be nocht ressavit ī ye said cūpany, nay māne of persone, at ye requeist of chanon nor seculā man, ī tyme to cum, bot gif it be to ye completing of ye nowm<sup>2</sup> forsaid, and abill y<sup>2</sup> to fundin be ye said breidir. And yat yar be ane falt buk maid, to be kepit be ye ebdomidar ad instar ecclie cathederalis, to not all faltis, absentis fra houris, and tablit service, and of yame p<sup>1</sup>t obf<sup>1</sup>vis nō<sup>2</sup> yar ceremoneys ī tyme of devin sēvice, to be notit at ye ouk's end, and compt and reking tane p<sup>2</sup>of. And also p<sup>2</sup> nay cōmonds be distrubit nor gevin but allanlie to yame p<sup>2</sup> obf<sup>1</sup>vis and kepis yar sēvice affixit to yame. And als, ye said Revēnd Fadir rateiff and approvit ye statuts and actis maid abefoir be umquhill ane gud memō<sup>2</sup> Bischope Thomas Spens, and ye acts maid be ye auld breidir of gud mynd, for ye gud of Goddis service, afor yis p<sup>1</sup>nt statut. And yis statut subsēvit w<sup>2</sup> ye said Revēnd Fadir, and ye hands of ye said breidir p<sup>2</sup> has takin ye said charg aponn yame."

Willm<sup>9</sup> Aūd

Ale<sup>x</sup> Aberd

Ego Gavi<sup>n</sup> Aūdōnē E<sup>p</sup> appbo p<sup>1</sup>missa

W<sup>9</sup> E<sup>p</sup> Aūdōnē appbo p<sup>1</sup>missa

Ego W. E<sup>p</sup> Aūdōnē moder<sup>n</sup>s appbo p<sup>1</sup>missa

Thō<sup>9</sup> Chawmers, curat<sup>9</sup> de Aūd mā p<sup>1</sup>pa

Ma<sup>g</sup> David Menzies

D<sup>n</sup> David Waus, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> David Leys, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> Johannes M<sup>r</sup>ay, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> Johannes Fyfe, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

Magister R. Mason, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> Thomas Huie, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> Matheus Coup, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

D<sup>n</sup> Wilhelm<sup>9</sup> Coup, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

Magister W<sup>i</sup>l<sup>i</sup>lm<sup>9</sup> Philipsonn, manu p<sup>1</sup>pa

[Cartulary, f. 104.]

\* "Actū decimo quarto die Mensis Julii, anno dñi millēmo quīmo decimo nono.

"Quo die Reverendus dominus ma<sup>g</sup>r Johannes Dinguele, sedis ap<sup>1</sup>lice prothonorius Archidiaconus Cathēnē, &c. ac Vicarius ppetuus ecclie bti Nicolai de Abirdēn volēn per omnia et ex intimis effectans ut diuinū officiū ad cultum laudē venerāonē et honorē omipoten Dei et bti Nicolai dte ecclie patroni in ipa ecclia deuote et caritative celebretur et p<sup>1</sup>cantetur, ac desiderans aliquos mores inter capnos et ministros chori prefate ecclie reformari venē et egregm virū ma<sup>g</sup>rm Alexandm Hay canonicū ac commissariū generalē Abirdonē humiliter cum instancia requisiiuit q<sup>1</sup>tus ipse auc<sup>1</sup>e ordinaria quod statuta p prefatū vicariū et capnos, chori andti unanimi consensu condita confirmaret et ead certa pena vallare quorūquid statuto<sup>r</sup> tenores sequuntur tales.

"In primis, prefati dñs vicarius et capni subscripti ordinaurint et statuerūt ut deinceps capellani infra dñm chorū tempe divinorū attente attendant ad divinū servicū celebrand seu cantand et nō



This ecclesiastical institution, during the age of popery, continued to be a collegiate charge, and was supported by the administrators

inuicem confabulent. Et si aliquis in hoc culpabilis reus fuerit et notetur si sibi adiungatur ut dicat anteq̃ removeat se de ecclia nisi infirmitate astrictus fuerit unū nocturnū psalterii dominici.

“ Item q̃ nullus tempe diuinorū chorum sine habitu deceñ et clericali ingrediatur sub pena quatuor denariorū.

“ Item q̃ singuli capni prefati chori ministri quot̃ sabbato matutinis finitis statim simul conueniāt in cāo dñe ecclie ad audien tabulam legi defectus punire et alia conseruen commodū et honestatem dñe ecclie pro preseptimana futura prouideri determinari et concludi sub pena duodecem denariorū in curatū et quatuor denariorū in quot̃ capnū et unius denarii in quot̃ puerū pro tempe exñtem.

“ Item q̃ quot̃ sāt in calo eligantur et constituūt duo cantores qui hebunt regimen chori pro illa abdomita qui fideliter sintos defectus contingen t̃pe diuinorū notabunt in illos in cālo et sabbat̃ pandant seu referant et quilibet cantor pro parte seu latere suo notabit defectus et similiter eligant̃ administri chori pro septimana futura necessarii.

“ Item q̃ dicti capni absen pro tempe et ip̃orum quilibet excepta infirmitatis causa deputent et quilibet ip̃orum deputet cantor̃ sufficien pro se atquin reputabitur pro absente.

“ Item si qui capni seu capnus tempe diuinorū ex chorū exeant seu quouis eorū exeat licencia minime petita aut obtenta, et nō statim revertatur nisi infirmitate impediatur reputen et quot̃ eorum reputetur, pro absente.

“ Item si aliquē dictorū capnorū rixari t̃pe diuinorū contingat et in hoc notatus fuerit pro quolibet defectu satisfaciat duos solid̃ cōmunie applicandos, et id fiet si rixent in cōuentū laicorū.

“ Item q̃ clerici absentes a qualibet hora maiori et simili defectu satisfaciant pro quolibet tali unū denariū, et in aliis satisficient et punientur s̃m considerāonem dilecti.

“ Item q̃ nullus capnus in prefata ecclia diuina celebratiā missam tempe magne misse seu predi- cāonis sub penis perjurii et satisfactionis duodecem denariorū de cōmuniis et acciden suis sine remissione leuand. Er q̃ nullus a missis de requie fundatis seu fundandis in pfata ecclia se remoueat usq̃ finiē misse, et q̃ simul cantent debita seruicia et ebdomadarii respondeant nisi petita et obtenta licencia sub amissionis cōmunie illius misse ceteris capnis debite seruieñ applicandis.

“ Item quia egre ferend est q̃ quid dñe ecclie capni secreta et ea que s̃ta sunt in caplo inter dtos capnos aliis ibidem nō cōtibus pandunt et reuelant eciam aliis capnis et laic̃ ex quibus ecclesiastici multiplicarē vel . . . . et ea que ad rem publicam et utilitatem ecclie minime pficere queant iō statutū et ordinatū est q̃ si qui talia ppetrare notetur ab om̃ibus et s̃ñlis cōmuniis et acceden suis aliis capnis applicand et ingressū cāli et auditū secretorū ejusd per annū proxime sequen sine . . . . si- militer statutū et ordinatū est q̃ nullus clericus inferioris ordinibus minime constitutus sedilia principalia dñi chori intrare presumat sed sedilia anteriora dicti chori pro pueris ordinata tempore diuinorū occupet subpena solutionis unius denarii sine remissione pro quot̃ vice soluend.

“ Quequid statuta tanq̃ rōni cōsona ad laud Dei et b̃ti Nicholai simul sonancia idem dominus commissarius auctō ordinaria approbavit affirmavit et ratificavit adiiciendo penā ut singuli capni et alii prefate ecclie ministri futuris tempibus inuolabiter ea omnia et singula obseruent et quilibet



trators of the town, and by the people, who made the curate and chaplains many pious donations, to which they seemed to have been actuated by religious motives. The magistrates and town council were patrons of most of the chantries; many of the citizens had their peculiar altars, dedicated to particular Saints, to which they largely contributed; and the fabric of the church was supported by taxes upon the community at large.

William de Turine, Stephen de Manuel, and Bartholomew de Eglisham, presented to the church, in the year 1340, the principal and largest image of Saint Nicholas, which was placed over the centre of the high altar; and, in the same year, Radulphus Voket, burgess of Aberdeen, painted of new the image of the Saint, which had been placed on the south side of that altar, since the original foundation of the church.\*

In the year 1351, William de Leith, provost of Aberdeen, presented to the church a magnificent donation of two large bells, the one called *Laurence*, and the other *Maria*, which he purchased, at his own expense. In ancient times, the former bell was never allowed to be rung or tolled, but on the occasion of the anniversaries of the deaths of *Fyfe*, *Roull*, and *Davidson*, who were eminently distinguished as three successive chief magistrates† of the town. The same benevolent donor, on his being elected alderman,‡ commenced the erection of

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of

eorum obseruet sub penis in eis contentis et suspensionis a diuinorū celebrāone in p̄bros et ex-  
cōmunicāonis maiōr in laicos seu inferiores," &c.

Robertus Mason

Dñs Johānes Cumyng

Dñs Thomas Red

Dñs Johānes Mar

Dñs Thomas Orym

Mr. Wißmus Philipsonn

David Nicholsons

Wißms Cowp

Dñs Johānes Fyfe

Johānes Waus

Alex. Hay

Johannes Dingwall

Thomas Chawm̄r, Curatus

David Waus

Dñs Johannes Mūray

Dñs Andreas Cowp.

[Cartulary, f. 105.]

\* Cartulary, f. 4.

† Kirk and Bridge Accounts, August, 1592.

‡ Provost Leith was interred in Drum's Aisle, where a horizontal stone distinguishes the place of his sepulture. On the wall there is placed, over it, a stone, with certain figures, and an inscription, which have been so defaced by time, that it is now impossible to discover their design. Tradition reports, that he had killed Catanach, one of the baillies, in a quarrel, at Barkmill, on the west side of the town, where a cairn remained for ages, pointing out the place where the body was buried.



of the choir, or aisle, on the south side of the nave of the church, extending from Saint Leonard's altar to the west end thereof; towards the expense of which he contributed L.40; and for defraying the charge of erecting the north aisle, on the same plan, he bequeathed, by his testament, the sum of L.40 more.\*

In the year 1437, the magistrates and council allowed an yearly salary of L.1 6s. 8d. to the organist† of the church; and, in the year 1485, for defraying the expense of constructing new organs, a tax was imposed by the council and community, on all sheep and swine brought into the town for sale.§ In the year 1518, John Cuming was appointed, by the magistrates, chorister and organist, with an allowance, from Saint Nicholas' *bread silver*, of eight-pence, every Sunday, and every principal feast day, for his services.||

In the year 1449, a tax was imposed, under the authority of an act of the council and community, of four groats on each sack of wool,

As an expiation for the crime, he presented to the church the bell called *Laurence*, which is four feet in diameter at the mouth, pretty thick, and three feet and an half high. It bears the following inscription around the rim:—

“Soli Deo gloria—Michael Burgerhays me fecit, Anno Domini 1634.

“En Ego Campana, sonitu non laudo profana

“Laudo Creatorem tonitu depello timorem,

“Defunctos plango sonitu solemnina pango,

“Laurentius ecce vocor jubelanti moveo.

“A.D. 1351.—Wilhelmus Leyth, Præf. Aberdonensis, hanc campanam Sancti Nicholai ecclesiæ Abred. donavit, ejus deinceps campanæ rima fissa communitatis sumptibus reparata fuit.

“Anno 1634.—Do. Paulo Menezie, a Kinmundi, milite præposito.” ‡

\* Cartulary, f. 5.

† According to our historians, organs, and, of course, the establishment of a choral service of sacred music, was first introduced into the Scottish church by King James I. on his return from England, in the year 1424.

§ Council Register, vol. vi. p. 176.

|| Ibid. vol. x. p. 8. 27.

‡ In the year 1632, the bell, being rent by some accident, was sent to Flanders, to be recast. It was returned, two years afterwards, complete, the charge of recasting and new stocking, including freight, being L.1294 17s. Scottish money, reckoning dollar for dollar. Sometime afterwards, the prayer bell, *Maria*, met with a similar accident, was sent to Middleburg, where it was recast, and, being returned, remains with the large bell, in the steeple of the church, at the present time.



wool, four groats on each bag of skins, and one groat on each barrel of goods, and on each dacker of hides, for defraying the charge of the repairs of the church. In the subsequent year, the dean of guild, in name of the community, presented to the curate and other chaplains the great eucharist of silver, made by David Theman, goldsmith; for which he had furnished eighty-three ounces of silver, and paid four pounds, in part of the workmanship.\*

From an early period, there had been appropriated to the support of this religious establishment a certain portion of the salmon caught in the rivers on Sundays, called *holydays fish*, and a small branch of revenue arising from the importation of wheat, and other grain, and of salt, being one in the hundred of the measure, denominated *Saint Nicholas' met*. These, in ancient times, generally produced about eight or ten merks yearly to the church.†

In the year 1477, Walter Young, chaplain, was appointed, by the magistrates and council, to perform divine service in the church, for which a salary of ten merks yearly was allowed him; and, by the conditions of the agreement, he was to receive his meals, for five days in the week, from five of the wealthiest of the citizens, alternately.‡

The council and community, on the 8th May, 1508, passed an act, in a head court, by which they assigned, to the curate and chaplains, six merks yearly, for twelve years, from the revenue of Justice mills,§ for the expense of the celebration of the mass of the sacrament, called the *Haly blud Mass*, or Corpus Christi.

In the course of the year 1514, it appears that the pestilence was raging in the town, and carrying off daily great numbers of the inhabitants. In order to avert this afflicting calamity, it was judged prudent to court the favour and protection of the holy church. As an expiation for the transgressions of the people, the council and community passed an act, imposing a duty of twelve groats, of Flanders money, on every sack of wool, skins, and fells, and on every last of salmon,

\* Council Register, vol. v. p. 743. 758.

† Ibid. vol. vi. p. 341.

‡ Council Register, vol. vi. p. 491. 608.

§ Cartulary, f. 80.



salmon, and dacker of hides, exported from the town to Flanders, or Zealand. This tax, with an addition of a French crown, on the admission of every burghess of guild, was to continue in force for five years, and the produce of it was ordered to be applied to the expense of furnishing the church with song books for the counter, chantor, cops, frontals, towels, forecloths, chandeliers, and latrons of brass, vestments, and other sacred utensils, for the high altar, "all to the honour and loving of God Almighty, the blessed Virgin Mary, their glorious patron Saint Nicholas, and for keeping the town from the contagious pestilence raging in it."\* Four years afterwards, another duty of 2s. of great Flanders money was imposed, under the same authority, and for the same purpose, on every sack of goods exported to France, Flanders, or the east country. This tax the burghesses acceded to, on condition that none should be admitted freemen of the guildry for seven years, except the sons, and those who married the daughters of burghesses.†

In the year 1544, the magistrates and council nominated John Leslie, afterwards bishop of Ross, *one of the prebendaries* of the church, with the appointment of organist, and teacher of the song school.‡ His salary was L.20 annually, which was paid from the public funds of the town.

In the time of papal superstition, it was customary for persons of any consideration in the town to found chantries, with altars, in the church, near the burial places of their families, and which they frequently endowed with tenements and perpetual annuities, for the support of chantry priests, to celebrate masses on the anniversaries of the founders, and to pray for the souls of their ancestors and successors. Enthusiasm, in the days of popery, had rendered all ranks of the people liberal to the church; and those chantries were a fruitful source of profit to ecclesiastical institutions. The people not only contributed freely, in gifts and oblations, to them, as expiations for their spiritual transgressions; but the wealthy devised to  
them

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\* Council Register, vol. ix. p. 306.

† Ibid. vol. x. p. 246.

‡ Ibid. vol. xviii. p. 253.



them largely, in lands and annuities, for the enrichment of those chantries, and for the support of their chaplains.

It would appear, from the number of these institutions, which were founded by many eminent persons, and dedicated to particular Saints; and from some of the chaplains being distinguished by their literary acquirements, and the public situations which they afterwards filled, that the church of Saint Nicholas, previous to the Reformation, was in high estimation. These chantries we shall enumerate, with their several founders, and the various endowments which appear to have been bestowed on them, from time to time.

NO. I. CHANTRY OF SAINT JOHN, THE EVANGELIST.

Richard Cementarius, one of the baillies of Aberdeen, founded this chantry, in February, 1277, for the celebration of masses for the souls of himself, his wife, his parents, his benefactors, and of all the faithful departed. He granted to the altar, and to the chaplain thereof, the great piece of land, called *Saint John's Croft*, on the south-west side of the town, where the road passes to the *Crabestone*, and another croft, lying to the westward, subject to a reddendum of 10s. 8d. yearly. He also granted to them, for a similar purpose, a perpetual annuity of L.1 1s. 8d. arising from a tenement in the *Netherkirkgate*. This chantry was further endowed with a garden, below Saint Katharine's hill, which had been demised to it by Alexander Kintore and Katharine Ouchterlouny, the yearly rent of which was to be paid to a priest, to pray for their souls; also a perpetual annuity of 3s. arising from the great croft of the Dominican friars, called *Liddisdail Croft*, on the west side of the church; an annuity of 13s. 4d. arising from a tenement formerly belonging to Mr. John Leuynston, vicar of Inverugy, granted by the said Alexander Kintore; and an annuity of two merks, arising from a tenement in the *Castlegate*, belonging to Thomas Crawford, and Agnes, his spouse. For these annuities, the chaplain of the altar was obliged to find singers to chant two masses, yearly, for the souls of William Kintore, Alexander Kintore, Katharine Ouchterlouny, and Agnes Crawford.

The



The original charter of foundation is said to have been carried off by the English, in the end of the thirteenth century, when they were in the occupation of the town.\*

In the year 1474, Thomas Crawford gave seisin to the chaplains of the church, of a perpetual annuity of 13s. 4d. to be levied from a croft of land near the town, for celebrating, at this altar, the anniversaries of the deaths of himself, and of Agnes, his wife, with a solemn mass; and a trigintali, or commemoration† for thirty days, at the weekly masses.‡

John Wormet, burgess of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated 31st July, 1506, granted and confirmed to the curate and chaplains a croft of land in Futtie, in mortmain, for celebrating an obit§ annually, at this altar, on his, and Isobel Crichton, his wife's, anniversaries; with the *Placebo* and *Dirige*,|| on the Saturday subsequent to the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, a solemn mass on Sunday, and a commemoration for thirty days at the weekly masses. The procurator of the chaplains, for the time, was obliged, on the same Saturday, to send through the town the common crier, with the hand bell, to invite the people to prayers for the souls of the said persons; also to place upon the tomb stone a table, covered with black cloth, and furnished with wax lights.¶

The curate and chaplains, in consideration of the sum of L.24, received, as a donation, from Gilbert Molyson, on the 8th of September, 1519, obliged themselves to celebrate an obit, yearly, for Alexander Molyson and Margaret Kintore, his mother; and masses for their parents, children, and relations.\*\*

The whole revenue of this chantry, of which the magistrates and town council were patrons, was, at the time of the Reformation, L.3 15s. 4d. Scottish money, besides the rent of the croft and garden.

No. II.

\* Cartulary of St. Nicholas Church, f. 22.

† A commemoration for thirty days, at the weekly masses, being on the 3d, 7th, and 30th days, immediately subsequent to the obit.

‡ Cartulary, f. 86.

§ The office of the dead on the anniversary of their deaths.

|| In the office for the dead, vespers begin with the Latin word "*placebo*;" and matins with "*dirige*."

¶ Cartulary, f. 91. 96.

\*\* Ibid. f. 61.



## No. II. CHANTRY OF SAINT JAMES, THE APOSTLE.

This chantry was founded by William Strabrock of Foveran, provost of Aberdeen, in the year 1341, near the column, on the north side of the nave of the church. He furnished the altar with a stone cut for holding the holy water, an image of the apostle, sacerdotal vestments, silver gilt chalice, breviary, missal, and other sacred utensils. By a charter, dated Saturday of the festival of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, he granted and confirmed to the altar a perpetual annuity of six merks, sterling money, arising from certain tenements in the town, for prayers for the soul of the said William, of his parents and friends.\* Walter Thomson devised to this altar, for an obit on his anniversary, and one trigintali, a perpetual annuity of 10s. arising from a tenement in the Huckster-raw.

John Stuart, burgess of Aberdeen, devised to the vicar and chaplains a perpetual annuity of 16s. 4d. arising from a tenement in the Gallowgate, for celebrating one mass, on Friday, weekly, for his own soul, and for the souls of his wife and benefactors.†

## No. III. CHANTRY OF SAINT NICHOLAS.

At what period this chantry was founded we have not been informed. In the year 1342, a venerable man, John de Kyngorne, on his being instituted the first vicar of Saint Nicholas church, as has been already mentioned, presented to the altar sacerdotal vestments of silk, interwoven with various colours, and a cop wrought with gold. In the year 1352, John de Anstruther ornamented it with the image of the Virgin Mary; and, in 1354, a noble and pious lady, Christiana de Bruce,‡ furnished it with a silver chalice, inlaid with precious stones.§ In 1350, Thomas Merse, provost of Aberdeen, adorned it with a tabernacle of the passion of Christ, placed betwixt it and the images of the saints. He was buried in front of the altar.

In

\* Cartulary, f. 5. 24.

† Ibid. f. 89.

‡ She was the sister of King Robert Bruce, and had her residence in Aberdeen.

§ Cartulary, f. 5.



In 1352, an honourable and worthy man, James de Craig, presented to it a small image of Saint Nicholas, which was placed over the altar, towards the north.

The obits celebrated at this altar, were for

John Kyngorne, vicar of Aberdeen—on Sunday preceding the festival of Saint John the Baptist, for which he gave the chaplains an annuity of 16s. arising from a croft and tenements in the town.

James Blindsele—on the day of the Holy Trinity, for which the chaplains, in the year 1450, obtained a right to a perpetual annuity of 16s. arising from tenements in the town.

Mr. Andrew Lyal, treasurer, and official of Aberdeen—one mass, to be celebrated daily, at the altar, for which he granted, in mortmain, to the chaplains, a half net's salmon fishing of the Foords of Dee, and a perpetual annuity of L.2, arising from the lands of Auchquyok and Carnaboll, in the barony of Fyndon, in the county of Kincardine.\*

John Cromy, and Christian Meldrum, his spouse, on the Sunday immediately subsequent to the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul, for which the chaplains obtained a right to a perpetual annuity of L.1 4s. arising from a tenement in the Gallowgate.†

In the year 1505, the magistrates and council, who had right to the patronage of the chantry, presented Andrew Coup to the chaplainship, with a salary of L.10 6s. 8d. yearly.‡

#### NO. IV. CHANTRY OF SAINT LAURENCE AND SAINT NINIAN.

William de Leith, the first laird of Barnys, provost of Aberdeen, in the year 1356, enlarged, at his own charge, the quire of the Virgin Mary, to the extent of sixteen feet in length, towards the south, where he founded this chantry. He adorned the altar, by placing the images of those two Saints over it, and furnished it with a missal

\* Cartulary, f. 88.

† Ibid. f. 90.

‡ Council Register, vol. viii. p. 541.



missal properly lettered and noted, various sacerdotal vestments, and sacred utensils. He was interred in front of the altar.\*

William de Melgdrum, laird of Achneef and of Petkarry, in the year 1343, granted to this chantry, for celebrating masses for the souls of himself, of his wife, of their sons and daughters, and for other purposes, a perpetual annuity of eight merks, sterling; L.2 of which were to be levied from his lands of Watertown, near Ellon, for purchasing bread, wine, and other necessities, for the altar; 13s. 4d. from certain crofts in Futtie; L.1 from two pieces of ground, on the west side of the Gallowgate; 6s. 3d. from a tenement in the Green; and another annuity of L.1 6s. 8d. from his lands of Ardechoyrk.†

Henry de Leith, of Barnys, by a charter, dated 14th May, 1441, granted and confirmed to the chaplain of the altar a perpetual annuity of two merks, to be levied from *Galcroft*, at the Castlehill, near *Phyl ye Cop*; ten merks of an annuity from certain other tenements in the town. By another charter, dated in the year 1440, he granted and confirmed to this altar, for masses for the souls of the said Henry, of Marjory Stewart his spouse, of his ancestors, parents, successors, and of all departed believers, a perpetual annuity of ten merks, to be levied from certain crofts and tenements in the town. Among other witnesses to this charter, we find Henry, bishop of Aberdeen, Lord Alexander Forbes, and John Scroggs, provost.‡

Robert Blindsele, burgess of Aberdeen, upon the 21st of October, 1495, gave to the altar, and to John Leith, the chaplain, an annuity of 8s. from certain tenements in the town.§

#### No. V. CHANTRY OF THE HOLY-CROSS, OR LE BROUN CROYCE.

In the year 1357, Alexander Williamson, burgess of Aberdeen, founded this chantry on the north side of the west end of the church, and adorned it with the image called *Le broun croyce*, placed over the altar. He presented to it a silver gilt chalice, missal, sacred utensils, and other ornaments; and constructed, with square stones, a pavement

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ment

\* Cartulary, f. 5.

† Ibid. f. 6. 8.

‡ Ibid. f. 73, 74.

§ Ibid. f. 19.



ment and cemetery near it, in which he was afterwards interred.\* In the year 1498, John Pratt was chaplain of this chantry, at which time there belonged to it one silver chalice, two sacerdotal vestments, complete; one corporale, three towels, three volumes of missals, and two stone candlesticks.† On the 30th September, 1461, Alexander Howison, son and heir of John Howison, burgess, gave seizin to Alexander Club, chaplain of the altar, of a perpetual annuity of ten merks, to be levied from certain crofts and tenements in the town, for masses for the souls of his parents, his ancestors, successors, and of all departed believers;‡ and an obit on the anniversaries of the deaths of himself and his wife.

Nicholas Baxter, burgess of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated 2d April, 1527, granted and confirmed, in mortmain, to the curate and chaplains, a tenement in the Gallowgate, for prayers for his own soul, and the souls of his wife, children, and benefactors; and an obit on the anniversaries of himself and his wife, after their deaths.§

In the year 1522, Walter Blair, being chaplain of the altar, by a charter, dated the 15th May, of that year, granted to the chaplains of the quire, for an obit and anniversary, an annuity of 10s. to be levied from a tenement in the Shipraw.||

The whole annual revenue of this chantry, at the time of the Reformation, was L.6 15s. 3d.¶

No. VI.

\* Cartulary, f. 5.

† Ibid. f. 18.

‡ Ibid. f. 24.

§ “Quāobrē dicti curatus et capellani, et eorū successores celebrabūt imppetuū pro āia meā et āia dicte Agnetis Howesone, uxoris mee omī ebdomida feria scda unā missā de quīq. wlnribus Xpi p unū dictorū capellanorū ut moris est ad altare Sancte Crucis in nauī ecclie situat Lie broñe croce wlgari vocat. Necnō ī die obitus mee ānuatim exequias mortuorū cū placebo et dirige missa de nota, et trigitali per ebdomida imediate sequen ut moris est imppetuū pro salute āie mee et āiarū predictarū. Insuper collector dictorū capellanorū qui pro tempore fuerit pconē cum campana manuali totū oppidum circuire faciet ī die exequiarū ut incitetur populus ad depcand pro salute āiarū pdictarū tabulā sup monimētū meū ponet. Idem pallio siue cooportorio honesto cooperiet luminaria cerea inueniet et denū sacristam prefate ecclie campanas trina vici ad eiusmodi exequias et similit ad missā pulsari faciet expenss dictorū capellanorū ut corā sūmo Iudice rñdere velint, quo ser-  
uicio deficiente quod absit cōditione adiecta quod heredes pfati Nicholai sine quocūq. obstaculo habeant regressū ad pdictam terrā,” &c.—[Cartulary, f. 75.]

|| Cartulary, f. 55.

¶ Cartulary, f. 25.



## No. VI. CHANTRY OF SAINT DUTHAC.

In the year 1359, Laurentius de Crag and John Sherar founded this chantry, and adorned it with the image of the Saint, placed over the altar. They presented to it a silver gilt chalice, sacerdotal vestments, and other sacred utensils. Andrew of Abercromby, sometime chaplain, also presented to it a vestment for the priest.\*

Mr. Duncan Scherar, rector of Clat, presented to the altar a silver chalice, with the images of Saint Molach, Kentigern, and Saint Brigide, engraved upon it, and the image of the Virgin Mary upon the patin gilt, with other ornaments; and, in front of the altar, a stall, upon which was chained a volume, containing the sermons of Brother William Lugdone upon the epistles for the Sundays of the year, a martyrology, and psaltry. He also granted and confirmed to the curate and chaplains an annuity of L.2 5s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town, for finding bread and wine for the daily celebration of mass in the church, and for celebrating yearly the anniversaries of his parents with a solemn mass, and other private masses, for his own and his parents souls.†

The magistrates and council, who were patrons of this chantry, presented David Waus, vicar of Banff, to the chaplainship, in the year 1505.‡

The annual revenue of this chantry, arising from annuities, was, at the æra of the Reformation, L.4 11s.§

## No. VII. CHANTRY OF SAINT KATHARINE.

Willielmus de Camera of Fyndon, burgess of Aberdeen, founded this chantry in the year 1360, and presented to it a silver gilt chalice, and vestments for the chaplains, with the image of the Saint placed over the altar.||

c 2

William

\* Cartulary, f. 5.

† Ibid. f. 28, 29.

‡ Ibid. f. 28, 29.

§ Council Register, vol. viii. p. 538.

|| Cartulary, f. 5.



William Chalmers of Fyndon, provost of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated the 29th of September, 1417, granted and confirmed to the altar and chaplain, for celebrating masses for the souls of the said William, his wife, his parents, ancestors, and of his successors, a perpetual annuity of L.6 13s. 4d. to be levied from certain tenements and crofts of land in and near the town. He was buried in front of the altar.\*

Thomas de Camera of Murthill, burgess of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated 24th March, 1437, granted and confirmed to the altar and chaplain a perpetual annuity of four merks, to be levied from the Gallowhills, Mary croft, near the well of the Virgin Mary, at the Denburn, and from other tenements in the town, for prayers for the souls of himself, his parents, ancestors, and successors, and of departed believers.†

Lady Margaret Chalmers, of Findlater and Drum, on the 18th of January, 1530, made a donation of L.20, in gold and silver, to William Coup, procurator for the chaplains of the church, for an obit of one solemn mass immediately after her death, and for distributing yearly, on her anniversary, 6s. among the indigent persons who attended on that solemn occasion.‡

The annual revenue of this chantry, at the time of the Reformation, was L.6 13s. 4d.§

#### No. VIII. CHANTRY OF SAINT ANN.

This chantry was founded previous to the year 1361, but by whom we have not been informed. At that time, Andrew Curtastoune, being chaplain of the altar, repaired and furnished it with one priest's cop, of red colour, wrought with gold; one bandekyne of red colour, of cloth of gold. He presented to it a silver gilt chalice, with a figure, inlaid with crystal stones; and also other sacred utensils.

Sir

\* Cartulary, f. 20.

† Ibid. f. 23.

‡ Ibid. f. 59.

§ Ibid. f. 20.



Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, who was patron of this chantry, having fallen at the battle of Harlaw, in the year 1411, was entombed within the wall of the church, near it.\*

In the year 1362, Lord Alexander Forbes presented to the altar a velvet sacerdotal vestment, interwoven with gold, in various colours.†

The obits celebrated at this altar were for Mr. John Smaly, on the day of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist, for which the chaplains were to receive 20s. annually.

Mr. Robert Schand, rector of Alves, who was chaplain of the altar in the year 1549, had presented 240 merks, in money, to the curate and chaplains of the church, for purchasing a perpetual annuity of five merks from the lands of Wester Essintuly, in the county of Kincardine, and seven merks from certain tenements in the town, for celebrating an obit, and solemn masses, on his anniversary. By a charter, dated 12th January, 1548, he granted to the curate and chaplains an additional annuity of L.1 6s. 8d. arising from a house and garden in the Gallowgate, for celebrating, at the altar, a mass of requiem, with the Gregorian chant, yearly, on the 7th of March, until the time of his death; and, after it, an obit, to the expense of which one year's annuity was appropriated.‡ He also presented to the altar a silver gilt chalice, of thirty-two ounces weight, to be kept in the chapter house, under the charge of the provost and baillies, so as to be ready, when required, on every solemn occasion.§

#### No. IX. CHANTRY OF SAINT SALVATOR.

In the year 1431, William de Camera of Fyndon founded this chantry. By a charter, dated 12th September, he granted and confirmed

\* Cartulary, f. 6.—History, vol. i. p. 51.

† Cartulary, f. 6.

‡ "Unicuique capellano presenti et celebranti, 1s. 4d.

"Sacriste pro pulsatione campanarum trina vice ad exequias, et trina vice ad missam

"Preconi ad circuendum totum urbem cum campana manuali

"Certis personis inopibus et scolasticis indigentibus

"Collector accipiet pro cera et locatione tabule super monumentum

§ Cartulary, f. 99.

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| £.1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0   | 1 | 2 |
| 0   | 0 | 2 |
| 0   | 2 | 0 |
| 0   | 2 | 0 |
| £.1 | 6 | 8 |



firmed to the altar, and to the chaplain officiating, a perpetual annuity of L.2, to be levied from his lands of Brynach Tuck, in Buchan, for the support of this institution, and for prayers for his soul.\*

The curate and chaplains of the quire, by their charter, dated 7th of March, 1526, obliged themselves and their successors, to John Murray, burgess of Aberdeen, who, moved by devotion, and for the good of his soul, had transferred to them a tenement in the Castlegate, to celebrate his anniversary at this altar, at seven hours in the morning, with a mass of requiem for his soul, and for the souls of his wife, of his parents, relations, and benefactors; for all which the chaplain was to receive L.2 yearly.

The other obits celebrated at this altar, were for

Andrew Murray, burgess of Aberdeen, who, by a charter, dated 11th April, 1497, granted and confirmed to the altar, and to John Chalmers, the chaplain, a perpetual annuity of L.6 14s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town.† By his other charter, dated 4th June, 1505, he granted and confirmed, in mortmain, an annuity of L.1 1s. 8d. arising from other tenements in the same place, for maintaining a lamp, to burn perpetually before the altar.‡

Patrick Gordon of Methil, who granted to the altar and chaplain a tenement, garden, and barn, in the Castlegate, by a charter, dated 3d June, 1529.

David Anderson, burgess of Aberdeen, who, by his charter, dated 27th May, 1536, granted a perpetual annuity of L.1 8s. arising from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate.‡

#### No. X. CHANTRY OF SAINT MICHAEL.

Augustus Adamson, burgess of Aberdeen, and chaplain of Saint Nicholas' choir, who founded this chantry, by a charter, dated 23d of May, 1440, granted and confirmed to the altar a perpetual annuity of L.1 11s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town, for an obit,

\* Cartulary, f. 20.

† Ibid. f. 38, 39.

‡ Ibid. f. 68.



obit, with a trigintali on the festival of Epiphany, and another on the festival of Saint John the Baptist.\*

The other obits, celebrated at this altar, were for

Mathew Fichet, provost of Aberdeen, on the festival of Epiphany, and a trigintali, on the festival of Pentecoste, yearly; for which, by a charter, dated 18th July, 1472, he granted and confirmed to the altar, and to John Collison, the clerk, perpetual annuities, amounting to L.7 17s. 4d. arising from certain tenements in the town.†

Duncan Clat, and Elene, his spouse, on Sunday, in Passion week, for which he demised to the chaplain an annuity of 20s. arising from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate.‡

Agnes Fichet and David Collison, on the first Sunday after the festival of the Saint, for which the former had granted annuities to the amount of 20s. arising from tenements in the town.§

Marjory Fichet, on the 20th of November, for which she granted an annuity of 13s. 4d. from a tenement in the Gallowgate.

In the year 1472, the magistrates and council, who had right to the patronage of this chantry, presented Henry Harvey to the chaplainship, with a salary of ten merks yearly, to be levied from the Justice mills; and, in the year 1505, they presented Thomas Bynne to that office, with the privilege of teaching students the science of music, and children to sing, in the service of the church; for which he was to receive two merks of salary yearly.||

The patronage had been formerly granted, by the magistrates, to Sir John Rutherford, provost; but, on January 27th, 1505, he resigned it to the council and community, by a notarial instrument.¶

No. XI.

\* Cartulary, f. 34, 35. 85.

† Ibid. f. 35, 36. 85.

‡ Ibid. f. 89.

§ Ibid. f. 91.

|| Council Register, vol. vi. p. 217. vol. viii. p. 541.

¶ "IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN—Per hoc p̄ns publicum Instrumētum cunctis pateat euidenter q̄, anno incarnationis Dominice 1505, mensis Januarii, die 27mo. Indictionē nona pontificatis sanctissimi in Cristo patris ac domini, domini n̄ri Julii dñi prouidencia pape secundi anno tertio. In mei notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum p̄ncia personalit̄ constitutus honorabilis vir Johannes Ru-



## No. XI. CHANTRY OF SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

At what particular time this chantry was originally founded we have not been informed. On the 18th of September, 1470, it was, of new, founded by John Mathew, burgess of Aberdeen, who gave seisin of that date to John Modane, chaplain of the altar, of perpetual annuities, amounting to L.3 14s. 8d. to be levied from certain tenements in the town.\*

Margaret Crawford, widow of the deceased Alexander Reid of Pitfoddels, sometime provost of Aberdeen, who died upon the 27th of February, 1506, by a charter, dated the 8th of June, 1508, granted to the curate and chaplains an annuity of L.1, arising from a tenant of David Theman, goldsmith, in the Castlegate, for celebrating an obit, annually, on their anniversaries, at this altar, on the first Sunday immediately subsequent to the first day of the month of March, with the *Placebo* and the *Dirige* on the Saturday preceding; a solemn mass on Sunday, and a commemoration for thirty days by the curate and chaplains, at the weekly masses. The procurator for  
the

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therfurd, miles non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus seu aliquo dolo vel fraude circūuentus sed sua mera pura ac spontanea voluntate animo non variand ut appuit ex certis causis rationabilibus animū suū ad hoc moueñ totum et integrū patronatum Altaris beati Michaelis archangeli infra eēciam parrochiam eiusdem burgi fundat. In manibus honorabilis viri Gilberti Menzeis, prepositi prefati burgi nomie et ex parte tocius communitatis tunc premoni<sup>r</sup> et congrega<sup>r</sup> per unā Cirothecam sursum reddidit pureq̄ simplici<sup>r</sup> resignavit ac totum jus et clameum proprietatem et possessionem que et quas habet habint aut fire potuit in et ad jus huīmoī patronatus pro se heredibus suis et suis assignatis omīno quie<sup>r</sup> clamauit imperpetuum cum pacto de alterius non petendum per se et suos successores, prepositos, ballivos, consules, et communitatem dicti burgi perpetuis temporibus futuris disponēd sine reuocatione aliquali. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus prepositus a me notario publico subscrip<sup>t</sup> sibi fieri peciit pns publicum Instrumentum unum aut plura Acta erant hec in dicto pretorio hora quasi undecima ante meridiem sub anno die mēse Indictione et pontificatu quibus supra pñtibz ibidem honorabilibus viris David Menghgeis, Johanne Cullan, Alexandro Reid, Jacobo Colisonn, Johanne Mar, Johanne Ratre, Alexandro Gray, ballivos; Dñis Andrea Colisonn, Andrea Chamer, Andrea Coupar, David Liell, Thoma Bynne, capellanis, et tota communitate per preconem per totum burgum preeuntem huīs burgi testibus ad premissa vocatis pari<sup>r</sup> et rogatis.

“ Et ego Johannes Striueling, p<sup>b</sup><sup>2</sup>, sancti Andree Dio<sup>c</sup> Publicus auc<sup>t</sup><sup>r</sup> Im<sup>p</sup>rali  
et regali notarius,” &c.

\* Cartulary, f. 22.



the time was required, on the said Saturday, to send through the town a crier, with a hand-bell, to invite to prayers for the souls of the above-named persons; to place a table on the grave stone, which was to be covered with a black cloth, and furnished with wax lights; and the sacristan of the church was ordered thrice to toll the bells, at this part of the service, and thrice while a mass de requiem was chanted. The curate and chaplains were likewise required to chant and celebrate another solemn mass, with other thirty days commemorative masses, after the death of the granter, at the altar near which she should happen to be interred.\*

#### No. XII. CHANTRY OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

This was an ancient chantry, on the south side of the church, under the patronage of the magistrates and town council; but at what period it was founded is not known. In the year 1444, its annual revenue, under the charge of John Waus, provost, arising from various tenements in the town, amounted to L.10 3s. 4d. The ornaments and sacred utensils, at that time belonging to the altar, were, one silver gilt chalice, one missal of parchment, one chesubele, two silk sacerdotal vestments, and a cop of black silk; two covers for the altar, one of arras work, and another of dark silk; two frontals, one of arras, and another of worsted; one great frontal, of red worsted; one long chest, and one round, bound with iron, and locked; four candelabra, and two linen vestments, for lent.

On the 3d of December, in the same year, the magistrates, council, and community nominated Alexander Fyfe chaplain to the altar, with the whole emoluments arising from it, during his life.†

Robert Blindsele, provost of Aberdeen, in the year 1482, granted to the chantry a perpetual annuity of two merks, to be levied from the lands of Pitmuckstone, and one merk from a tenement in the town, for celebrating an obit‡ for himself and his wife on their anni-

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versaries,

\* Cartulary, f. 96.

† Ibid. f. 26.

‡ "Obitus Roḡti Blindsele quōd ppōti de Abirdene, Et Elizaḡ wod giuḡe sue ad altare beatissime Virginis Marie ifra dtam eccliam situat in ecchia diui Nicolai de Abirdene. Quorum añiuersaiū



versaries, for purchasing thirteen loaves of bread, and a certain quantity of good flesh, to be distributed among thirteen indigent persons, and for paying 2d. to each of them yearly on that solemn occasion. He also granted an annuity of 2s. from a tenement in the Green, for providing a lamp to burn, during winter, before the altar.\*

The other obits celebrated at this altar, were for

William Elphinston, rector of Clatt, for which he gave an annuity of L.1, from a tenement in the Shiprow.

John Mair, burgess of Aberdeen, on Saturday immediately preceding quadragesima Sunday; for which he granted to the chaplains of the church, by a charter, dated the 6th of March, 1538, annuities amounting to L.1 8s. arising from tenements in the town.

John Litster, chaplain of Saints Crispin and Crispinian's altar; for which, by a charter, dated 5th April, 1512, he granted to the curate and chaplains annuities, amounting to L.1 5s. arising from tenements in Inverury and Aberdeen.

David Menzies, for which, and for an yearly distribution of six shillings among the poor, he presented, to the procurator for the chaplains, the sum of L.20, in gold, on the 21st of July, 1528.†

#### No. XIII. CHANTRY OF SAINT SEBASTIAN.

Gilbert Menzies, one of the baillies of Aberdeen, founded this chantry on the 22d of April, 1452, and granted to the altar and chaplain

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celebrabunt annuatim. Exequias defunctorū de placebo et dirige, in sabato proximo pō festū Aplorū Philippi et Jacobi quo die Collector mēsā statuet et coopiet pāo lineo aut laneo duos s. valeñ per ipm empto ppe sepulcrū dñi Roberti temp exequiarū et obliget tresdecim pauperē psonaliū adesse orañ usq ad pplemētū exeqē p salute aīe dñi Robti giugē sue aīiarū pfm suarū parentū et oīi sublū defunctorū sup quā mēsā id Collector XIII panes frumētinos duorē deñiorū locabit quos cū certē carnibē incorī et duobus deñiis unicui⁹ dictorū pauperū exequiis celebrať distibuet extendē ad sūā sex s. et sex d. Insup plibatū pañū paupi erogabit. Item exhibebit collationibē pfribus capnis collegii hac nocte uno loco honesto uniť septē s. et vi d. preconī bgū circueñte tres d. sacriste p campařē pulsō xxi d. pro cera et factura eiusd duos solidi aīuatim. Et capellanis collegii xx s. qui celebrabunt missam de nota p āiab⁹ aīdicē in Dñica sequēñ altar bñme Virgīn Marie cū tñiñli in Ebdomida sequēñ p quibē," &c."—[Cartulary, f. 87.]

\* Cartulary, f 87, 88.

† Ibid. f. 52. 67. 92, 93.



lain annuities, to the amount of L.5 18s. arising from certain tenements in the town, for an obit and anniversary.

The other obits celebrated at this altar, were for

Andrew Menzies, on the first of November yearly, for which the chaplains were seised in an annuity of L.1, arising from a croft in the town.\*

Margaret Waus and John Menzies, on the first of January, yearly, for which the curate and chaplains had assigned to them an annuity of L.1, arising from a tenement in the Castlestreet.

Alexander Menzies, provost of Aberdeen, and Elizabeth Leslie, his spouse, on the festival of All Saints; for which the chaplain was seised in an annuity of L.1, arising from the croft of Andrew Murray. By a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 14th of November, 1503, he also granted, to the chaplain of the altar, a perpetual annuity of L.3, to be levied from the lands of Balmady, in the barony of Grandhome, for maintaining a lamp, to burn perpetually before the altar; for the salvation of the soul of the said Alexander; of King James the III.; Margaret, his queen; King James the IV.; Margaret, his queen; and their predecessors and successors; of William, bishop of Aberdeen; of Andrew Menzies, the father of the granter; of Mariote Arbuthnot, his spouse; and of Elizabeth Leslie, his own wife. Among other witnesses to this charter, we find William Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen; James Dunbar, of Blackcraig; and Alexander Bannerman, of Watertown. Alexander, Earl of Buchan, superior of the lands, had, on the 2d of July, 1500, given his consent to this alienation; and King James IV. confirmed the whole, by a royal charter, under the great seal, upon the 26th of November, 1503.†

Andrew Branch, on Sunday immediately preceding the Ascension, for which the chaplain was feoffed in an annuity of 6s. 8d. arising from a tenement in the town.‡

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\* Cartulary, f. 14. 86.

† Ibid. f. 30.

‡ Ibid. f. 90.



## No. XIV. CHANTRY OF SAINT MARY MAGDALENE.

This chantry was founded by Andrew Allanson, provost of Aberdeen, in the year 1479, for an obit and anniversary on Sunday immediately subsequent to the festival of St. Bartholomew. He devised to the altar L.2, and two merks of annuities, arising from certain crofts of land near the town. Christian Cadrow, his widow, furnished to the altar a complete suit of sacerdotal vestments, of silk and gold, for the deacon and subdeacon; a silver gilt chalice, weighing thirty-three ounces, for the service of the high mass.

David Waus, vicar of Banff, granted to it an annuity of L.1, arising from a tenement in the Shiprow, for celebrating the anniversaries of himself, and of Provost Allanson, and his wife, on Sunday immediately subsequent to the festival of St. Nicholas; and presented to the church a piece of arras work, for covering his tomb stone, on the celebration of his own anniversary.\*

## No. XV. CHANTRY OF SAINT STEPHEN PROTHOMARTYR.

At what time this chantry was founded we have not been informed. Stephen de Balroni, burgess of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated 18th March, 1454, granted and confirmed to the altar, for prayers for his own soul, and for the souls of Marjory, his wife, L.1 13s. 4d. of annuities, arising from certain tenements in the town, and for maintaining a lamp to burn before the altar. By another charter, of the same date, he granted to the chaplains an annuity of 20s. from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate, for maintenance of the lamps of the altars dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas. The obit was ordered to be celebrated yearly, on Sunday, immediately subsequent to the feast of the Epiphany.

William Cantlay, for an obit on the eighteenth Sunday preceding the feast of the Holy Trinity, gave an annuity to the chaplains of 18s. 4d. arising from certain tenements in the town.†

## No. XVI.

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\* Cartulary, f. 83. 85. 88, 89.

† Ibid. f. 36. 47. 61. 85. 88.



## No. XVI. CHANTRY OF SAINT PETER.

This chantry was founded by Thomas Blindsele, burgess of Aberdeen, who, by a charter, dated the 20th February, 1455, granted and confirmed, to the chaplain of the altar, in perpetuity, an annuity of ten merks, arising from various tenements in the town, and from crofts of land near it, for the support of the establishment of the church; and for celebrating his obit, an annuity of 13s. 4d. arising from a tenement in the Castlegate.\*

William Futhes, burgess of Aberdeen, granted and confirmed to the vicar and chaplains of the church, in perpetuity, an annuity of L.1 4s. arising from two tenements in the town, for celebrating yearly, at this altar, one mass, on the passion of Christ, and for finding a priest to pray for the souls of departed believers.

Walter Auchinhoywe, in the year 1480, for his obit, to be celebrated on Whitsunday after Pasche, gave to the chaplains a perpetual annuity of 20s. arising from a tenement in the town.

In the year 1505, the magistrates and town council, who were patrons of this chantry, presented David Menzies to the chaplainship of the altar, during his life.†

The annual revenue of this chantry, at the time of the Reformation, was L.4 3s. 8d.‡

## No. XVII. CHANTRY OF SAINT NINIAN, THE CONFESSOR.

Alexander Irvine of Drum founded this chantry, of which he was lay patron, in the year 1456, and granted to the altar and to the chaplain a perpetual annuity of ten merks, to be levied from his lands of Park of Drum, and Bodaracht.§

William Meldrum, laird of Fyvie, who was afterwards lay patron of the chantry, by his charter, dated 17th of August, 1490, granted  
and

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\* Cartulary, f. 21. 44. 36.

† Council Register, vol. viii. p. 538.

‡ Cartulary, f. 23.

§ Ibid. f. 18. 21. 39.



and confirmed to the altar, and to Robert Leis, the chaplain, for masses and prayers, a perpetual annuity of L.2, to be levied from his lands of Watertown, near Ellon, upon the water of Ythan; an annuity of two merks from his lands of Ordefork; and various other annuities, amounting to L.2, arising from certain tenements in Aberdeen.

The obit celebrated annually at this altar, was for John Stephenson, who demised to it an annuity of 20s. arising from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate.\*

The magistrates and town council having acquired right to the patronage of the chantry, presented, in the year 1505, Mr. Hector Boece, who was afterwards principal of the King's college, to the chaplainship of the altar, with its emoluments, during his life.†

The annual revenue of this chantry, at the time of the Reformation, was L.5 10s.‡

#### No. XVIII. CHANTRY OF SAINT DUTHAC AND SAINT BRIGIDE.

This appears to have been an ancient chantry, and was originally founded by the alderman, baillies, and community of Aberdeen; but the period remains unknown. William Sherar, provost of Aberdeen, by a charter, in mortmain, dated 31st of July, 1464, granted and confirmed to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, to Saints Duthac and Brigide the Virgin, and to the chaplain of the altar, for celebrating masses for the souls of himself, of his wife, of his parents, brothers, sisters, and benefactors, a tenement in the Shiprow, and perpetual annuities, arising from certain tenements and crofts in the town, amounting to L 2 5s. 10d.; but under this condition—"Si contingat capellani aliquam concubinam vel focariam publicam detinere, seu tali publice adherere donatio erit invalida."§

The magistrates and town council were patrons of this chantry.

#### No. XIX.

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\* Cartulary, f. 86. 94.

† Council Register, vol. viii. p. p. 520.

‡ Cartulary, f. 19.

§ Cartulary, f. 6.



## No. XIX. CHANTRY OF SAINT ANDREW, THE APOSTLE.

John de Mar, burgess of Aberdeen, founded this chantry on the 10th of August, 1473. By his charter, of that date, he granted and confirmed, to the chaplain of the altar, for prayers for his soul, perpetual annuities, amounting to L.2 6s. 8d. arising from tenements in the town. Richard Rutherford, burgess of Aberdeen, granted, 12th February, 1450, to the altar and chaplains, for prayers and masses, annuities, amounting to L.4 7s. 6d. arising from certain tenements in the town.\*

Symon Dodd, rector of Invernochty, gave to the altar an annuity of 20s. arising from a tenement in the town, for celebrating yearly a mass of requiem for John Stewart, Earl of Mar.†

## No. XX. CHANTRY OF SAINT JOHN, THE BAPTIST,

Was founded, at an early period, by the wrights and masons, for the exercise of the rites of religion at the altar. John Knowles, burgess of Aberdeen, who was lay patron of it, by a charter, dated October the 9th, 1486, granted to the vicar, and to the altar and chaplain, an annuity of L.2 1s. to be levied from a tenement in the Castle-gate, and of two merks from another, near it, both bounded on the south by the Trinity burn, for prayers and suffrages, and for an obit on the anniversaries of himself and his wife, to be celebrated on Saturday, immediately subsequent to the festival of the conversion of Saint Paul. By another charter, dated January the 3d, 1491, he gave to the vicar and to the chaplain additional annuities, amounting to L.1, arising from other tenements in the town.

The other obits celebrated at this altar, were for

Alexander Vocat, one of the chaplains of the church—on the second Sunday subsequent to Pasche, for which he granted to the chaplain annuities, amounting to 20s. to be levied from tenements in the town.

John

\* Cartulary, f. 36.

† Ibid. f. 87.



John Badenach, vicar of Gamery—on Sunday immediately preceding the festival of All Saints ; for which, by a charter, dated June the 20th, 1512, he gave to the chaplain a perpetual annuity of L.1 4s. arising from a tenement in the Netherkirkgate.

George White, burgess of Aberdeen—who, by a charter, dated March the 27th, 1542, granted to the altar an annuity of 16s. from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate.\*

The magistrates and council, having afterwards acquired a right to the patronage of the chantry, appointed Gavin Leslie, chaplain, in the year 1510, during his life.†

#### NO. XXI. CHANTRY OF SAINT LEONARD.

At what period this foundation took place we have not been informed. By a charter, dated September the 14th, 1489, David Sympson, burgess of Aberdeen, granted and confirmed to the chantry, and to David Walker, the chaplain, for celebrating masses for his soul, &c. annuities, in perpetuity, amounting to L.6 10s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town ; and, by another charter, dated the 18th of May, 1490, he granted to the altar, and to the chaplain, for similar purposes, annuities, amounting to L.3 4s. from certain other tenements in the same place.

The obits celebrated at this altar, were for

William Leith, one of the chaplains of the church—on the festival of the exaltation of the Holy Cross ; for which he gave an annuity of 16s. arising from a tenement in the Netherkirkgate.

Andrew Henry, the chaplain—who, previous to his death, in the year 1505, had granted to the institution an annuity of 13s. 4d. arising from a tenement in town, for celebrating his anniversary.‡

#### NO. XXII.

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\* Cartulary, f. 33.

† Council Register, vol. viii. p. 872.

‡ Cartulary, f. 31. 84. 88.



No. XXII. CHANTRY OF SAINTS THOMAS, THE APOSTLE, AND  
GEORGE, THE MARTYR.

Thomas Prat, burgess of Aberdeen, founded this chantry about the year 1491, and presented to the altar a silver gilt chalice, two sacerdotal vestments, complete, one missal, four towels, the fore cloth of arras work of Saint George, two phials, two large candelabra, and eleven small ones, upon the altar. By a charter, dated the 18th of April, 1491, he granted to John Prat, the chaplain, annuities, amounting to L.4 3s. 4d. arising from certain tenements in the town, for an obit after his death.

The above-mentioned John Prat, who was also chaplain of the chantry dedicated to the Holy Cross, by a charter, dated 23d of December, 1503, granted and confirmed to the principal chaplains of the church an annuity of 10s. from a tenement in the Shiprow, for celebrating his anniversary.\* William Cooper, another of the chaplains, by his charter, dated the 24th of August, 1548, granted to the curate and chaplains an annuity of L.3 9s. arising from tenements in the town; 13s. 4d. of which was to be appropriated as an annual salary to the chaplain, and the remainder to various religious purposes.†

No. XXIII. CHANTRY OF THE HOLY BLOOD

Was an ancient institution in the church; but at what particular period it was founded has not been discovered. The curate and chaplains, by a charter, dated May the 4th, 1505, granted and confirmed

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firmed

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|                                                                                                                                                                                |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| “ Pro locacione et situatione tabule decentis super monimentū meū pro cera ad añiūsm<br>meū añuatim                                                                            | s. d.      |
| “ Uni capellano de senioribꝫ ecclesie                                                                                                                                          | 1 1        |
| “ Pro celebracōe exequiarū pro defunctis, pro salute āie mee et āiaꝝ predictarū sacriste<br>dicte ecclesie pro pulsacione campanarū ecclie ad dictum añiūsm trina vice añuatim | 0 6        |
| “ Tresdecem capellanis condignioribus dicti collegii qui pro tempe pntes fuerint et duobus<br>clericis de choro                                                                | 6 10       |
| “ Pro celebracōe añuatī unius misse de nota die obitus mee, Et duodecem missarū in eb-<br>domida inde sequen, Et paupibꝫ siue stolaribꝫ eodem die                              | 1 1        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | <hr/> 10 0 |

[Cartulary, f. 17. 40.]

† Cartulary, f. 17. 40.



firmed to Mr. Alexander Bisset, the chaplain, certain tenements in the town, for the support of the altar, on condition of paying 5s. 6d. yearly to the chaplain of the chantry of Saint Eligii, and 4s. to the granters, and their successors.

John Gillespie gave to it an annuity of 10s. arising from a tenement in the Gallowgate, for celebrating an obit on his anniversary, on the festival of Saint Michael.

Thomas Murison, vicar of *Premeth*, gave an annuity of 20s. from a tenement in the Upperkirkgate, for celebrating his anniversary; and, in the year 1485, William Ratre, one of the baillies, gave an annuity of 20s. from another tenement in the town, for a similar purpose.\*

#### No. XXIV. CHANTRY OF SAINT MARTIN.

The time of the original foundation of this chantry has not been discovered. Thomas Waus, precentor of Moray, by a charter, dated March the 30th, 1480, granted and confirmed to the altar a tenement in the Castlegate, and a perpetual annuity of L.2, arising from another in the town, for an obit, and for the support of the institution.

Andrew Couper, the chaplain, by a charter, dated November 4th, 1506, granted to it an annuity of L.2, arising from certain tenements in the town, for celebrating his obit.

John Waus, *presbyter* of the chantries dedicated to Saints James and Katharine, by a charter, dated August 2d, 1522, granted to the vicar, curate, and chaplains of the college, perpetual annuities, amounting to L.2 3s. 4d. to be levied from certain tenements in the town, and from crofts of land in the borough of Inverury, for celebrating masses, on every Saturday of the year, for the salvation of his soul, and for an obit after his death.†

David Waus, chaplain of the altar, by a charter, dated October, 1539, transferred to John Waus a tenement in the Castlegate, burdened

\* Cartulary. f. 40. 85. 87.

† Ibid. f. 55. 67.



burdened with a perpetual annuity of L.2, payable as a salary to the future chaplain.\*

Philip Dunbreck, and Agnes Duncanson, his spouse, gave to this institution an annuity of 10s. arising from certain tenements in the town, for celebrating yearly a solemn mass, on their anniversaries, on Sunday immediately subsequent to the festival of Saint Michael the Archangel.†

On February the 16th, 1520, the curate and chaplains, having received a donation of L.20, in gold and silver, from David Waus, and obtained a right to an annuity of 4s. 4d. arising from a tenement in the town, obliged themselves to celebrate yearly, at the altar, one solemn mass, commemorative of the five wounds of Christ, in praise of God, to the glory and honour of the Virgin Mary, and the whole Saints in heaven; and in memory of Thomas Waus, burgess of Aberdeen, of Marjory Gregory, his spouse, and of their parents and children, and for the salvation of their souls.‡

#### No. XXV. CHANTRY OF SAINT BARBARA

Was founded by Alexander Gray, burgess of Aberdeen, who, by a charter, dated May 2d, 1509, granted to the curate and chaplains of the church an annuity of L.1 2s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town; for which they were obliged to celebrate and chant, at the altar, a solemn mass, on the anniversary, on Saint Ninian's day, with the usual solemnities and religious ceremonies.§

#### No. XXVI. CHANTRY OF SAINTS CRISPIN AND CRISPINIAN

Was originally founded by the cordwainers, for the performance of the rites of religion, according to the custom of the age. About the year 1495, they entered into an agreement with Alexander Gray, chaplain of the altar, who officiated as their priest, by which they agreed to allow him, for his ministerial services, an yearly salary of L.2; and seven of the wealthiest of the members of the corporation became

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\* Cartulary, f. 72.

† Ibid. f. 91.

‡ Ibid. f. 54.

§ Ibid. f. 43. 96.



became bound alternately to maintain him in meat and drink, during the week; but it appears that they had failed to implement the conditions of his service. This obliged him to present a complaint to the magistrates, who awarded judgment against the defaulters, and directed the deacons to put the decree into execution against those who had failed to implement the terms of the contract with the chaplain.\*

Previous to the year 1491, John Stokar, burgess of Aberdeen, granted to the chaplain an annuity of L.1, arising from certain crofts of land in the Newburgh, and 11s. 4d. from tenements in Aberdeen, for a solemn mass on his anniversary, on Sunday immediately subsequent to the festival of All Saints.†

The annual revenue of this chantry, at the time of the reformation, was L.3 1s. 8d. arising from various properties.

No. XXVII. CHANTRY OF SAINT ELIGH CONFESSOR, OR *SAINT LOYE*.

Was an ancient institution in the church; and, in the year 1472, the magistrates and council conferred the right of its patronage upon

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\* “Curia Ballivorum, 26th September, 1495.—The said day comperit ane discret mane, S<sup>r</sup> Alexander Gray, chaplane of Sanct Xr̄spinn & Xr̄spinianeis al̄t situa<sup>t</sup> w<sup>2</sup> in ye p̄roche kirk of yis burghe, Ande pducit & schew ane autentyke Instrumēt und̄ ye subs̄cpton & sine of S<sup>r</sup> Jonhne Striveling, notar pūc, & seile of Thomas Fyf, makinge mētion & schewing y<sup>t</sup> ye honest & fathfule mene of craft, cordonars of ye said burghe, w<sup>2</sup> ane p̄sēt & assent, in ye honor of God Almity, ye blessit Viginē Mary, Sanct Nicholas, Sanct Xr̄spinn & Xr̄spinian, ande al Sancts, had chosin & takin ye said Sir Alexander, their ppetuale chaplā, to mak mīstracon of dyvne fvice at ye said al̄t, as effrs, for ye quhilk thai war bundin to sustene ye said chaplane honestlie, as effrs, in meylt, drynk, & sustentacoñ, circalie, be seven of ye best and worthiast of ye said craft, ilk ane ane day in the oulk, Ande payand to him XL s. ye usual money of Scotland, zerlie, to his fie, of ūyis, ye remanet of ye craft, as in ye sam̄y mair fullie is p̄tenit; quhilk Instrumēt seyne & undstandin, ye haill cordoners lauchfullie warnit, callit, & comperit, ye said chaplane h̄m̄lie menyt him to the aldmā, balzeis, & consal, y<sup>t</sup> he wantit his fee & p̄t of his diets in the oulk, beseking thame of remade of law. Quhilk petiçan ye saids aldmā, balzeis, cōsale, & dīvss of com̄itie, und̄standin richtuiss & consonāt to re-sone, w<sup>2</sup> expss consent ande assent of ye best & worthiast of ye said craft, ordanit, fand, ande delīvit ye saide evidēt of auaille, & ye said craftsmē to sustene yar said chaplane honestlie, eff̄ ye tenor of ye sam̄y. Ande maide & ordanit Thomas Meldrū & William Ranisone, deknys & masters of ye said craft, in y<sup>t</sup> pte, to p̄pell & distrenz yar nichbeirs craftsmē & cordonars, to ye sustentacoñ of yair said chaplane, eff̄ ye tenor of his evident.”—[*Council Register*, vol. vii. p. 660.]

† Cartulary, f. 17. 84.



upon the hammermen, who performed their solemn devotions at the altar.

The annual revenue of this chantry, at the epocha of the Reformation, was L.2 1s. 8d.; being the amount of annuities arising from tenements in the Shipraw, Guestraw, Upperkirkgate, and Futtie.\*

No. XXVIII. CHANTRY OF SAINT HELEN

Was founded, at an early period, by the hammermen, and dedicated to their tutelar Saint, or patroness, for the exercise of acts of devotion, according to the practice of the times. For supporting the institution, they were bound, by their seal of cause, from the magistrates, council, and community, dated September 17th, 1519, to contribute to the chaplain half a merk, for every new member; for every master, who entered into indentures with an apprentice, half a merk; for every other engaged servant, one pound of wax; and for every master, one penny weekly; besides the fines and forfeitures to be levied for corrections of faults,† in their secular occupations. Subsequently to the Reformation, the hammermen were permitted, by the magistrates, to appropriate these fees to the establishment of a fund for the support of their decayed indigent brethren.‡

No. XXIX. CHANTRY DEDICATED TO THE BLESSED NAME OF JESUS

Was founded by John Arthur, burgess of Aberdeen, for celebrating masses for him and his successors. By a charter, dated August 14th, 1520, he granted to John Waus, the chaplain, and his successors, a tenement of land in the Upperkirkgate.§

No. XXX. CHANTRY OF SAINT THOMAS, THE MARTYR.

William Blindesele, burgess of Aberdeen, founded this chantry in the year 1524. On the 28th of May, that year, he gave seisin to William

\* Council Register, vol. vi. p. 421.—Cartulary, f. 32.

† Council Register, vol. x. p. 112.

‡ Council Register, vol. xxv. p. 270.

§ Cartulary, f. 58.



William Coupar, chaplain of the altar, of an annuity of L.1 4s. arising from tenements in the Upperkirkgate.\*

No. XXXI. CHANTRY OF THE RUDE ALTAR.

The rude altar and rude loft were appropriated chiefly to the reception of the relics and images of Saints belonging to the church, which were exhibited in solemn processions, on festival days, and in the course of devotional exercises. In the year 1472, the magistrates and council, who were patrons of the chantry, nominated Andrew Anderson, son of Thomas Anderson, burgess, chaplain of the altar, with a salary of ten merks yearly, besides the other emoluments arising from services of devotion.†

It is not unreasonable to suppose, that, in the age of popery, many of these masses, which we have had occasion to enumerate, were, on the interments and anniversaries of deceased persons, celebrated with sacred music, and with all the accompaniments and decorations allowed on such solemn occasions. The altars appropriated to these religious ceremonies appear to have been ornamented and decorated with portraits of Saints, and other subjects from sacred history.

When any person of eminence was interred, which was generally within the area of the church, the executors of the deceased did not neglect to render the celebration of the obit, and the subsequent commemoration of the anniversary, as solemn and impressive as possible; while the priest contributed every thing in his power to attract the attention of the people, and to emulate his brethren in the embellishment of the altar, and in the performance of the funeral obsequies. This naturally had considerable influence on the minds of all ranks; and induced enthusiasts to contemplate, with religious veneration, the solemnity of the service performed on these occasions. The consequence was, that the wealthy were excited to bestow

\* Cartulary, f. 58.

† Council Register, vol. vi. p. 217.



stow liberally upon the church, for the same religious purposes. The poor benefited by this as well as the clergy; for a certain portion of the bequest was not unfrequently ordered to be distributed among the indigent who attended these solemnities.

The reformers of our religion, in the vehemence of their prejudices, have generally enlarged upon the absurdity of these institutions, and of the pernicious tendency of the Romish church, without allowing it the merit which it undoubtedly possessed. We agree with many, that these, as well as the monastic institutions, gave encouragement to indolence, and tended greatly to engross to the church the whole property of the kingdom; but, at the same time, it must be admitted, that their general purpose was to inculcate charity, to afford consolation to those who were suffering mental distress for departed friends, and to encourage the exercise of piety, according to the rites of superstition which prevailed in that gloomy and unenlightened age.

#### VICARS.

The vicars of Saint Nicholas, whose names we have been enabled to discover, previous to the Reformation, were

*John de Kyngorne*—who was instituted in the year 1342.

*John Dingwall*, prothonotary and archdeacon of Caithness—who, it appears, officiated previous to the year 1519.

*Andrew Cullen*, parson of Fetternier, and son of Andrew Cullen, provost of Aberdeen, was in office previous to the year 1549. He died July 7th, 1540.

#### CURATES.

*David Waus*, vicar of Banff, appears to have filled the curacy previous to the year 1488.

*William Murison*—formerly one of the chaplains.

*Thomas Chalmers* was officiating in the year 1568.

In the year 1575, when the college of chaplains had been completely suppressed, in consequence of the Reformation, they and their general procurator and collector resigned the whole lands, fishings, and annuities, which they had acquired from the people, in the course



course of many ages, to the magistrates and council, for the benefit of Saint Thomas' hospital, which was, at that period, the asylum of decayed guild brethren. At the same time, however, the chaplains reserved to themselves the liferent of the property, so alienated, for their maintenance and support. King James VI. in the year 1583, granted to the magistrates and council a charter, by which he confirmed to them the right to all the property so transferred by the chaplains. This grant comprehended also the crofts of land formerly belonging to the monastic institution of the Black and White Friars of Aberdeen, which had been suppressed at the time of the Reformation. But, although the magistrates presented to the king one thousand merks, as a composition to the crown for these crofts, yet when parliament sanctioned that grant, July 21st, 1593, the crofts were excepted from the ratification.

In the course of our researches, we have not been enabled to ascertain, with sufficient accuracy, the period when the ancient structure of Saint Nicholas church was originally erected; we must, therefore, allow that to remain in undisturbed oblivion.

At the epocha of the Revolution, it was regarded as one of the handsomest parish churches in Scotland. It was built in the Gothic style; and the dimensions of its nave, the roof of which was supported by eight columns on each side, were one hundred and seventeen feet of length, by sixty-six feet of breadth, including the side aisles. There were six galleries in it, three on each side, the fronts of which, and of many of the pews in the body of the church, were constructed of black oak, having various emblematical figures neatly cut in relievo. The serviceable parts of these were fortunately preserved, previous to the fabric falling to ruins, and appropriated to seats in the East church, where they still remain.

The church, which had three doors, and thirty-three windows, was, in the time of popery, divided from the quire by a wooden screen, there being open arches under the steeple for a communication

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\* Council Register, vol. xxviii. p. 543. vol. xxxi. p. 575.—Acts of Parliament, vol. iv. p. 39.



tion betwixt the two places of worship; but those were, subsequently to the Reformation, built up with stone, so as to form two separate churches.\* After this period, it was illuminated, on solemn occasions, by eight double brazen chandeliers, suspended from the roof; and in the centre of it there was also suspended, by an iron chain, a globe, which answered for a meridian line. The walls were ornamented with texts of scripture painted upon them, according to the usage of the time.†

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, it became ruinous and unserviceable; and was abandoned as a place of worship about the year 1732. The lead was afterwards stripped from the roof; and, in the year 1742, the columns of the nave having given way, the whole fabric fell to pieces, in consequence of natural decay; and, in its fall, destroyed many of the ancient monuments and tomb stones, which had, in the course of many ages, been constructed within its area. The remains of those were wholly neglected; and, when the church was afterwards rebuilt, those fragments of the stones which were taken from the ruins were defaced, and appropriated, without distinction, to the pavement of the new church.‡

#### THE QUIRE OF SAINT NICHOLAS.

In the year 1477, the magistrates and town council, on the solicitation of Thomas Spens, bishop of Aberdeen, commenced the erection of this fabric on the east end of the church. To defray the charge of the undertaking, the council and community agreed to appropriate the customary fees of the alderman, baillies, dean of guild, and of the abbot and prior of Bon-Accord, with the whole annual revenue of the borough, for seven years, and longer, if found necessary.

John Gray and Richard Ancram were appointed architects of the building, and master masons, with a salary, to the former, of twenty-five§ merks, and to the latter of twenty merks yearly. Alexander

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Chalmers,

\* Council Register, vol. xxxvi. p. 556.

† MS. in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh.

‡ Council Register, vol. lx. p. 260. vol. lxi. p. 48.

§ This was equal to about L.7 2s. 2d.<sup>s</sup> sterling money, 12. George II.



Chalmers, the provost, superintended the progress and execution of the work, in consequence of an order of the town council.\*

In order to accomplish, with the greater celerity, the execution of this public undertaking, the citizens, with their wonted liberality, contributed individually towards the expense of the building, by voluntary subscription; and several of them appear to have advanced money, by way of loan, for the same purpose.†

The stones used in the structure were imported, by sea, from Caussie, in Moray, at a considerable charge; the lime for the mortar was brought from Dysart, at the price of 16s. the chalder; and the lead for covering the roof from England, ten fother, of 128 stone each, having been purchased, in exchange for four and an half lasts of salmon.‡

The undertaking was extremely languid in its progress, at least it would appear so in modern times; for the structure was finished only in the year 1507, when thirty-four stalls were ordered to be constructed in it for the members of the ecclesiastical college. John Findon, wright, contracted with the magistrates for the execution of this branch of the work, for which he was to receive L.200 in money, besides a bounty, according to their discretion.§

The quire, which is now distinguished by the name of the East church, is a neat Gothic building, entirely divested of ornamental or carved work. It is eighty-six feet of length to the breast of the chancel, and sixty-four feet of breadth, including the side aisles. The roof of the nave is supported by four arches on each side, which spring from Gothic columns, without any ornaments. Subsequently to the Reformation, this church had been fitted up, with a double gallery

\* Council Register, vol. vi. p. 480. et seq. vol. vii. p. 477. 546. 622. 1073.

† The subscriptions by the citizens, were, in money, L.44 4s. 2d. one French crown, and two English groats; in salmon, 80 barrels; in *lentrin* ware, (forte stock fish,) 287 dozen; and in *fute-fell*, (sheep skins,) 13 dozen; besides gratuitous assistance from the inhabitants as labourers.—[Council Register, vol. vii. p. 546. 1073.]

‡ Council Register, vol. vii. p. 477. vol. viii. p. 743.

§ Ibid. vol. viii. p. 777.



gallery in the west end, and three galleries on each side, under the arches. The upper gallery, in the west end, is appropriated to the members of the corporation of seamen, over which a ship is suspended from the roof. The pulpit and reader's desk are on the north side; and the church is illuminated, on solemn occasions, by three brass double chandeliers, also suspended from the roof.

The chancel, which is eighteen feet by twelve, was in the east end of the quire; and under it was a neat chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but, in modern times, converted to secular purposes. In this chapel a chantry was founded, in the year 1520, for celebrating yearly, at the altar, a mass of requiem for the souls of David Menzies, of Gilbert Menzies, and of Marjory Chalmers, his spouse, and of their parents and relations; for which the former had presented to the curate and chaplains of the church, in the same year, a donation of L.20, in money, to enable them to rebuild and repair their houses in the town.\*

On the north side of the quire the vestry is situated, having under it a vault, which, in the arbitrary times of the reformed church, was appropriated as a place of confinement for ecclesiastical delinquents; and over the vestry there was a gallery, or apartment, in which was deposited a collection of books belonging to the church. These were, after the Reformation, kept under the charge of the bishop and minister; but, some years subsequently to the institution of Marischal college, they were presented, by the magistrates, to the principal and regents, and formed the foundation of the present library belonging to it.†

In the year 1508, upwards of thirty years posterior to the commencement of the building, the quire having been prepared for divine worship, William Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, consecrated it, with the usual solemnities. On this occasion, the magistrates provided a splendid entertainment for him and his attendants, and afterwards presented to him a propine of two puncheons of claret wine,

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with

\* Cartulary, f. 53.

† Council Register, vol. xlv. p. 50. vol. xlv. p. 128. vol. xlv. p. 490.



with wax and sweet-meats, according to the custom of the age; the expense of the whole being L.16 3s. 8d.\*

John Turnbull was, about the same time, appointed, by the magistrates, chief cantor, and superintendent of the musical department of the quire, with an annual salary of L.10. Sometime afterwards Walter Strachan, singer, and eight choristers, were added to the establishment. His salary was only 20s. annually; but he was to receive his meals from the citizens, alternately, through the week, until he should be better provided.†

Notwithstanding the liberality with which the community had contributed towards the expense of erecting the quire, and to the ministers of religion belonging to the church, yet it appears, that, in the year 1524, divine service had been almost neglected in both places of worship. This seems to have been occasioned by some schism or dissension among the chaplains, who had deserted the service of the church. The provost was, on this account, deputed by the citizens to repair to Gavin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen, for the purpose of complaining of this neglect; and, in their names, to request his Lordship to recommend to some other prelate to reconcile the differences which subsisted among the ecclesiastical members. What redress was given upon this complaint we have not been informed; but, a few years afterwards, it appeared, that a voluntary contribution had been made, by the citizens, of eight barrels of salmon, and L.26 9s. in money, for defraying the expense of purchasing two sacerdotal vestments of cloth of gold, two chesopes, four tunicales, and two cops of gold cloth, "for the honour of the church, and of Saint Nicholas, their patron."‡

In the year 1537, all the cantors of the quire, who enjoyed salaries from the town, were, by an act of council, ordered to be discharged. Probably this had been in consequence of some indication of the Reformation making its appearance in the north. Soon afterwards, however,

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\* Council Register, vol. viii. p. 937.

† Ibid. vol. viii. p. 463. 1092.

‡ Council Register, vol. xi. p. 552. vol. xii. p. 252.



however, it seemed to have been in agitation to put the ecclesiastical establishment under the direction of a provost ; for, on the 28th of March, 1543, a gift of the vicarage had been obtained, by the magistrates, from Bishop William Gordon, with the concurrence of the dean and chapter,\* to the college of the chaplains, for the purpose of supporting the intended office ; but it does not appear that that appointment ever took place.

Soon after the office of regent of the kingdom had been conferred upon the Earl of Arran, an attempt would seem to have been made to introduce, at Aberdeen, the doctrines and form of worship of the reformed church ; and, for that purpose, an application had been made, by the regent, to the magistrates. In the year 1543, Friars John Roger and Walter Thomson were, at his request, appointed by them to perform divine service in Saint Nicholas' church, " by preaching and teaching the true word of God, and by offering up daily prayers for the estates, for his grace the regent, and the good of the realm." For this service, these friars were to receive daily, during the pleasure of the council, 3s. for their maintenance, besides being provided with proper lodgings.† But, as the regent, not long afterwards, publicly abjured the doctrine of the reformers, the services of these friars were soon dispensed with, and the catholic form of worship was again established in the church.

In the year 1550, when the doctrines of the Reformation began to spread and operate in the north, the magistrates judged it proper to make particular inquiry with regard to the silver plate, and other sacred utensils belonging to the church. The chaplains were required to produce, for the purpose of being inventoried, the chalices, and other silver work, which were usually deposited in the chapter-house ; but of these there appeared to have been a very considerable deficiency, and, ultimately, the whole silver work and sacred utensils, which, in the course of ages, had been presented, as donations to the church, turned out to little account. The whole, when sold, at the Reformation,

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\* Council Register, vol. xiv. p. 76. vol. xlv. p. 546.

† Ibid. vol. xvii. p. 489.



Reformation, amounted only to  $320\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of silver; besides some brass chandeliers.\*

Some years after the Reformation, the great bell in the steeple was ordered to be rung every morning, at four o'clock, for the purpose of warning the servants of the artificers of the approach of the hour for their labours. In the year 1583, a new clock, which chimed the quarters, was constructed for the church by John Kay of Crail, for the expense of which piece of work he received 200 merks.† It remained in the steeple until about the year 1770, when it was removed, as being completely worn out. The present clock was constructed by an artisan of Aberdeen, and substituted in its place.

When the protestant religion had been completely established, the church and quire were divested of their altars, stalls, and carved work; and nothing remained but the naked walls, and the columns of the nave. Those places of worship, however, had no resemblance, in the interior, to a modern church. The congregations, when assembled, were not accommodated with seats, unless they brought them along with them; and the wives of burgesses, and of the more respectable citizens only, were indulged with permission to sit in the body of the church during the time of sermon, in consequence of an act of council. The inconvenience of this, probably, was soon felt, and, therefore, the magistrates permitted the principal citizens to fit up, from time to time, pews and desks, for the accommodation of their families; and the members of the several corporations, and other public bodies, were allowed, under the authority of special acts of the town council, to construct galleries, for a similar purpose, betwixt the columns of the nave, at their own expense; and this accordingly entitled them to the exclusive privilege‡ to the seats which were so fitted up, without paying any annual consideration on that account,—a practice which has been introduced in more modern times.

In the old church, the magistrates constructed a gallery for King James VI. who appears to have been a frequent attender of it, when  
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\* History, vol. i. p. 113.

† Council Register, vol. xxxi. p. 391.

‡ Council Register, vol. xxxvi. p. 336. vol. li. p. 540.



he occasionally honoured the town with his visits. This was afterwards distinguished by the name of the king's seat.

#### OF RE-BUILDING THE WEST CHURCH.

The old church of Saint Nicholas remained in ruins till the year 1751, when the magistrates entered into a contract with James Wylie, mason; Archibald Chessels, and James Heriot, wrights, of Edinburgh; for erecting a new church on the site of the old one, conformably to a plan which had been presented, gratuitously, to the magistrates, some years previously, by Mr. James Gibb, an eminent architect in London, and a native of Aberdeen. The price contracted for was L.4000 sterling, and the charge for extra work L.600 sterling more, besides the expense of the lead\* for the roof, and for the steeple, which, at the time, underwent a thorough repair. The whole of this expense was defrayed from the particular funds belonging to the church, and no part of the charge was either imposed upon the inhabitants, or contributed by them.†

The undertaking was completed in the autumn of the year 1755; and on Sunday, November 9th, the church was opened for divine worship; Mr. James Ogilvie, one of the ministers of the town, having preached the first sermon in it.‡ The structure is one hundred feet, six inches, of length, and sixty-six feet of breadth, including the side aisles. The basement of the building is of dressed granite, all the other parts, both exterior and interior, being of freestone, which was imported from Queensferry. The nave of the church is twenty-five feet broad, and the side aisles, including the thickness of the pilasters, about eighteen. The piers of the arches are four feet, six inches, by three feet. There are three galleries on each side, and one

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\* The lead imported from Leith amounted to 8000 stone, which, at 2s. 8d. was L.1133 6s. 8d. sterling. Besides this, a considerable quantity was purchased from the professors of the King's College, who disposed of what had been taken, about this time, from the roofs of the edifices of the college, when it underwent repairs.

† Council Register, vol. lxi. p. 555. et seq. vol. lxii. p. 32. et seq.

‡ From the time that the church became ruinous till it was rebuilt, divine worship was performed in the Greyfriars, by the ministers who usually officiated in the old church.



one in each end. That in the east is appropriated to the magistrates, dean of guild, treasurer, and city clerks. In the centre of this gallery, there is an elegant canopy, supported by four fluted mahogany columns, of the Corinthian order, with gilt capitals. In the front of the canopy the town's armorial bearings are cut, in alto relievo, and under it the provost's chair is placed. Over the front of the gallery hangs a deep covering of crimson velvet, with a gold fringe. On the wall behind, there are two pieces of tapestry, executed in needle work, by Mary Jamieson, daughter of the celebrated George Jamieson, painter; the one represents Ahasuerus presenting the golden sceptre to Queen Esther, and the other Jephtha meeting his daughter. The pulpit, which is a neat piece of workmanship, and the reader's desk, are placed on one of the pilasters, on the south side of the nave; and from the roof are suspended three double chandeliers of brass, for occasionally illuminating the church.

The east and west churches are separated from each other by the great arches of the steeple, and by two aisles, one of which, on the south, was the place of sepulture of the family of Irvine of Drum, in ancient times, and is distinguished by the name of Drum's aisle. Of late years, it has been fitted up for the occasional meetings of the synod and presbytery. The north aisle was known by the name of Collison's, as being the burial place of an ancient and eminent family, of that name, in the town. The extent of these structures, from south to north, is about one hundred feet.

Above the great arches there rises a square tower, about twelve feet high, which forms the basement of the steeple. From each corner of it springs a small square wooden spire, covered with lead; and, in the centre, the great steeple is constructed, of an octagonal form, of oak, and covered with lead. It ends in a point, and is surmounted by a gilt ball, with a weather cock on the top, which is about 140 feet from the level of the ground below. At what period the steeple was erected we have not been informed, but it certainly existed previous to the Reformation.

In the tower there are placed the three ancient bells belonging to the church, called *Saint Laurence*, *Saint Nicholas*, and *Maria*; with two



two additional ones, have been lately furnished, by order of the council. There is also an excellent public clock, which chimes the quarters, with a large dial plate on each side of the tower, pointing out the hours and minutes.

The whole of these structures which we have enumerated, although erected at different periods, and in various orders of plain architecture, combine, in one mass, a building, which is by no means inelegant, or deficient of symmetry.

In the year 1638, King Charles I. in the charter which he granted to the borough, confirmed to the magistrates, council, and community, the right of patronage of Saint Nicholas and of the Greyfriars' churches; of the chapels of Saint Ninian, on the Castlehill, and of Saint Clement, in Futtie. On the 11th November, 1641, subsequently to the abolition of prelacy, the magistrates obtained, from the same king, a royal grant to the church, with the tithes, both parsonage and vicarage, of the parish.

After the restoration, the episcopal form of worship was generally observed by the citizens, although a good many of them still continued to favour the Roman catholic religion; but, being overawed by the church session, they durst not venture to avow it openly. When the magistrates and council presented the pastor of the church, the bishop concurred in the presentation, and issued his letters of collation accordingly.

Although the episcopal form of church government had been abolished at the epocha of the Revolution, yet it appears that the ministers and session paid little regard to the law by which it was annulled. They persevered in the exercise of their several functions, under the authority of the bishop, for several years afterwards, without interruption. This, however, having attracted the attention of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in the year 1694, they deputed a committee of their number to repair to Aberdeen, for the purpose of forming the new establishment of the church, under the presbyterian government. After the necessary forms of procedure had been adopted, the episcopal session was dismissed, under the authority of the magistrates, and twenty-three new elders, four



of whom were magistrates, and sixteen deacons, were nominated, according to the ecclesiastical rules, to constitute the presbyterian church session.\* At this time, the three officiating ministers were, Dr. William Blair, Dr. George Garden, and Dr. Andrew Burnett, who, having declined to conform to the rules of the church of Scotland, as now established, were obliged to demit their charges. Mr. Thomas Ramsay, minister of Calder, was thereupon called, by the patrons, as minister, being the first presbyterian clergyman who was ordained to the church of Saint Nicholas, subsequently to the Revolution.†

Since that event, four ministers have officiated; three of whom perform parochial duty. The fourth is nominated to the Greyfriars, and is also professor of divinity of the Marischal college; but, although he has no parochial charge, yet, on account of his ministerial services in the church, his stipend is made equal to what is paid to each of the other three clergymen.

The permanent funds appropriated to the payment of their stipends, under the management of the magistrates and council, are very inconsiderable, and by no means adequate to discharge what has been paid, on that account, by the treasurer of Aberdeen, for many years.

In the year 1658, these stipends were fixed at L.1000 Scottish, or L.83 6s. 8d. sterling money yearly, besides a chalder of coals, to each clergyman, and continued to be paid to them, at that rate, until the year 1753, when they were augmented to L.100 sterling. In the year 1785, they were increased to L.126; in the year 1796, to L.160; and lastly, in the year 1806, they were raised to L.200 sterling.

During the greatest part of the seventeenth century, the ministers' stipends continued to be a burden upon the inhabitants, on whom an annual assessment was made for the deficiency, after the allocation of the revenue arising from the funds appropriated to that purpose; but the practice was discontinued about the time of the union

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\* Register of Church Session, vol. i. p. 1. et seq.—Council Register, vol. lvii. p. 461.

† Council Register, vol. lvii. p. 438.—Register of Church Session, vol. i. p. 9.



union of the two kingdoms. Since that period, the treasurer has been obliged to pay the deficiency of the stipends from the public funds under his charge, which, with various other circumstances, tended greatly to embarrass the affairs of the treasury. By the last augmentation, the sum of L.800 has been paid annually to the clergymen, which, considering the situation of the times, is by no means, an extraordinary remuneration for their ministerial services; while the annual revenue arising from the tithes of the parish, and from the funds destined for the purpose, is little more than one half of that sum. By consequence, the deficiency falls to be made up by the treasurer, from funds which were not strictly applicable to ministers' stipends. The present ministers of Saint Nicholas church, are

JAMES ROSS, D.D.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D.D. *Principal and Professor of Divinity of Marischal College, and Minister of the Greyfriars.*

MR. ROBERT DOIG.

GEORGE GLENNIE, D.D. *Professor of Moral Philosophy, Marischal College.*

#### CHURCH SESSION.

The church session, which, in former times, exercised its authority, with great rigour, over the people, is the lowest judicatory of the national church; and is composed of those members of the community who are most exemplary in their lives, for sanctity, and a strict observance of the sacred ordinances of religion. Of late years, its authority is very much diminished. The chief province of the session, in modern times, is confined to the management and application of the collections made at the church doors, and to certain other funds\* destined to the indigent. Until a late period, they cognosced matters of scandal, arising from incontinence, which is now generally overlooked, in consideration of a small composition in money, paid, as an atonement, by the offenders, in such cases, to the treasurer of the session, for the benefit of the poor. They also claimed a voice of

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approbation

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\* The donations made by benevolent individuals to the church session, for charitable purposes, will be found in the Appendix.



approbation of the minister presented to the church by the magistrates, as necessary to give effect to their presentations.\* During a considerable period, the right of patronage was abolished in Scotland, and vacant churches were supplied by what was called a popular call; at which, sometimes, the heritors, elders, and householders of the vacant parish, were allowed to vote for their minister; and, at other times, the right of election was confined, in country parishes, to the heritors and elders, and, in boroughs, probably to the elders only. After the right of patronage was restored by parliament, the ecclesiastical judicatories of Scotland refused, for many years, to give effect to the presentation of a patron, unless his presentee had also the concurrence of some of the heritors, elders, and heads of families, signified by their subscription to a call moderated in his favour. This form of moderating to a call, in favour of the presentee only, is still observed, but not much regarded;† it being now completely established, by the General Assembly, that the approbation of the parishioners is, by no means, essential in the admission of a qualified person, who is presented, as pastor of any church, by the lay patrons.

The register of the session commences in the year 1562, has been pretty regularly kept by the successive clerks, and is brought down to the present period with correctness. Some years after the Reformation, a register of marriages, baptisms, and burials was established, under the direction of the magistrates, and kept by a clerk appointed by them for the purpose. For several years, it appears to have been conducted with apparent accuracy; but, in modern times, owing to the great number of independent religious establishments in the town, and the inattention of many persons who neglect to record the baptisms

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\* The only instance of the church session interfering in the appointment of a minister, presented by the magistrates and council, as lay patrons, occurred in the case of Mr. James Chalmers, minister of Dyke, in Moray, who was nominated, by them, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, in the year 1725. The session objected to the prosecution of the call, and the presbytery, in the moderation, found, that a majority of the session was essentially requisite to the appointment; and their judgment was affirmed by the synod. An appeal was thereupon taken, by the patrons, to the General Assembly; and, after a variety of proceedings before that venerable court and its commission, these judgments were reversed, by a plurality of votes, and Mr. Chalmers's call sustained. He was settled minister accordingly.—[*Council Register*, vol. lix. p. 103. 156. 185. et seq.]

† Cartulary, f. 22.



baptisms of their children, the same regularity is not observed. The register of baptisms is now become very incomplete, and does, by no means, answer the original purpose for which it was intended. The session lately made an attempt to deprive the magistrates of the exclusive privilege of being custodiers of the register of baptisms, but this was resisted on their part; and the question being carried before the supreme court by the members of the church session, it was found that, as the magistrates had been so long in possession of the register, they could not now be deprived of the privilege of conducting it, as formerly. The present session clerk is

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, *Schoolmaster of Futtie.*

#### CHURCH YARD.

The principal cemetery for the inhabitants of Aberdeen surrounds the churches, and is inclosed, on all sides, by a pretty high wall, having entries to it from four streets, namely, the Schoolhill, Back-wynd, Correction-wynd, and Netherkirkgate. The small extent of burying ground has, of late years, been very much complained of, as being insufficient for the increased population of the town. The surface is very considerably raised, particularly on the south side, above the ancient level of the ground. The graves are much crowded, and it not unfrequently happens, that the sexton has occasion to disturb the ashes of the dead before the proper time. The magistrates have had it long in contemplation to enlarge the burial-ground; but that desirable object has not yet been accomplished.

#### MONUMENTS.

Although the sepulchral monuments and tomb stones in the church yard are numerous, yet few of them are remarkable for splendour. On the west wall is erected a monument, in memory of George Davidson of Pettens, who was a considerable benefactor to the town. A little southward is another, in memory of Dr. William Guild, also one of its benefactors. Both are much of the same construction, having a marble tablet on each, under an entablature, supported by neat columns, with emblematical figures on the top of the structures. The tablets express, in general, the several acts of extensive benevolence



lence by which those individuals were distinguished For the support and preservation of the first of these tombs, a fund is destined, under the direction of the magistrates.

The only other monument meriting particular observation is that erected in memory of John Richart, of Auchnacant, having a marble tablet, under a pediment and entablature, supported by neat columns, and corinthian capitals, with various emblematical figures on the top of the structure. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

D. O. M. S.

In

Perpetuam inclytæ RICHARTORUM, ab AUCHNACANT, et Arnage familiæ memoriæ; Monumentum hoc, ex pio in Parentes affectu, extruendum curavit: Vir vere honestus, D. GULIELMUS RICHARTUS, ejusdem filius, legitimo toro natus, Qui fatis concessit XXI Feb<sup>r</sup>, anno æræ Christianæ MDCCXCIX,

Ætatis suæ LXVIII,

Viator

Qui sapis, unde sis, Quid sis, Quid futurus hinc nosce.

Circulus hæc vita est, ante ortum,

Condimur alvo,

Matris in hunc referunt fata,

Suprema Larem.

In the interior of the new church, there is placed on the wall, in the west end, a tablet of brass, with an inscription, in memory of Dr. Duncan Liddel, expressive of various bequests made by him to Marischal College and University. On the south side of the west door, a small monument has lately been erected, to the memory of Captain John Cushnie, shipmaster, who was also a considerable benefactor to the community; and, on the opposite side, another, to the memory of the late Mrs. Allardyce of Dunnotter.

In the church, there are the effigies of a man and a woman, in a recumbent posture, neatly cut in free-stone. These were lately removed from a niche in Collison's aisle, and supposed to represent Provost Collison and his wife, who were interred in that place in the sixteenth century. There is also another effigy of freestone, under the stair leading to the gallery, in the west end of the church, supposed



posed to represent one of the family of Drum, which had been removed thither, from some of the aisles, after the church was rebuilt.

On the south side of the east church, three small tablets of armorial bearings are fixed in the wall, with inscriptions, in memory of Provosts Blindsele, Reid, and Rutherford; but these have nothing remarkable to distinguish them. On the same wall are fixed a knight's cap, covered with crape, and some mourning escutcheons, supposed to have been placed there, in the year 1746, on the funeral of Lord Sempil, commander of his Majesty's forces at Aberdeen, where he died, in September, that year. His body, after it had been laid, in state, for some days, in the hall of Marischal college, was interred, with military honours, in Drum's aisle.

In this place are deposited, in a niche, in the south wall, the effigies of a man and a woman, in a recumbent posture, supposed to represent some of the family of Drum, in ancient times; and, on the west wall, there is a small plate of brass, bearing the following inscription:—

"Hic sub ista sepultura jacet honorabilis et famosus miles Dñs Alexander de Irwyn, secundũ qđa de Drumn, de Achyndor et Forglen, qui obiit . . . . die mēsis, anno Dñi m° cccc . . . .

"Hic eciam jacet nobilis dñā dñā Elisabeth de Keth, filia Qđam Roberti de Keth, militis Marescalli Scocie, uxor Qđā dñi dñi Alexandri de Irwyn, que obiit die mēsis . . . . año dñi m° cccc . . . ."

We shall close this account with a chronological list of the successive ministers of the church, from the first establishment of the protestant religion, at the Reformation, to the present time, with the dates of their several admissions.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL



## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

OF THE

## MINISTERS OF SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH,

*From the Reformation to the present time.*

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Names.</i>       | <i>Former Settlement.</i> | <i>Predecessors.</i>                                |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1560         | Adam Heriot         | Edinburgh                 |                                                     |
| 1575         | John Craig          | Montrose                  | Adam Heriot, deceased                               |
| 1577         | David Cunningham    | Bishop                    |                                                     |
| 1582         | Peter Blackburn     |                           | John Craig, removed to Edin.                        |
| 1591         | Robert Howie        |                           |                                                     |
| 1599         | James Ross          | Strachan                  | Robert Howie, Principal of Marischal College        |
| 1602         | Archibald Blackburn |                           |                                                     |
| 1605         | John Macbirnie      | Queensferry               |                                                     |
| 1617         | William Forbes      | Monymusk                  | John Macbirnie, deceased                            |
| 1624         | Robert Barron       |                           |                                                     |
| 1625         | William Douglass    |                           | Archibald Blackburn                                 |
| 1626         | James Sibbald       |                           |                                                     |
| 1631         | William Guild       | King Edward               | James Ross, resigned for old age                    |
| 1634         | John Forbes         |                           | William Forbes                                      |
| 1636         | Alexander Ross      | Futtie                    | John Forbes                                         |
| 1640         | Andrew Cant         | Newbottle                 | James Sibbald, deposed, as being an anti-covenanter |
| 1641         | John Oswald         | Pentcaithland             |                                                     |
| —            | John Row            | Perth                     |                                                     |
| 1647         | John Menzies        |                           | John Oswald, removed to Edin.                       |
| 1657         | James Durham        | Glasgow                   |                                                     |
| 1658         | John Paterson       | Ellon                     |                                                     |
| 658          | George Meldrum      | Marischal College         | John Row                                            |
| 1662         | William Raitt       | Principal, King's College | John Paterson, appointed Bishop of Ross             |
|              | William Gray        | Auchterless               | Andrew Cant                                         |
| 1663         | Alexander Ross      | Monymusk                  |                                                     |
| 1666         | David Lyal          | Banchory                  |                                                     |
| 1665         | Robert Mercer       | Kennoway                  |                                                     |
| —            | Patrick Sibbald     |                           |                                                     |
| 1675         | William Meldrum     | Tranent                   |                                                     |
| 1680         | William Blair       | Fordyce                   |                                                     |
| 1682         | George Garden       | Old Machar                |                                                     |
| 1687         | Andrew Burnett      | St. Ninian's              |                                                     |
| 1694         | Thomas Ramsay       | Calder                    | George Garden, demitted                             |
| 1695         | James Osborn        | Kilmarnock                | Andrew Burnett, dismissed by parliament.            |



| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Names.</i>          | <i>Former Settlement.</i>      | <i>Predecessors.</i>                                               |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1700         | Thomas Blackwell       | Paisley                        | Patrick Sibbald                                                    |
| 1711         | Francis Melville       | Arbuthnot                      |                                                                    |
| 1713         | Colin Campbell         |                                | James Osborn, deceased                                             |
| 1716         | John Osborn            |                                | William Blair                                                      |
| 1725         | James Chalmers         | Dyke                           | Francis Melville                                                   |
| 1728         | John Bisset            |                                | Thomas Blackwell                                                   |
| 1729         | James Ogilvie          | Inchtour                       | Colin Campbell                                                     |
| 1745         | Robert Pollock         | Duddingston                    | James Chalmers, deceased                                           |
| 1748         | Thomas Forbes          | Slains                         | John Osborn, deceased                                              |
| 1756         | George Campbell        | Banchory                       | John Bisset, deceased                                              |
| 1759         | Alex. Gerard           | Profes. M.P. Marischal College | Robert Pollock, deceased                                           |
| 1771         | George Abercrombie     | Forgue                         | Alex. Gerard, appointed Professor<br>of Divinity of King's College |
| 1776         | William Farquhar       | Skene                          | James Ogilvie, deceased                                            |
| 1778         | James Shirrefs         |                                | William Farquhar, deceased                                         |
| 1783         | Duncan Shaw            | Rafford                        | Thomas Forbes, deceased                                            |
| 1790         | Hugh Hay               |                                | George Abercromby, deceased                                        |
| 1793         | George Gordon          | Mortlach                       | Hugh Hay, deceased                                                 |
| 1794         | James Ross             |                                | Duncan Shaw, deceased                                              |
| 1795         | William Lawrence Brown | Utrecht                        | George Campbell, resigned                                          |
| 1811         | Robert Doig            | Trinity Chapel                 | George Gordon, deceased                                            |
| 1814         | George Glennie         | Profes. M.P. Marischal College | James Shirrefs, resigned                                           |

#### CHAPEL OF SAINT KATHARINE.

Among other religious foundations established in the town, in the age of popery, was the chapel dedicated to Saint Katharine. It was founded on the hill of that name, near the west end of the Castlegate, by the Constable of Aberdeen, in the thirteenth century. According to ancient report, it belonged to the nunnery of the Grey Sisters, of the order of Saint Katharine of Sienna, who was their patroness. In the year 1541, when Sir John Cuming was chaplain, an attempt was made, by the magistrates, to shut up the passages leading to it from the Shipraw and from the Green; but the priest appears to have prevented that exertion of authority from taking effect.

Sir John Reid was the last chaplain who celebrated divine service in the chapel, in the age of popery.\*

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\* Council Register, vol. xvii. p. 176. 200. vol. xxii. p. 791.—MS. Advocates' Library.



The nunnery had been suppressed, at a very remote period ; and the chapel, which does not appear to have possessed any permanent endowments, remained entire for many years posterior to the Reformation. In the beginning of the present century, the greatest part of the hill on which it formerly stood was removed, for the purpose of opening the communication betwixt the Castlegate and Union-street, the west end of which now occupies a considerable portion of the site of the hill.

#### SAINT NINIAN'S CHAPEL

Was an ancient religious institution, founded within the ramparts of the Castlehill. The only permanent endowment which it possessed at the Reformation was a tenement in the Shiprow, which had been granted to the chaplain by Robert Blindsele, for services of devotion. In the year 1566, the chapel was repaired, and the east end of it converted into a light-house, for the direction of shipping, during the winter season, and on the top of it was placed the flag staff of the town. There were three great lights kept in it, during the night, from the first day of September to the last day of March. To defray the charge of maintaining these lights, the following duties were imposed on trade and shipping, under the authority of the magistrates and council, namely :—For each sack of goods to Flanders, two sous ; each ton of goods to France, one sou ; ditto to England, or any other country, outward, six pence ; each last of goods from Dantzick, twelve pence ; for every ship, of the burden of 40 tons and upward, five shillings ; every other ship, belonging to strangers, three shillings ; every *crear*, eighteen pence, and for every boat, six pence. How long the establishment of the light-house continued we have not been informed.

In the year 1642, when the consistorial or commissary court was translated from the consistory in the cathedral, to Aberdeen, the chapel was fitted up for the accommodation of that judicatory, which continued to sit there till after the Restoration. The chapel was afterwards appropriated to the reception of company, at funerals, from the country, preparatory to interment in the church yard ; for which privilege the treasurer generally received ten merks. When this practice was discontinued,



continued, it was used for a magazine, and various other secular purposes. The fabric, which was of the coarsest workmanship, remained entire until the year 1794, when the magistrates and council were induced to present, gratuitously, to government, the whole area of ground within the ramparts, along with the chapel, for the purpose of a barrack establishment, which was then in view. This appears, from the act of the town council, to have been done, under an impression that the intended barracks would not only be advantageous to the town, but tend to relieve the inhabitants from quartering soldiers, which had long been complained of as a grievous burden upon them. Soon afterwards, the present military barracks, which are greatly ornamental to the town, and capable of containing a regiment of five or six hundred men, were erected upon ground. The area was also inclosed by a neat iron rail, and formed into a court for the military parade.\*

#### SAINT CLEMENT'S CHAPEL, FUTTIE,

Was originally founded, by the magistrates and town council, about the year 1498, for the devotional exercises of the white fishers of Futtie, according to the rites of the Romish church. For the maintenance of the chaplain, the fishers contributed annually 2s. from each master of a boat, with two lines; and one shilling from each boatman.

In the year 1510, Sir Thomas Lamyngton was presented, by the magistrates and council, to the chaplainship of the altar; and, in the year 1528, Sir Alexander Russel being appointed chaplain, the fishers agreed to contribute to him one shilling yearly, for every line; for which the priest was obliged to celebrate two masses weekly—one on Sunday, and another on Friday.†

After the Reformation, the chapel, which possessed no endowments, was allowed to fall into decay, and remained in a neglected state

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\* Council Register, vol. xxvi. p. 139. vol. liii. p. 217. vol. lv. p. 199. vol. lxvii. p. 46.

† Council Register, vol. vii. p. 489. vol. xii. p. 403.



state for many years. In the year 1631, a voluntary contribution was made, by many of the citizens, for raising a fund for establishing a church in Futtie, and for a permanent provision to a clergyman. About L.4000, Scottish money, was raised in that manner, and placed under the management of the magistrates and town council. The ancient chapel, of which they were patrons, was soon afterwards repaired, fitted up as a place of worship, under the established church, and consecrated by its former name. In the year 1650, they appointed Mr. James Ritchie, preacher of the Gospel, to officiate as catechist of the charge.

George Davidson of Pettens, burgess of Aberdeen, about the same time, at his own expense, inclosed, by a stone wall, the ground surrounding the church, for a cemetery,\* and was otherwise a benefactor to the institution. This benevolent citizen also granted to the magistrates and town council, in trust, for ever, his lands of Pettens and Bogfairly, and other property, for public works, for various charitable purposes, and as a fund for a permanent provision to one of the ministers of the established church.

The money, which had been raised by subscription, and by subsequent donations, was laid out in the purchase of grounds, in the vicinity of the church, so as to produce a permanent revenue to the minister. These grounds are now distinguished by the name of Futtie glebe.

In the year 1787, when Dr. John Thomson, the present incumbent, was appointed to the ministerial charge, the old fabric was demolished, a handsome new church, with a belfry, erected in its place, and the cemetery, and area in front of it, surrounded by a proper wall. As the population of this quarter of the town has, of late years,

\* For the purpose of preserving the memory of this pious work, executed at the charge of a benevolent citizen, there was fixed in the old wall, and has been rebuilt into the new, a stone, bearing the following inscription:—

“ George Davidson, elder, burgess, Abredonensis,

“ Bigit this dyk on his own expenses.”

“ 1650.”



years, very much increased, the congregation is numerous; and Dr. Thomson administers all the sacred ordinances of religion under the established presbyterian church.

The following is a list of the ministers who have been appointed to this church, since its original establishment, with the dates of their several admissions:—

|      |                           |      |                            |
|------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| 1650 | <i>James Ritchie</i>      | 1740 | <i>George Bartlet</i>      |
| 1667 | <i>William Mitchell</i>   | 1744 | <i>George Abercrombie</i>  |
| 1682 | <i>Alexander Gray</i>     | 1759 | <i>William Bisset</i>      |
| 1720 | <i>James Ogilvie</i>      | 1763 | <i>Alexander Burnett</i>   |
| 1726 | <i>James Mitchell</i>     | 1773 | <i>Alexander Fullerton</i> |
| 1731 | <i>Alexander Strachan</i> | 1787 | <i>John Thomson</i>        |

#### SCHOOLS.

A school for instructing children in reading, writing, and in the principles of arithmetic, was, at an early period after the institution of the church, established at Futtie, by the session of Aberdeen. The present schoolmaster is Mr. William Smith, who was settled in the year 1791.

Some years ago, the late Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith in Aberdeen, left a bequest of L.1000 to certain trustees, for erecting another school, and establishing a school-master and school-mistress: the former to teach, gratuitously, the male children of white fishers, in Futtie, and of seafaring people in the neighbourhood, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation; and the latter to teach the female children of such persons, reading, writing, spinning, sewing, and knitting. Mr. William Barnet is the present master of the school, which is under the management and direction of Mr. Davidson's trustees.

#### GREY FRIARS' CHURCH.

This place of worship, which is situated on the east side of the Broadgate, belonged, in ancient times, to the monastery of the Franciscan or Grey friars, established at Aberdeen. The church is said to have been originally erected for the friars, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar,



bar, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. After the Reformation, the magistrates and town council, by a charter from King James VI. dated December 30th, 1567, acquired right to the property of those friars, for the purpose of establishing a public hospital, for the reception and support of indigent persons, who were lame and disabled, of orphans, and young children. This intended institution, however, never having taken place, the property, with the reservation of the church, was, in the year 1576, sold, by the council, to three of the citizens, for the consideration of an annual feu duty. In the year 1592, it was again purchased by the magistrates, from the proprietors at the time, for the sum of eighteen hundred merks of price, and presented, by them, to George Earl Marischal, for the site of the college which he had in view to establish.\* Although the church had been reserved by the magistrates as a place of worship, to the town, it remained in a state of neglect for several years.†

In the year 1617, it was ordered to be repaired, under the authority of an act of council, and to be fitted up with pews, for the exercise of prayer and other acts of devotion. Afterwards, a gallery was erected in it for the accommodation of the magistrates, on whom the right of patronage was conferred, by the charter to the borough from King Charles I. in the year 1638. About the year 1644, Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemnay, among other benevolent bequests to the magistrates, for the benefit of the town, demised a certain sum as a fund for a permanent provision to an established minister of this church.‡

Accordingly,

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\* Council Register, vol. xxix. p. 18. vol. xxxiv. p. 840.

† In the archives of the town, there is a disposition, dated May 4th and 11th, 1692, granted by the principal and professors of the college, with consent of George Earl Marischal, and William Lord Keith, his son, to the magistrates, council, and community, of the Greyfriars church and church-yard; and also of a piece of marshy ground, called the backbuts, lying on the east end of the college garden, and formerly a common, which is directed to be applied to the support of the fabric of the church. In the year 1756, it was ordered to be fitted up for the occasional meetings of the church session, and for catechising the inhabitants and their children.—[Council Register, vol. lxii. p. 110.]

‡ Council Register, vol. liii. p. 15.



Accordingly, they have been in the practice of presenting to the ministerial charge the person who is nominated professor of divinity of the Marischal college; but this is merely nominal. The professor of divinity is, at the same time, appointed one of the established ministers of Saint Nicholas church, where he discharges his ministerial duty. When the increasing population of the town required the Greyfriars church for the accommodation of the inhabitants, the magistrates and council, for the purpose of supplying the place of the established minister, were in the practice of appointing a preacher of the Gospel to officiate in it; for which service he was in use to receive an annual salary from the public funds, under the charge of the treasurer.

Of late years, the preacher, presented by the magistrates, has received no fixed salary from the town; but, as a consideration for his ministerial services, he is allowed to let the seats of the church, and to draw the rents arising from these, which, to a popular preacher, might, perhaps, be considered as a sufficient recompense.

There remains very little of the ancient structure, besides the side walls, and a fine Gothic window in the south end. About the year 1768, the church underwent a thorough repair, but was reduced in length nearly twenty feet, which were taken from the north end for the purpose of enlarging the entry to the court-yard of the college. The small spire was removed; a new roof put upon the church, which was fitted up with new seats; and an aisle and gallery constructed on the east side, for the accommodation of the professors and students of the college, at the expense of about L.500 sterling, defrayed by the treasurer.

Previous to the Reformation, the church was open to the Broadgate, there being no buildings in front of it, as at present. In the year 1562, when the council had acquired a right to the property, the vacant ground was given off to several of the citizens, for the purpose of erecting booths (shops) betwixt the south wall of the church and the line of the street, in consideration of an annual feu duty, to be paid to the treasurer. By the condition of the grant, it was



was provided, that the shops to be erected should be only four and three-eighth parts of an ell in heighth, from the level of the ground, and that they should have neither chimnies, lights, nor windows, on the east side, towards the church.

Dr. DANIEL DEWAR, one of the Professors of King's College, is the present officiating clergyman in this church.

The following is a list of the names of the successive ministers and preachers, who have been appointed to the Greyfriars, with the dates of their several admissions:—

## MINISTERS.

1644 *James Wood*  
 1649 *John Menzies*  
 1684 *Patrick Sibbald*  
 1697 *James Osborn*  
 1711 *Thomas Blackwell*  
 1725 *James Chalmers*  
 1745 *Robert Pollock*  
 1759 *Alexander Gerard*  
 1771 *George Campbell*  
 1795 *William Lawrence Brown, the*  
*present Minister of the Greyfriars*

## PREACHERS.

1759 *Alexander Gall*  
 1771 *Alexander Mearns*  
 1778 *James Hogg*  
 1786 *James Shand*  
 1805 *James Paul*  
 1814 *Daniel Dewar*



## CHAPTER IV.

*Of the Monastic Institutions—Convent of the Trinity Monks—Monasteries of the Dominican, of the Carmelite, and of the Franciscan Friars—Hospital of the Knights Templars—Saint Thomas' Hospital—and Leper Hospital.*

THE monastic institutions, in the age of the Romish church, were extremely unfavourable to the general interests of mankind. They had, in the course of time, engrossed a considerable portion of the property of the country; and, in consequence of their ample revenues, which they derived from charitable and pious donations, had degenerated from their primitive austerity. Hence they became incapable to execute the purposes originally intended; to instruct the people, or even to promote the exercise of piety, according to the rites of superstition.

It must, however, be admitted, that many of the monks and friars were eminent for their accomplishments in the literature which was cultivated at the time. They were often employed, not only in spiritual, but in temporal affairs, of the greatest consequence; were regarded with the highest esteem and veneration by all ranks of the people: and, on the suppression of their several orders, there was a manifest revolution, and an obvious decline, which continued for many years, in the state of learning in Britain.

The first of these monastic institutions, established at Aberdeen, was of the order of

## TRINITY FRIARS.

This establishment of monks, or Red friars, denominated the minister and friars of the order of the House of the Holy Trinity, was instituted and confirmed by Pope Innocent the III. in the year



1200, and originally introduced into Scotland, in the reign of King William the Lion, for instructing the people, and for religious purposes. They were sometimes distinguished by the name of Mathurines, from their house at Paris, which was dedicated to Saint Mathurine. Their principal occupation, however, was soliciting money from the benevolent, for the redemption of Christian captives, taken by the Turks, or the piratical states of Barbary. They pretended to be canon regulars; their houses were denominated hospitals, or convents, and their superiors ministers. Their revenues, and the contributions which they elicited from the public, were divided into three parts; one whereof was appropriated to the redemption of captives, and the other two thirds were retained, for the maintenance of the brethren, and the support of the establishment. The habit of the order was white, with a red and blue cross pattè upon the scapular. The general chapter was held annually at Whitsunday, in the octave of Pentecost; and, at their first institution, the superior general was elective, and chosen by the chapter.

King William, in the latter end of his reign, established a branch of the order at Aberdeen,\* whither he sent, in the year 1211, two friars, who had been recommended to him by Pope Innocent; and granted and confirmed to them his palace and garden, on the south side of the town, for their convent. As a further provision, he annexed to it the lands of Banchory, Cowie, and Mereloff; a salmon fishing of the river Dee, and another of Don; with the mills of Skirthrack, Rothenny, Tullyfully, and Manismuk.†

They had also, within the precincts of the convent, their church, which remained entire until the end of the eighteenth century, when it was demolished, for the erection of a presbyterian chapel, under the established church. At the Reformation, when the order was suppressed, the whole of their possessions and revenues reverted to the crown. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the buildings and church having become the property of Dr. William Guild, one of the ministers of the town, he bestowed them upon the  
incorporated

\* Boetius' History, lib. xiii. f. 289.

† Keith's History, p. 242.—Spottiswood, p. 41.



incorporated artificers, by a deed of mortmain, for the purpose of establishing an hospital for their decayed brethren.

At an early period these friars had acquired considerable property in the town, in the county, and in different parts of the kingdom; besides perpetual annuities, given to them by bequests, and otherwise, for pious purposes, and arising from various tenements and crofts of land in the town. In the year 1296, when Edward I. was in possession of Scotland, he issued his mandate to the sheriff of the county, directing him to restore to Friar Hugo, minister of the convent, the whole property belonging to it, which had probably been forfeited, within his jurisdiction,\* when Edward subdued the north.

Among the various donations which were made to this institution, we find that Isabella de Douglas, Countess of Mar and Garbrath, by a charter, dated at Aberdeen, June 8th, 1405, gave the minister of the convent a perpetual annuity of ten merks, to be levied from the lands of *Wistown*, *Kyncragy*, and *Terlayn*, within the county; and directed her cousin, Duncan de Forbes, baillie in that part, to give seisin accordingly.†

In the year 1525, John, Earl of Caithness, granted to the *prior* and convent a perpetual annuity of ten merks, to be levied from his lands in the island of *Stroma*. The instrument of seisin is dated July 3d; and John Grot, who was the occupier of the most northern house of Scotland, appeared as the Earl's baillie, and gave the seisin to Sir David Clerk, one of the friars, in name of the prior and convent.‡

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In

\* Rotuli Scotiæ, p. 26.

† Archives of the incorporated artificers.

‡ In Dei nomīe, Amen.—Per hoc pñs publicū Instrū cunctis pateat evidenť qđ anno incarn-nis Dñice 1525, secūd pōtar ecclīe Scotīcane meſs vero Julii die tertia Indictōe decima quarta pontz ſtīssimi in Xpō pñs ac dñi nri Clemēt⁹ pape septimi, anno secūdo. In mei nōrii publici et testiū sub² pñtia psonaliter constit⁹ honest⁹ vir Johānes Grof, in Dongasby, pmerarū ballivus in hac pte nobilis et potent⁹ dñi Johannis Comit⁹ Cathanie, put in ejus precepto desup pfecto latius ptiē-tur, statū saisinā et possessionē hereditariā decē Mēarū monete Scotie vēnili et Religioso viro Domino David Clerk, frī ordinis dive trinitat⁹ de Aſden nomīe et ex pte priore & pvet⁹ totius loci Sancte trinit⁹ pñdicť de totis et integris terris Insule de Stroma aīuatim levandaz p terre & lapid⁹ trādicōe sup vim formā et tenorē Carte ipius Dñi comit⁹ desup fact⁹ dedit, tradidit piter deliberavit.



In the year 1559, when the rabble were incited, by some of the reformers of our religion, to commit acts of outrage upon the religious houses in the town, the convent was set on fire, and part of the buildings destroyed. Friar Francis, one of the brethren, in attempting to make his escape, was stabbed, and his body thrown into the fire, and burnt.\* This was the only instance of any act of personal violence being committed, upon any of those friars, by the people.

The ministers of the convent, whose names we have been enabled to discover from the records, were—

|      |                                  |      |                                 |
|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 1296 | <i>Friar Hugo</i>                | 1463 | <i>Friar Peter</i>              |
| 1400 | <i>Friar John de Brechyn</i>     | 1502 | <i>Friar John Arnot</i>         |
| 1434 | <i>Friar John</i>                | 1508 | <i>Friar David Clerk</i>        |
| 1438 | <i>Friar David</i>               | 1519 | <i>Friar Richard Murray</i>     |
| 1448 | <i>Friar David de Craig</i>      | 1555 | <i>Friar Robert of Taylford</i> |
| 1458 | <i>Friar Peter of Stryveling</i> |      |                                 |

After the institution of the trinity friars, new orders of religious men were introduced into Scotland. These were the mendicant or begging friars, distinguished by the names of the Dominicans, the Carmelites, the Franciscans, and the Augustines, who, being originally destitute of fixed possessions, by the austerity of their manners, professed contempt for riches, and, by an unwearied perseverance in the duties of preaching and prayer, soon acquired reputation among the people. "The popes, among other uncommon immunities which they conferred upon these friars, allowed them the liberty of travelling wherever they pleased, of conversing with persons of all ranks, of instructing the youth and the people in general, and of hearing

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Super quib<sup>9</sup> omib<sup>9</sup> & singlis pfatus frater David nom<sup>i</sup> et ex pte totius loci et ovet<sup>9</sup> Sancte trinitat<sup>9</sup> a me nōrio pu<sup>2</sup> Subscripto sibi fieri petiit unū seu plura pñ seu publica Instrū seu Instrumēta acta erant hec Infra pdtā Insulā de Stroma hō xma ante meridiē vel eo circa sub anno meßs<sup>2</sup> die Indictōe & poñt<sup>2</sup> quib<sup>9</sup> sup presentib<sup>9</sup> Ibid honest<sup>9</sup> virē Donaldō Calder de Borrok, Malcolmo Wair, Magno Adāson, Magno Thomson, et frē, Johāne Mra, cū diſſis aliis testib<sup>9</sup> ad pmissa vocat speāliter et Rogatē, &c."

Et ego, Wiſſm<sup>9</sup> Colly, artiū maḡ<sup>2</sup> pñ<sup>2</sup> Aſdonen Dioce pñt<sup>9</sup> Impiali et Regali auctōb<sup>9</sup> nōrius Quia pmiss<sup>2</sup> omib<sup>9</sup> et siglis dum sic ut premitit<sup>2</sup> dcēnt<sup>2</sup> agerēt<sup>2</sup> et fierēt, &c.

\* MS. Advocate's Library.



hearing confessions, without reserve or restriction; and as on these occasions, which gave them opportunities of appearing in public and conspicuous situations, they exhibited more striking marks of gravity and sanctity than were observable in the deportment and conduct of the brethren of other monasteries, they were regarded with the highest esteem and veneration, throughout all the countries of Europe.\*

All these institutions, except the last, were established at Aberdeen, at different periods; and we shall introduce them according to the order of time.

#### DOMINICAN, OR BLACK AND WHITE FRIARS.

This order of friars, who were often distinguished by the name of *fratres prædicatores*, or preaching friars, from their office of preaching, and converting heretics, was originally founded about the year 1206, by Saint Dominic, a Spaniard, whose name they assumed; and confirmed by Pope Honorius, in the year 1210. It is said to have inherited the persecuting spirit of its founder, having under its direction the tribunal of the inquisition. The superiors of the order were stiled priors, and their habit was a white gown and scapular.

These friars were first established at Aberdeen by King Alexander II. who bestowed upon them his palace and garden, situated on the north side of the Schoolhill, for a monastery and a church, which was dedicated to Saint John the Baptist. In ancient times, it was the place of sepulture of the family of the Earl Marischal, and continued to be so till the institution was suppressed, at the Reformation.†

By the great influence which these friars possessed among all ranks, they very soon acquired considerable possessions in the town and in the county, and also annuities, which were given to them as donations, by benevolent individuals, for pious purposes, and arose from various properties in the town.

King Alexander III. allotted them, as a provision, an annuity of twenty-six merks, from the fee farm of the borough. This grant was afterwards

\* Dr. Warton, vol. i. p. 289.

† MS. Advocate's Library.



afterwards confirmed to them by King David II. Robert III. and James III.\*

John de Keth de *Kele*, by a charter, dated at Kintore, September 4th, 1397, granted and confirmed to Friar Robert de Rane, prior of the order, and to their convent, for the salvation of the souls of himself and his friends, four perches of land, or crofts, on the north side of the town of Kintore, which were distinguished by the name of *Le bata le place*, near the *Skabit* island; two crofts adjacent; and two crofts, on the west side of the town.†

Robert

\* Chamberlain's Accounts of Scotland.—History, vol. i. p. 43. 46. 47.

† Om̃ibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Jõhes de Keth de Kele et̃iam in Dño Slm̃ Novit̃ uniũsitas ṽra me dedisse concessisse nec non et hac p̃nti carta mea confirmasse Religioso viro fratri Roberto de Rane priori ordinis frat̃ũ p̃dicatoꝝ burgi de Abirden et cõventu ejusdem domus ex mea lib̃a donacõe ac spontanea voluntate atq; i pura alimosina p salute aie mee et amicor meor sine aĩo revocandi aut cõtradiciendi i petuũ illa quatuor p̃ticata mea seu crofta jacencia i fra t̃ritoriũ croftor de Kyntor ex pte boreali ejusdem et in illo loco fixo qui vocatur le bata le place in t̃ram Fynlai Glassyk tam ex occidentali pte q ex orientali ex una pte et le Skabit insulam ad finẽ atq; viam regiam cõem ad secundaĩm finem ex pte altera. Insup do et concedo i petuũ p̃dto frat̃ Roberto et p̃dtis frat̃b̃ i pa duo p̃ticata mea seu crofta jacencia i fra croftor eisdem ex boreali pte et de crofta lutosa in t̃ra Jõhis Gray ex occidentali pte ex pte una et t̃ram qnondam Gilberti Kersen ex boreali pte ex pte alt̃a Item do et concedo p̃dto frat̃ Rob̃to de Rane et p̃dict̃ fr̃ib̃ i petuũ alia duo p̃ticata mea seu crofta jacencia i fra croftor ex australi pte ejusdem burgi in t̃ram seu croftum Jõhis Scherar ex occidentali pte ex pte una, et t̃ram Jõhis de Fodyrngame ex orientali pte ex pte alt̃a ac etiam viam regiã cõem versus unũ finem et Euwyne Foneas ad relicã finẽ Tenend et habend om̃ia ip̃a p̃ticata seu croft sup̃dict̃ tam i longitudinib̃ q in latitudinib̃ p̃ rectas metas antiquas et divisas ip̃i frat̃ Roberto et p̃dtis frat̃b̃ eisd̃ cõventũ i ppetuũ de me heredib̃ meis et meis assig̃t̃ i feodo et hẽditate ac i lib̃o burgagio lib̃e quiete bene et i pace sine aliqua cõtradictõe vel revõcacõe inde facienda quoquo m̃ et semp Ita q nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nõie meo vel ex pte mea aliquod jus vel clameũ in om̃ib̃ p̃ticat̃ seu croft̃ et sup̃dtis nũc et semp p me heredib̃ meis et meis assig̃t̃ õib̃ excep̃cõib̃ cavillaõib̃ i pet̃cõib̃ regiis phibicõib̃ p̃vilegiis papalib̃ ṽl regalib̃ et õi juris remedio cañoiçi et civilis et õib̃ istrument̃ i ventis ṽl i veniendis que nob̃ cõtra tenorem p̃nti sc̃pti faciendo inde sepe dictus frat̃ Robertus aut fr̃es coũtus vel saltem successores d̃ti ordinis qui p medio tempoꝝ fuerint om̃ib̃ et singul̃ hõibus õi alio svicio seculari exacõe seu demãda que de p̃dtis p̃ticat̃ seu croft̃ cũ uniũs suis p̃tiñeciis quibuscũq; p me ṽl heredes meos seu assig̃tos aliqualiũt̃ exigi poũt ṽl requiri Et ego p̃dt̃ Jõhes de Keth et heredes mei et mei assignati om̃es et singulas p̃ticatas seu croft̃ supradict̃ p̃dtis fratri Roberto de Rane p̃ori et frat̃b̃ ac cõvent̃ d̃ti ordiis p ões redditus meos t̃ras et possessiões meas quascũq; ac uniũsa bona mea mobilia et imobilia habita et h̃nda in om̃ib̃ et p õia ut sup̃i et exp̃ssũ cont̃ om̃es hõies et feminas warandizabim̃ acq̃etabim̃ et i ppetuũ fidelit̃ defendem̃. In cuj̃ rei testimoñ sigillũ meũ p̃ntib̃ est appensũ Et ad majorem rei evidenciam et securitatem Sigilla burgorũ commũ videlicet Abirden et Kyntor cũ magna iŃtancia apponi pcuravi i veriũ om̃iũ p̃missoꝝ. Apud Kyntor, quarto die mens̃ September, anno d̃ni millesimo treceñmo nonagesimo septiõ, Testib̃ d̃no Willm̃o de Keth milit. Andrea fit Willi de Kyntor, Johe de Narn, et Laurencio de Anande, cũ m̃lt̃ aliis.



Robert de Camera, burgess of Kintore, for the same religious purposes, by a charter, dated May 2d, 1398, granted to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, Saint John the Baptist, and all the Saints, and to the preaching friars of Aberdeen, four crofts of land in the same borough.

King James III. by a charter of confirmation, dated September 30th, 1477, granted and confirmed to his beloved orators, the prior and convent, the following donations and grants, made to them, viz.:—1. The site of their monastery, church, and manse. 2. A perpetual annuity of L.10, which had been granted to them by Mr. Richard Forbes, dean of Aberdeen, arising from the lands of Futhesbeg and Futhesmore, and mill thereof. 3. An annuity of twenty-six merks, from the fee farm of Aberdeen. 4. An annuity of 100s. which had been granted to them by King David, in the 33d year of his reign, arising from the lands of Banchory Devenick, in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine: And lastly, various crofts of land, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, with annuities arising from other properties in the town.\*

Sir John Rutherford of Tarland, provost of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated November 8th, 1503, granted to Friar John Adams,† prior of the convent, for pious purposes, two-third parts of certain tenements, on the east side of the Shiprow.

William, Earl Marischal of Scotland, for the celebration of masses for the souls of himself; Elizabeth Gordon, his lady; William Keith, late Earl Marischal, his father; and of Mariotta Erskine, his mother; by a charter, dated August 22d, 1510, granted, to the above-mentioned John Adams, and the convent, an annuity of L.10, to be levied from the Earl's lands and barony of Dunnottar.

The

\* Archives of Marischal College.

† Principal Boece, in his history, mentions this person with great respect, and says, that he was the first on whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in the university of King's college, was conferred. "*Itaque pene trecentos annos a pristina religione prolapsos Joannes Adamus, ætate nostra vir et pietate et eruditione insignis qui primus Aberdoniæ Theologiæ lauream nobis cum accepit in pristinum eos vitæ statum relictis vitiis redigit.*"—[*Boetius' Hist. lib. xiii. f. 294.*]



The ground where this monastery and the church anciently stood, with the extensive garden belonging to it, is now occupied by Robert Gordon's hospital and the Grammar-school.

After the Reformation, the whole property which belonged to the Black and White friars reverted to the crown. In the year 1587, George Earl Marischal having acquired right, by purchase, to the monastery and crofts of those friars, obtained from King James VI. a charter of novo damus, dated January 11th, 1588, confirming that right; and, in the year 1593, when he established the Marischal college, he transferred to the principal and regents these crofts and some annuities, with other property in the town, for a permanent provision to the members of that seminary. Some years previously to this, the Earl had disposed of the manse, barns, and yard, of those friars, to David Anderson of Finzeach, in whose family Sir John Wright, the last prior of the order, was maintained for several years. After the death of Mr. Anderson, Jean Guild his widow, and his daughters, having succeeded to this property, bestowed it, along with a considerable sum of money, as a fund for a permanent provision, for the education and maintenance of ten indigent orphans, male or female, of the town, by a deed of mortmain, dated March 15th and 17th, 1642. The magistrates and council are trustees and managers of the fund, under that deed.\*

The priors of this monastery, whose names we have discovered from records, were—

1397 *Friar Robert de Rane*      1528 *Friar Andrew Macneil*

1503 *Friar John Adams*

#### CARMELITE FRIARS

Were the next order established at Aberdeen, about the middle of the thirteenth century. They had their origin and name from Mount Carmel, in Syria, celebrated for being the residence of Elias and Elisha, the prophets, who, as they supposed, were their founders.

Albertus,

\* Council Register, vol. liii. p. 208.



Albertus, patriarch of Jerusalem, a native of the diocese of Amiens, shut them up in cloisters, and established certain rules and statutes for the institution, in the year 1205. The order was afterwards confirmed by Pope Honorius, about the year 1217. They were often distinguished by the name of White friars.

The particular date of this institution at Aberdeen cannot, with any degree of accuracy, be ascertained. It was, however, confirmed, by a bull of Pope John XXII. dated December 1st, 1327. King David II. by a charter, dated at Aberdeen, May 7th, in the 31st year of his reign, confirmed the following grants and donations, which had been made to the order, at that place:—1. A charter by King Robert Bruce, allotting to them an annuity of ten merks, from the fee farms of the borough, dated at Berwick-upon-Tweed, November 1st, in the 19th year of his reign. 2. A charter, dated die Jovis in ebdomeda Pentecostes, 1285, granted by Laurentius de Dalvis, and the brethren of the order of the Trinity at Aberdeen, confirming a grant made, by their order, to the Carmelites, in the year 1273, at their chief convent, *apud fontem Scotiæ*, of a piece of ground in the Green, called Maderyard, in exchange for another piece of ground in the town. 3. A donation, which had been made to those friars by Gilbertus dominus de Finch, burgess of Aberdeen, in the year 1274, of an annuity of 3s. and 6d. arising from the tenement of Alexander, the son of Hugh de Ervine, &c. dated at Aberdeen, and witnessed by the four baillies. 4. Grant by Bethunus, the son of Constantine, burgess of Aberdeen, to the friars, of a tenement in the town, dated at Aberdeen, 1321, and witnessed by the alderman and four baillies. 5. A charter, by John Crab, burgess, of various crofts of land, and of tenements in the new street of the Gallowgate, now distinguished by the name of the Broadgate, dated in the year 1349. 6. A grant, by Mathew Pinchet, burgess, of a perpetual annuity of five merks, sterling money, arising from various properties in the town, and from lands which he held of the brethren of Saint John of Jerusalem, on the west side of the Denburn, dated March 31st, 1350.\*

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\* Archives of Marischal College.—Chamberlain's Accounts of Scotland, for 1368, 1390.—History, vol. i. p. 43. 67.



King David, by another charter, dated April 5th, in the 35th year of his reign, also confirmed a donation which had been made to those friars by Alexander Constable, son and heir of Roger Constable, burgess, May 14th, 1350, of an annuity of four merks, to be levied from a tenement in the Castlegate, for purchasing wax and wine, to be used in the celebration of a mass of requiem for the souls of himself, his father and mother, and of his predecessors and successors. David, by another charter, dated at Aberdeen, August 17th, in the 37th year of his reign, confirmed a perpetual annuity, which had been given to those friars, April 15th, 1355, by Philip de Aberbothnot, of 13s. and 4d. arising from his lands of Aberbothnot, for defraying the charge of repairing their church.\*

Duncan Rede, vicar of Glenbucket, for the salvation of his soul, gave seisin, November 3d, 1498, to Andrew Storour, prior and procurator of the monastery, of an annuity of 13s. 4d. which he had purchased from William Oudny of Oudny, arising from certain crofts in the borough of Kintore.†

The Carmelite friars had, in the course of ages, acquired various other possessions and annuities, both in the town and county, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

The monastery and the church, which was dedicated to Saint John, and erected about the year 1300, were situated on the south side of the Green.

Although these friars were mendicants, yet they seem to have been eminent for scholastic learning, which was cultivated at the time; for, in the year 1303, when King Edward I. was in Aberdeen, he was graciously pleased to send four of this order, under his protection, to England, and procured the degrees of doctor in divinity, to be conferred upon them in Balliol college of Oxford.‡ This order, however, according to Bale, who was himself a Carmelite friar, began to decline in estimation about the year 1460.§

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\* Records of Privy Seal.

† Archives of the Estate of Udny.

‡ MS. Advocate's Library.

§ Dr. Warton, vol. i. p. 295.



After the Reformation, the whole property, possessions, and annuities, which had belonged to the monastery, reverted to the crown. Their buildings and crofts of land in Aberdeen were afterwards acquired by the Earl Marischal, who, by his charter of foundation of the college, transferred them to the members of that institution, as part of a permanent provision. Carmelite-street, and the buildings in the line of it, now occupy the site of the monastery, barn, and garden, which belonged to those mendicants.

The priors of this order, whose names we have been enabled to discover from records, were—

1436 *Friar Philippus*

1559 *Friar John Tulford*

1497 *Friar Andrew Storour*

1510 *Friar David Holuit, sub-prior*

#### FRANCISCAN, OR GREY FRIARS.

This order of mendicant friars, which was the last monastic institution established at Aberdeen, about the middle of the fifteenth century, is said to have been originally founded by Saint Francis, about the year 1198, and confirmed by Pope Innocent III. They were often distinguished by the name of friars minors, or minoretts; and, by the rules of the order, chastity, obedience, poverty, and fasting, were strictly enjoined.\*

Although they lived by mendicity, and sorned upon the public, they seem to have been peculiarly distinguished by their acquirements in the literature cultivated in the age. They were the principal teachers of theology at Paris, the school where this science had its origin. "The most learned scholars in the university of Oxford, at the close of the thirteenth century, were Franciscan friars; and, long after this period, the Franciscans appear to have been the sole support and ornament of that university. Such was the eminence of the Franciscan friars at Oxford, that the learned Bishop Grotshead, in the year 1253, bequeathed all his books to that celebrated seminary. This was the house in which the renowned Roger

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Bacon

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\* Spottiswood, Appendix, p. 26.



Bacon was educated; who revived, in the midst of barbarism, and brought to a considerable degree of perfection, the knowledge of mathematics in England, and greatly facilitated many modern discoveries in experimental philosophy.”\*

Richard Waus of Meny, burgess of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated May 1st, 1469, granted to the friars minors of the observance of Saint Francis the whole lands and property belonging to him, situated on the east side of the Gallowgate, (now Broad-street,) for their monastery, provided they obtained the consent of the bishop and the king to the alienation. By James III.’s letter, under the privy seal, dated at Edinburgh, the 9th of the same month, he ratified and confirmed the donation, and, on the 26th, Thomas Spens, bishop of Aberdeen, gave his consent by a similar writing; but it became necessary to have the concurrence of the pope, which was afterwards obtained, to the erection of the monastery and church. The property was accordingly resigned by the donor to Mr. Alexander Waus, canon of the cathedral of Aberdeen, in name and on behalf of those friars; and by him assigned to a venerable father, John de Nucia, guardian of the convent of Limburg, of the province of Cologne; and the reverend father Francis Blonde, vicar of the father general of the said friars in the north of Scotland. On July 12th, 1471, Friar David Crannock, vicar, over all the friars minors, commonly called *de observantia*, in the kingdom of Scotland, was feoffed in the property by the provost and baillies. This must, therefore, be regarded as the original foundation of that monastery at Aberdeen.†

These mendicant friars do not appear to have acquired any other property, or revenues. The monastery, church, and garden, were all that belonged to them when they were suppressed, at the Reformation; and the whole, with the exception of the church, are now occupied by Marischal college.

Thomas Gray, who was the last prior of this order, repaired to France after the Reformation, and sought an asylum at Rouen, where he died, in the year 1616, at the advanced age of 137 years.‡

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\* Dr. Warton, vol. i. p. 290. † Archives of Marischal College. ‡ Dempster’s Eccles. Hist. p. 325.



When the rabble had wreaked the vengeance of their fury upon the buildings of these monastic establishments, and the government of the kingdom had torn from them their lands and possessions, the religious men belonging to them were rendered destitute and forlorn. Many of them left the country, and retired to the Netherlands, where they resided during the remainder of their days, trusting to the benevolence of the people of that country for a precarious subsistence. John Patrick, a native of Banff, who had been one of the order of Franciscan friars, accompanied eighty of that order abroad, and afterwards devoted his time to literary pursuits, having written several books upon the Reformation, and events connected with it. A few of the friars, who, from age or infirmities, were unable to retire to another country, remained in the town, and probably had their dependence upon their friends, or the community at large, for their support.\*

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

This order of religious men was instituted by Pope Gelasius about the year 1120. Their office and vow were, to defend the temple and the holy sepulchre, at Jerusalem; to entertain Christian travellers who resorted thither, either for purposes of devotion, or to visit the places of the holy land. Their habit was a white cloak, with a red cross, and a sword girthed about them. At a remote period, a branch of this order was established at Aberdeen, and had a convent and church, situated at the east end of the Castlegate, in the lane which was formerly distinguished by the name of *Skipper Scot's close*. Those knights had also acquired some property in the Netherkirkgate, and in other parts of the town, which appears from several ancient writings. We have not been enabled to ascertain when the order was introduced into Aberdeen, nor how long it existed. In the year 1310, the general order was suppressed by Pope Clement V. and the whole temple lands were conferred upon the knights of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. These were afterwards knights of Rhodes, and lastly of Malta.†

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\* Dempster's Ecclesiastical History, p. 541.

† Spottiswood, App. p. 18.



The templars and their successors had their principal establishment, or hospital, at Saint Germans, in Lothian. This house was dissolved previously to the year 1494, when King James IV. on his establishment of King's college, granted and confirmed to the members of that university what had remained of the revenues belonging to the knights templars, and the order which succeeded them.\*

#### SAINT THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

This ancient hospital, which, in more modern times, was distinguished by the name of the Bead-house, was situated near the east end of Saint Nicholas church. The institution was originally founded by Mr. John Clatt, a canon of the cathedrals of Aberdeen and of Brechin, for the reception and maintenance of indigent and decayed persons, who might be necessitated to have recourse to it. By the charter of foundation,† dated May 28th, 1459, he granted all  
his

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\* Archives of King's College.

† "In Dei nomine, Amen—Per hoc pns publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter q anno ab incarnatione Dñi 1459, meñs vero Maii, vicesimo octavo indictione septima pontificatus sanctissimi i Xpo pris et Domini nri Dñi Pii pape secundi anno primo, cum omnes stabimus ante tribunat Dñi nri Christi pro ut in corpore gessimus recepturi siue bonũ fuerit siue malum Ideoq venerabilis et circumspectus vir maġr Johannes Clat ecċiarum Abirdoneñ et Brechineñ Canonicus volēs dātē Deo. Sñe matris ecclie cultũ ampliare et augere In mei notarii publici et testiũ infra scriptorum pntia dedit p̄sessit et assignauit omnes et singulas terras suas et tenementa terrarum suarum jaceñ infra burgum de Abirden ex parte australi vici inferiorum ecclie eiusdem inter torrentem sñe aqueductum qui decurrit a superiori molendino dicti burgi ex parte orientali ex una et comē vinellam que est ex orientali parte cimiterii ecclie prochialis beati Nicholai dicti burgi partibus ex altera pro ut se extendunt a dto inferiore vico ecclie versus boreā usq ad terram Joannis Howysonn burgeñ dicti burgi Versus austrum ad unũ Hospitale p̄struend ob honorem oipotentis Dei et beate Marie Virginis matris sue gloriosissime ac omiũ sanctorum et spāter ob honorem Sñi Thome Marteris pro receptione pupum et infirmorum ad p̄dictum hospitale superuenientium Quisquid hospitali terrarum et possessionem eid assignatā et assignandarē n̄on paupum et infirmorum iibi post p̄structionem existētm Dñm Johannem Chawmer in maġrm et rectorem t̄auit et ordinauit sibi q capellaniam eiusd dedit et imperpetuũ assignauit jus autem patriatus caplie dicti hospitalis post decessum suũ et dñi Joannis ad p̄positum et cōitatem dicti burgi futuris temporibus voluit spectare et ptinere Insuper eod dño Johanni dedit et assignauit omnes et singulas terras et tenementa antedicta una cum illo añuo redditu suo octodecem solidorum argenti exeunt añuatim et leuand de terra Joannis Barlotsone jaceñ in cono vici castri inter terram Gilberti Waus ex parte australi ex una et terram Joannis Andree, ex parte boreali partibus ab altera Nec non cum illo añuo redditu suo sex solidorum et octo denarior̄ exeunt añuatim et leuād de t̄ra Henrici Walcar jaceñ ex parte boreali via inferioris ecclie sepedicte eiusdem burgi in t̄rram Joannis Crukschank ex parte orientali ex una et terram Findlai



his lands and tenements in the Netherkirkgate, on the west side of the Mill-burn, for erecting the hospital, "in honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and all Saints, and particularly for the honour of Saint Thomas, the martyr;" and appointed Mr. John Chawmers to be master and rector. After his and the founder's death, the patronage of the institution was to devolve upon the provost and community of Aberdeen for ever. The founder also endowed it with annuities in perpetuity, amounting to L.1 4s. 8d. arising from certain tenements in the town; and also with an annuity of six merks, to be levied from the lands of Mondynes, in the county of Kincardine, for celebrating, in the hospital, masses, for the salvation of his own soul, and for the souls of King James II., and of Alexander Stuart Earl of Mar, of his own father and mother, and of all the faithful departed, according to the custom of the age.

Richard Kintore, provost of Aberdeen, and burgess of Kintore, by a charter, dated July 4th, of the same year, granted and confirmed to the master of the hospital, nineteen roods of land, in the town of Kintore,

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Fleschar ex parte occidentali p̄b<sup>9</sup> ab altera quos habuit ex mero conquestu alienacōe et vendicōe Andree Gray Nec non cum illo aūuo redditū suo sex marcarum usualis monete Scotie exeunt aūuatim et leuand de terris de Mondinis jaceñ infra vicīm de Kyncardin quē habuit ex mero conquestu alienacōe et vendicōe Aleḡ<sup>2</sup> de Petkarne de Mōdinis ad celebrandum in dicto hospitali scđm dispōnem corporis et anime sui pro āiab<sup>9</sup> Dñi nri regis Jacobi modni Aleḡ<sup>2</sup> Stewart comitis de Mar patris sui matris sue ipius et oīm fidelium defunctorum de quibus habuit de bonis suis directe et indirecte Et hō id faciet quicunq; capellanus post decessum dicti domini Joannis p̄dīm hospitaī regens Deinde pfatus magister Joannes cum Johanne Kyntor uno balliuorum burgi p̄dī et c̄tis testibus infrascriptis accessit ad domini deputatam pro capella et lectis iibi ostruendis Qui quidem ballivus de expresso mandato ipius maḡri Joannis prefato domino Joanni statum sasinam et possessionem per terre et lapidis ut moris est traditionem dedit et assignauit Deinde prefatus ballivus psōter accessit ad tenementa Henrici Walkar et Joannis Bachlitsonn aūdte et eidē Domino Joanni aūuorū reddituū p̄dictorum de eis aūuat<sup>2</sup> leuandorū p terre et lapidis cum denario traditione dedit et assignauit salvo jure cuiuslibet Super quibus et singulis pfatus Dominus Johannes a me notāo-pubco sibi fieri petiit unū ī plura instrumentum vel instrumēta acta erāt hec in domo caplare ecclie put aūdte et tenementis aūdictis hora quasi nona ante meridiem anno die mense indictione et pontificatu q̄bus supra p̄ntibus ibidē Johanne Fyfe, Andrea Cullane, Matheo Fychat, Wifmo Wocatte burgeñ, Joanne Waus, Joanne Tullideff s̄randis, Joanne Gudlade, Alexandro Vocat, Johanne Modane, Christophero Holande, Laurentio Sturrok, capellanis, cū multis aliis.

"Et ego Thomas de Leis, pb<sup>2</sup> Aberdonen Diocis publicus aūcte Imprali nots premissis omnibus," &c.—[*Cartulary of St. Nicholas Church, f. 62.*]



Kintore, for which a certain sum of money had been paid to him by Mr. Henry Rynde, treasurer of the cathedral of Aberdeen, in the name and on account of Mr. John Clatt, the founder, “reddendo inde annuatim predictus Magister Johannes, et ejus successores supremo domino nostro regi firmam regiam cum aliis debitis consuetis et dominis de Fenton de rudis expressatis quinque bata avenarum de antiqua mensura ad terminos infra dictum burgum statutos.”

John Kennedy, town clerk of Aberdeen, was the last chaplain of the hospital previous to the Reformation; to which office he had been appointed by the magistrates, in the year 1550.

This institution appears to have been originally intended for a general hospital; but when the management and patronage devolved upon the town council, it would seem to have been appropriated solely to decayed brethren of guild, and the members of the incorporations of artificers. In the year 1574, the revenues of the hospital must have been very inconsiderable; for four decayed burgesses of guild being admitted to the benefit of it, their annual allowance was only L.10 each, for defraying the expense of their maintenance, till they should be better provided. Subsequently to that period, various donations appear to have been made by benevolent individuals, both in lands and in money, for the support of the establishment. In the year 1600, the burgesses of guild voluntarily agreed to make certain contributions to the institution, and established rules and regulations\* for rendering those effectual; but, in the year 1609, eleven and an half roods of the lands in Kintore were sold, by the master of the hospital, with consent of the council, to George Earl Marischal; the

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\* I. All unlaws and convictions of merchants passing forth of Scotland to foreign countries; fines for swearing, banning, and taking the Lord's name in vain; and all unlaws, incurred by them for *pleying, mispersoning*, injuring, or bloodwits in their voyages, either by sea or land.

II. All money promised to the poor, in time of distress and storm of weather, in peril and danger of their lives.

III. Every merchant who washes his head in France, Flanders, Dantzic, and other countries, to give and collect to the box, for the honour of God, and their poor and needy brethren, their wives and bairns.

IV. Every



the other part of that property having been disposed of previously to the Reformation.†

About the same period, it would appear, that the artificers had declined to contribute towards the support of the institution, and, therefore, an act of council was passed, March 1st, 1609, excluding them from the benefit of the hospital in future.

In the year 1631, the building was repaired, and considerably enlarged. Six decayed burgesses of guild were admitted, as beadmen, and L.100 allowed annually to each of them, for the charge of their maintenance, besides clothing. The inmates of the hospital were unmarried men, and their common habit was a gown of russet colour. By the regulations, established by the council in the year 1660, they were enjoined, both on Sabbath and week days, to attend the church, where a desk was appropriated to them; not to stroll upon the streets; not to frequent taverns or ale-houses; nor to leave the town, without permission of the magistrates. They were ordered to convene every morning, in the refectory; to hear public prayers, for the king, the church, the town, and all their benefactors; after which, a chapter of the bible was to be read by one of themselves. In the evening, the same religious exercises were also to be observed. But, although they were comfortably provided with bed, board, and lodging, yet, as might naturally be expected from individuals who, perhaps, had enjoyed better days, they had, not unfrequently, their animosities and dissensions, which the mistress of the house could not restrain. The patrons often had occasion to interpose their authority to restore domestic tranquillity; but this was only a temporary expedient. At length it was determined, by the council, to abolish the household establishment, and to allow the beadmen a certain sum annually, for providing themselves in board and lodging, in any way they inclined.

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IV. Every person admitted burgess of guild to pay, at the time of his admission, 6s. 8d.

V. Every Godspenny, at the making of any blok, or bargain, or freight of ships, to be paid to the box.—[*Council Register*, vol. xxxix. p. 618.]

† *Council Register*, vol. xviii. p. 84.



About fifty years ago, the hospital and garden were sold, and the price appropriated to the hospital funds, under the management of the council. The site of the hospital and garden is now occupied by the chapel of the associated burghers' congregation, and by part of Saint Nicholas street.\*

This ancient institution was the origin of that branch of the public funds of the town, distinguished by the name of the guild brethren's hospital.

### LEPER HOSPITAL

Was situated in the hollow ground known by the name of the leper or sick-house croft,† lying betwixt the Gallowhills and the Spital road. The hospital seems to have been erected about the middle of the sixteenth century, when the leprosy began to be prevalent in the town, which we have had occasion to remark in a former branch of this work.‡ In the beginning of the eighteenth century, when that loathsome and infectious disease had completely disappeared, the hospital became unnecessary, and was, along with the grounds belonging to it, sold, under the direction of the magistrates and council, and the money received for the property was afterwards appropriated to an equally public and benevolent purpose, being the establishment of a fund for the support of persons deprived of their reason.§ The leper croft now belongs to King's college.

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\* Council Register, vol. lii. p. 15. vol. liv. p. 138, et seq. vol. lxiii. p. 164.

† In the year 1519, a chapel was erected, on the sickhouse croft, by Mr. Alexander Galloway, parson of Kinkell, for the solemn exercises of devotion, and dedicated to Saint Ann. The council and community were patrons of the chaplainship, and gave off the ground for the chapel.—[*Council Register*, vol. x. p. 154.]

‡ Vol. i. p. 166.

§ Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 591.



## CHAPTER V.

*Of Marischal College and University—Medical Institution—Grammar School—ancient Music School—English School, and other Seminaries of learning.*

## MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

PREVIOUS to the Reformation, there were three universities established in Scotland, namely, those of Saint Andrew's, founded in the year 1412; of Glasgow, in 1454; and of King's college, in Old Aberdeen, in 1494. These were originally ecclesiastical, or, at least, clerical corporations, instituted for the advancement of learning. As bodies politic, they were entitled to hold and purchase property, to sue and be sued; and enjoyed immunities, and many ample and important privileges.

“Not only the professors, but the students, were members of the body corporate, over which its superior officers possessed an ample jurisdiction, extending to all civil cases, and to such criminal ones as were not of a capital nature; and its members, that their studies might not be interrupted, nor attention diverted from literary pursuits, enjoyed a privilege that they could not be summoned before any court but that of the university; while, at the same time, they could compel others to follow their tribunal.

“The chancellor was the supreme magistrate in these universities. That distinguished office was held by the bishop of the diocese, who presided in the general councils of the university, and exercised over it a visitorial authority, in the same manner as was observed in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

“The office next in dignity to the chancellor was the rector. The prerogatives of these respective offices, in different universities, were various. As it was the privilege of these learned bodies to confer



confer degrees of licentiate, so, in some universities, this power was exercised by the chancellor; in others, by the rector, who was also judge ordinary; and, with the advice of assessors, generally chosen from among the professors of theology and law, heard and determined causes. An appeal, however, lay from his decrees to the general court of the university, composed of all the professors or regents, in which the chancellor presided; and it would appear that, from this court, an appeal was competent to the king. At the same time, if these university courts were exceeding the powers vested in them by their foundation, or if one was assuming the power of the whole, or rejecting the suffrages of a person entitled to vote, an action for redress, before the court of session, was, in like manner, competent.

“The rector was chosen annually, by the whole members of the university, students who had obtained a degree, as well as professors. In Europe, most of the universities were founded after the model of that of Paris, and the same form was observed in choosing a rector as in that university, the constituent members of which were divided into four nations, viz. those of France, Picardy, Normandy, and Germany. Each nation chose a delegate; the four delegates chose the rector; and, in case of an equality of voices, the former rector decided the preference.”\* Thus, in choosing the rector of King’s college, the constituent members of the university were divided into four classes, or nations, denominated Moravians, Lothians, Marians, and Angusians. In the other universities, the members were arranged in a similar manner.

At the Reformation, popery, and the institutions connected with it, whether founded for the promotion of piety, the advancement of learning, or for charitable purposes, suffered one general overthrow; and there was a manifest decline in the state of learning, in Scotland, for many years afterwards.

In the end of the sixteenth century, Aberdeen was comparatively a populous place; and the disorders in the kingdom consequent upon

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\* Arnot’s History of Edinburgh, p. 384.



upon the Reformation having begun to terminate, the magistrates and principal citizens seem to have been anxious not only to propagate the principles of the reformed religion, but to promote the education of youth in the various branches of science, and to encourage the advancement of learning in the place. The Grammar school had been established for nearly two centuries, and King's college about one century; but the seat of this seminary was at too great a distance from the town for the accommodation of its youth; and some of the constituent members of the university were not yet fully reconciled to the doctrines of the reformed church.

About that time, George Earl Marischal of Scotland,\* grandson of William Earl Marischal, who was one of the most zealous promoters

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\* George Earl Marischal, the founder of the college, was the son of William Lord Keith, and the grandson of William Earl Marischal, to whose estates and honours he succeeded on the 7th October, 1581; his father having died 10th August, 1580. He was brought up under the charge of his grandfather, who had been a zealous supporter of the Reformation, in the establishment of which he concurred with many other peers. The Earl, having completed his education at home, was, for his further improvement, sent abroad, where he spent several years, and studied under eminent masters, particularly the celebrated Beza. Upon his return, having the reputation of an accomplished young nobleman, he was appointed one of the lords of the privy council, and, on the eve of the king's marriage with the princess Anne of Denmark, sent, as ambassador extraordinary, to conduct the treaty of marriage. In this embassy he appeared with much splendour, which he supported at his own private expense, and accompanied the king and queen home to Scotland. He was in the confidence of his Majesty, who regarded him as a nobleman of the greatest merit.

In the year 1593, when rebellion was threatening the north, the Earl was appointed his Majesty's lord lieutenant in that quarter, for raising the necessary forces to subdue the popish insurgents, which he accomplished without bloodshed. His Lordship never supported any other office in the state except that of high commissioner to the parliament, in the year 1609; his Majesty having conferred that honour upon him, more as a mark of distinction than with a view to profit or advantage. He died, much regretted, on the 2d April, 1623, and was interred in the family burial place, at the church of St. Bride's, in Angus. The following epitaph was inscribed over the place of his sepulture:—

“ Cum patriam et proavos raris virtutibus ornes,  
 Nonne ergo debet Scotia multa tibi  
 Ecclesia, Turres, Pallatia splendide abunde,  
 Ingenio jam stant edificata tuo  
 Est Marischalla domus Boreæ lux maxime pura  
 Semper Romani a Dogmate Pontificis  
 Rex et Regina tibi debent quoq; Danica, quod tu  
 Curaris Thalamis consociare suis

Sic



moters of the Reformation, having returned from his travels upon the continent, was appointed lord lieutenant of the north, and greatly aided in subduing the popish insurgents in that quarter. Having formed a plan for establishing a college in Aberdeen, and communicated his intentions to the magistrates, they purchased, at the expense of eighteen hundred merks, the buildings and garden which had formerly belonged to the Franciscan friars, on the east side of the Broadgate; and presented the property to his Lordship, for the site of the intended college.\*

The charter of foundation was executed by him upon the 2d of April, 1793; obtained the sanction of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which met at Dundee four days afterwards; and was ratified and confirmed by the king, in parliament, upon the twenty first of July, of the same year.† In the subsequent year, the deed of foundation, after having passed through the necessary forms in such cases, was presented by the noble founder to the magistrates and council, who immediately thereupon delivered it, in a solemn manner,

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Sic merito Rex, Religio, Respu<sup>b</sup>, musæ  
 Lugent in tumulo nunc Marischalle tuo  
 Struxit Aberdoniæ Solymam, fundavit Athenas  
 Phœbus ubi cantant et sacra turba vigent."—[*Cramford's Peerage.*]

\* Council Register, vol. xxxvi. p. 840.

† "RATIFICATION.—To the Erll Merschell, anent the college in Abirdene. Our souerane lord and estaitis of þis pnt parliament, understanding that George Erll Merschell, Lord Keith, &c. hes laitlie foundit and erectit ane college w<sup>2</sup>in þe burgh of New Abirdene, and dotit the same w<sup>2</sup> dyuerss rentis and patrimony, of his awin propre landis, for advanceing of the ũlk also the provest, ballies, consaill, and comwnitie of the said burgh hes gevin to the said Erll the place, kirk, clois, and zard, ũlkis appertenit sum tyme to the gray freiris of Abirdene, to be annext to the said college, as at mair lenth, in the lŕer of fundatioun and erectioun of the said college, is ptenit. Thairfoir, his hienes and estatis foirsaidis, ratifies, approvis, and confermis the said fundatioun and erectioun, ũlk is of the dait the . . . day of Aprile, 1593, w<sup>2</sup> all the clauſs, articles, heidis, and conditionis, thairin ptenit. And forder, gevis and disponis thairto, all fredomes, franchises, liberties, frie priuilegis, and iurisdiction, that to ane frie college w<sup>2</sup>in realme, be law and practick, is knawin to appertene. Provyding alwayes, that the masteris, mēberis, student<sup>e</sup>, bursaris, and haill inhabitants of the said college, is and sal be, in all tymes heirefter, subject to the jurisdiction of the provest, ballies, and counsaill of the said burgh of Abirdene, in all thingis to be done or comittit be thame outw<sup>1</sup> the wallis of the said college, and w<sup>2</sup>in the ĩritores or fredome of the said burgh."—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 35.]

By another act of parliament, passed after the restoration, in the year 1661, the foundation and privileges are confirmed, almost in the same words.



manner, to Mr. Robert Howie, one of the ministers of the town, who was nominated principal of the new college, that he might enter upon the duties of his important charge.\*

For the support of this institution, and as a permanent provision to the members, the Earl granted, in mortmain, the property which had been presented to him by the council, and also various crofts of land, tenements, and annuities, which had formerly belonged to the monastic orders of Dominican, or Black friars, and of the Carmelite friars of Aberdeen.

By the charter of foundation, the Earl Marischal and his successors are declared to be perpetual chancellors of the college; and the original constituent members were, the principal, three regents, or masters in philosophy and languages, six bursars, an economist, and cook. Since the original establishment, there have been added to the institution a professorship of mathematics, founded in the year 1613, by Dr. Duncan Liddel, a native of Aberdeen, an eminent scholar, and some time professor of medicine and mathematics in the university of Helmstadt; a professorship of divinity, in the year 1615, by Mr. Patrick Copland, minister at Norton, in Northamptonshire;† one of medicine, by the Earl Marischal, in the year 1700; and, in the same year, a fourth regent was added, who, by a parliamentary commission, was appointed professor of Greek. In the year 1723, Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, rector of Christ's church, in the island of Barbadoes, demised a sum of money to the college, as a fund for a provision to a professor of oriental languages; and, in the year 1793, Mrs. Blackwell, widow of Dr. Thomas Blackwell, who was formerly principal of the college, bequeathed a sum of money for establishing a professorship of chemistry. All these offices now form branches of the institution.

The patronage of the offices of principal, of the four regents, and of the professor of medicine, is now vested in the crown, as coming in place of the family of Marischal, whose honours and estates were forfeited by the accession of the last Earl Marischal to the rebellion, in the year 1715. The patronage of divinity and mathematics be-  
long

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\* Council Register, vol. xxxv. p. 405. † Ibid. vol. liii. p. 15.



longs to the magistrates and town council ; that of oriental languages is vested in the family of Ramsay of Balmain ; and that of chemistry belongs to the university. The professorship of mathematics has generally been bestowed on the candidate found to possess most merit, after a comparative trial, at which the professors of that science in all the other Scottish universities have been invited to attend, as judges, agreeably to the destination of the original founder.

#### BURSARIES.

Among the many endowments made to this institution for the advancement of learning, we find, that, so early as the year 1615, Doctor James Cargil, physician, who, as a bursar, had received his education at the college, bequeathed to the magistrates and council four thousand merks, to be appropriated as a fund, under their management, to the establishment of four bursaries, to be bestowed upon natives of Aberdeen, for supporting them in their education at that seminary.\* In the year 1632, Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum demised the sum of L.10,000, Scottish money, by a testamentary deed, as a fund for establishing four bursaries in philosophy, the patronage of which is vested in that family, in terms of the will of the founder.† In the year 1644, Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemnay demised a considerable sum of money, under the management of the magistrates and council, as a fund for augmenting the salaries of the professors, for establishing eight bursaries, for a provision to a minister of the Greyfriars church, and for other benevolent purposes.‡ In the year 1711, Dr. Gilbert Burnett, bishop of Salisbury, who had been educated at this college, bequeathed the sum of twenty thousand merks, Scottish money, as a fund for four bursaries in philosophy, and two in divinity, the patronage of which was vested in the family of Burnett of Leys, of whom he was descended. Four bursaries in philosophy, of L.15 sterling each, and four in divinity, of L.25 sterling each, were also founded by Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, formerly mentioned ; the patronage of which is vested in the family of Ramsay of Balmain, by the will of the founder. Besides these bursaries, there are various others,

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\* Council Register, vol. xlvii. p. 212.

† Ibid. vol. lii. p. 53.

‡ Ibid. vol. liii. p. 15.



others, which have been, from time to time, founded, by benevolent individuals, for the advancement of learning. All these, with what we have already enumerated, amount to about seventy, in philosophy, from fifty merks to L.15 sterling in value.

These philosophy bursaries, in the gift of private patrons, are disposed of as they incline; but such as are in the patronage of the magistrates and the college, to the number of about sixty, are bestowed upon candidates, who are found of most merit at the annual competition, which takes place about the end of October. As the bursary continues for four years, about fifteen of those are, of course, open for competition every session. There are also two bursaries, of L.12 sterling each, for the education of students in the higher branches of mathematics. These were founded by the late John Gray, Esq. of London; and one of them is disposed of, every year, by comparative trial among the students, who have attended the mathematical classes for two sessions.

The salaries of the principal and regents arise chiefly from the revenues of lands, which formerly belonged to the Dominican and Carmelite friars, in the vicinity of the town. Those were originally so inconsiderable, that, by the deed of foundation, the salary of the principal was fixed at three chalders of bear, and one hundred merks of money; and that of each of the three regents at twenty-four bolls of bear, and L.40 Scottish money. From the rise in value of property of late years, and from feuing out ground for the erection of buildings, the revenue of the college has considerably increased, and those salaries have been augmented, and now amount to about L.50 sterling to each regent, from that source. To this there may be added a sum of about L.50 sterling more, arising from certain lands demised by Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemnay, to the institution; and that sum is equally divided among the principal and four regents.

In the year 1699, King William passed a grant, which has been since continued, of L.300 sterling annually, payable from the bishops rents of Aberdeen and Moray; two third parts of which sum were appropriated to the King's college, for the purpose of repairing its ruinous buildings, and the other third to Marischal college. Of this



last part, certain specified sums are directed to be applied to the augmentation of salaries, and to two bursaries in divinity, and the remainder to extinguish debts, and to other public purposes of the university. The college also receives annually a royal donation of one hundred guineas, in consequence of a grant of Queen Anne, which has been renewed, at the commencement of every succeeding reign. The money is receivable from the civil list of Scotland, and is appropriated towards increasing the salaries of all the professors of the college. Notwithstanding these various sources of income, the salary of each professor is under L.100 sterling; but that of the principal, and of the professor of mathematics, considerably exceeds that sum.

#### THE CHANCELLOR, &c.

The superior members of the university are the chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, and four assessors. By the charter of foundation they are directed to hold a visitation three times in the year, for the correction of abuses, with the same powers, privileges, and jurisdiction as those of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, or any other Scottish university. The rector is chosen by all the suppositi of the university, which is divided, as in other universities, into four nations, namely, Mar, Buchan, Moray, and Angus. These nominate four procurators or delegates, who elect the rector, and four assessors. The dean of faculty is chosen in the same *comitia*, or assembly of the university; but his electors are the chancellor, rector, principal, professors, and the minister of New Aberdeen. At the same time, it is requisite that the principal and minister should be present at that election.

Since the forfeiture of Earl Marischal, the constituent members of the college have been in the practice of nominating some nobleman of distinction as chancellor of the university. On the 22d of December, in the year 1815, that distinguished nobleman, the most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, was installed in the office, with much solemnity and splendour. His Lordship was elected to that office upon the death of Lord Auckland, the former chancellor; and from the circumstance of its being the first public installation in the records



cords of Marischal college, the ceremony excited an unusual degree of interest.

About eleven o'clock, the principal and professors of the university, with those of King's college, and the great body of the students, assembled at the college, and received the chancellor, accompanied by the magistrates, and other citizens. The hall was appropriately laid out, and occupied, on each side, by a triple row of benches, which were set apart for a numerous and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, who were invited to be present at the ceremony. At the upper end of the hall was placed a throne, tastefully fitted up for the chancellor, and raised on a platform, on which also were placed the chairs of the rector of the university, the dean of faculty, and the other members of the college. At twelve o'clock, the chancellor entered the hall, upon which the whole assembly rose spontaneously. He was followed by Charles Forbes, Esq. of Auchmedden, M.P. the rector; James Hadden, Esq. dean of faculty; the principals, professors, and other members, of both colleges; the magistrates; and the students, who were arranged in their respective classes, according to their order, facing the throne.

The chancellor having taken his seat, the ceremony was opened, in a Latin prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, principal of the college. The diploma, constituting the Marquis of Huntly chancellor, was then read by Professor Copland, and being presented to his Lordship, he was immediately invested with the robes and insignia of office. Five of the students were then introduced, namely,

Messrs. William Kidd, *student in Theology*

Thomas Cunliffe, *student in Moral Philosophy*

Alexander Barrack, *student in Natural Philosophy*

Arthur Dingwall, *student in Natural History*

Alexander Gale, *student in Greek;*

who delivered each a suitable oration in Latin, with appropriate effect. During the intervals, the band of the Aberdeenshire militia performed national airs.



When these ceremonies were concluded, the principal again rose, and delivered, with much energy, an elegant complimentary harangue, in Latin ; in the course of which he addressed, severally, the chancellor, the rector, dean of faculty, and the other members of the university, as well as the magistrates of the city. The chancellor having made a concise and elegant reply, the principal pronounced the benediction ; and the members of the meeting, and other gentlemen, accompanied his Lordship in a procession from the hall to his lodgings in the town. The streets were lined by the Aberdeenshire militia, a detachment of which acted as a guard of honour to the chancellor.

#### THE PRINCIPAL.

By the charter of foundation, the duty of the principal, who has the superintendence of the university, and its members, is distinctly defined. He is directed to attend to the discipline of the college ; and exercises the authority conferred upon him by the foundation. He is required to be well informed in the holy scriptures, in order to qualify him for explaining the mysteries of religion ; and to be well skilled in the languages, particularly the Hebrew and Syriac, which were ordered to be taught by him once every week. He is also appointed to explain the sacred writings one hour every Monday ; to illustrate from the Greek the physiology of Aristotle, commencing where the third or highest regent had left off, to which was to be added a short explication of anatomy ; to teach the principles of geography, chronology, and astronomy ; also the Hebrew grammar, with some practical application of the rules ; to confer the degree of master of arts on those students who have passed through the usual course of four years study, and are found to merit that distinction. He is likewise required, along with the chancellor, rector, and dean of faculty, to prescribe the authors to be explained to the students, in the languages in which they were originally written.

#### THE REGENTS.

The regent next to the principal was obliged to teach the elements of arithmetic and geometry ; to explain, from the Greek, the  
ethics



ethics and politics of Aristotle, with the books of *Cicero de officiis*; and to conclude the course with Aristotle's physics. The duty of the third regent, according to order, was to instruct the students in logic, and exemplify his precepts, by reading the best Greek and Latin authors; also to exercise them frequently in composing and declaiming, in both languages. The province of the fourth regent, added to the institution in the year 1700, was to teach the elements of Greek, along with reading some of the easiest authors, both in that and the Latin tongue; to prescribe exercises for composition in those languages; and to finish with a short compendium of logic.

The principal and regents, and also the bursars, were required to eat and sleep *inter septa acadamicæ*, where none of their wives or maid servants were to be admitted. The students were appointed to convene, along with their masters, in the several schools, at six in the morning, from October 1st, when the session commenced; to speak only Latin or Greek, in public conversation; to wear gowns; to carry no arms, or offensive weapons; and to obey the laws enacted by the faculty. For transgressions against any of these, they were to suffer expulsion, a pecuniary fine, or corporal punishment.

As the ancient buildings of the college were very unsuitable to the accommodation either of the professors or the students, it was not until about the year 1633 that they were rendered fit for the reception of the latter. Previous to that time, those students, who came from a distance, and had no relations in the town, were lodged in the town-house,\* where a dormitory was fitted up for them. After that period, it would appear that lodgings had been prepared for their accommodation within the college; but how long they continued there we have not been informed.

#### PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The original system of education, established by the foundation, was in observance for many years; but when it was discontinued cannot be ascertained. Alterations in the mode of teaching the sciences had been

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\* Council Register, vol. liii. p. 135.



been enjoined by various parliamentary commissioners of visitation, in the course of the seventeenth century; and, at length, Aristotle was obliged to give place to Bacon and Newton. Although a professorship of Greek had been instituted as early as the year 1700, yet, for a period of more than forty years afterwards, the former practice of one professor carrying forward the same class for three years, and teaching the whole course of the sciences, was still continued, as was the plan at that time observed by the professors of King's college. In the year 1755, however, a new system was introduced, with the unanimous approbation of the *Senatus Academicus*, and each professor was confined to his own particular branch of science. This new arrangement was soon found to be attended with beneficial consequences both to the students and to the university, and that system of education has been successfully prosecuted ever since, with very little variation. It embraces the sciences, according to the plan observed by some of the ancient stoics, particularly Panætius and Posidonius; and Epictetus also insinuates, that he considers it as the proper method. In general, it agrees with the partitions of science laid down by Lord Verulam, and is perfectly suitable to the genius of his philosophy. It appears to be that in which the sciences will afford most light to one another, and in which they will have the best influence on the human mind. The first year is, therefore, employed in classical learning, and the other three years in philosophy.

1st Class.—JOHN STUART, A.M. *Professor of Greek.*

Mr. Stuart, who was appointed professor of Greek in the year 1782, not only teaches that elegant language, in which the sciences were first delivered, but opens the minds of the students, by explaining antiquity, by acquainting them with the lives and characters of the principal classic authors, and by pointing out the uses and advantages of literature, for the various purposes of mankind.

The Greek language has never been taught at the Grammar school of this place, and very little at any inferior seminary in the north. An accurate knowledge of the elementary branch of that language is, in the first place, essentially requisite to the students of this class,



class, and the first part of the session is necessarily occupied in teaching the Grammar. The students then begin to read some of the easier parts of the Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Æsop's Fables; and, towards the end of it, a book of Homer, and some of the other poets, are read and explained. Along with their reading, they are frequently exercised in making translations of easy passages, from the Greek, into Latin and English, in which the idioms of the several languages are pointed out and compared, and the student thereby acquires a more familiar acquaintance with the structure and peculiarities of each.

The number of students attending this class, for the session ending April 1st, 1818, were eighty-three.

The professor also teaches, three days a week, a second class, composed of those students who had attended him the preceding session, or are further advanced in the Greek language. To the first class he devotes three hours a day, during the session; and one hour to the second.

2d Class.—JAMES DAVIDSON, M.D. *Professor of Natural and Civil History.*

In the other Scottish universities, perhaps, there is no class correspondent to that of the second year at this university. It is denominated the natural and civil history class. The lectures delivered by Professor Davidson are composed on an extensive plan, and embrace subjects of the utmost importance to the student. They proceed nearly in the following order:—In the first branch is given a short view of the celestial system, comprising an account of the rise and progress of astronomy; then follow short sketches of the nature and effects of heat and light, connecting together the solar and terrestrial system. These naturally lead him to consider electricity, galvanism, magnetism, and their various causes and effects. The professor then proceeds to give a brief view of the affinities which unite minute atoms of matter, of the same kind, forming aggregation; and of dissimilar kinds producing chemical union. Those general principles are then applied, by giving a history of the atmosphere; of the phenomena



mena connected with it, rain, wind, snow, hail, meteors, thunder, &c. ; and of the waters on the surface of the globe ; with the origin of springs, the nature of rivers, &c. A short explanation is also given of geology, with the various theories of the earth ; and the phenomena of volcanoes, earthquakes, &c. In the second branch is given an explanation of the three kingdoms of nature ; the simple substances found in minerals, and their unions, are first illustrated by specimens, of which the professor possesses a beautiful and extensive collection. The constituent principles of vegetables next engage his attention ; and this branch he concludes with a view of the physiology of plants, an outline of the Linnæan classification, animal chemistry and physiology of animals, and the various plans which have been adopted for arranging them into a system. The natural and civil history of man concludes the course. Two hours a day are devoted, during the time of session, to these several branches of science ; and one hour is appropriated, for four months, to the study of the Latin language, in which the students generally read the Georgics of Virgil, as being not only models of the most perfect Latin composition, but as affording grounds for illustrating the knowledge of the ancients with regard to natural history.

The number of students who attended this class for the session ending April 1st, 1818, were sixty-two.

3d Class.—PATRICK COPLAND, LL.D. *Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

The reputation of Dr. Copland, in the science which he is appointed to teach, has been established for a period of upwards of forty years. His course of natural, or more properly the mechanical philosophy, contains the different parts of the theory and laws of motion, with their application to practical mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, including the theory of sounds and winds, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, optics, and the phenomena and motions of the heavenly bodies, with their causes. In illustrating these subjects to the academical students, he occupies three hours a day, in time of session.

Since



Since the year 1785, he has generally given two different courses during the session. In that which properly belongs to the academical course, the principles of the different branches, where they will admit of it, and as far as the students are prepared to understand them, are demonstrated mathematically, being, at the same time, illustrated by numerous experiments. In the other, which is of a popular nature, he principally depends on the experimental illustration of the principles; its chief object being the practical application of this science to common life, and the instruction of engineers, and of artists in the arts and manufactures of our country. This he is enabled to do by the most complete and extensive philosophical apparatus in the kingdom.

Previous to the year 1775, the apparatus belonging to this class consisted of a few instruments, which had received little addition or improvement from the time that they were purchased by the college, about the year 1707, and, of course, were ill calculated to afford much aid in illustrating the science in its modern state of improvement. The inconvenience of this was early felt by the professor, and therefore, about the year 1780, he made an application to the "Board of Trustees, at Edinburgh, for promoting the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland," pointing out the great utility of a proper philosophical apparatus in the college, and the advantages which, not only the students, but the public in general, would derive from it. Accordingly that honourable Board allowed an annual sum to the college, for several years, for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring models of the machines then used in our principal manufactures. The money so appropriated was expended by employing an ingenious artist for some time, under the superintendence and direction of the present professor, who, by these means, constructed working models of many of the most important machines, mills, &c. on which the prosperity of the country so much depends. Of these may be mentioned, a large and beautiful model of the steam engine, as applied to raising water, &c. which it performs in the class; Vauloue's pile engine; sawing mills; Arkwright's cotton and spinning machine; inkle, and other looms; cranes; corn mills; a model of the celebrated Albion mills, which were erected in the borough of Southwark,



Southwark, but burnt down many years ago ; threshing and winnowing machines ; oil mills ; the various escapements applied to time-keepers ; besides a variety of models belonging to the branches of hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics, &c. &c.

Some years ago, the professor, in the course of a continental tour, collected the models of a great number of useful machines and curious contrivances, mostly in France and Switzerland, at his own private charge. During many years, he has been unremittingly employed in establishing the present highly finished and beautiful apparatus, for illustrating all the various branches of natural philosophy taught by him ; and a great part of it has been the workmanship of his own hands.

The number of students who attended this academical class for the session ending April 1st, 1818, were sixty-seven.

4th Class.—GEORGE GLENNIE, D.D. *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

The lectures on moral philosophy, delivered by Dr. Glennie, are composed on an extensive plan, and treat of subjects of great importance. They are principally derived from the late celebrated Dr. Beattie's "Elements of Moral Science," which, with additions and improvements made by Dr. Glennie, have been used as the text book, in this class, for several years. The first part of the session is employed in teaching, 1st. Pneumatology, or the natural philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties, and states of the human mind ; also natural theology.—2d. Moral philosophy, containing ethics, jurisprudence, and politics ; the study of these being accompanied with the perusal of some of the best of the ancient moralists.—3. Logic, or the laws and rules of inventing, proving, retaining, and communicating knowledge.—And lastly, metaphysics and rhetoric.

The number of students who attended this class for the session ending April 1st, 1818, were thirty-nine.

ROBERT



ROBERT HAMILTON, LL.D. }  
JOHN CRUICKSHANK, A.M. } *Joint Professors of Mathematics,*

Give three mathematical courses every session, to different classes. In the first year, they explain to the students under their charge the principles of arithmetic, teach the first six books of Euclid's elements of geometry, the first principles of algebra, plane trigonometry, practical geometry, in all its branches, principles of geography, and the use of the globes. In the second year, they teach algebra, with its application to various kinds of calculation, elements of solid geometry, principles of perspective, navigation, spherical geometry, dialling, and conic sections. In the third, they instruct the student in the higher branches of algebra, genesis and properties of higher curves, methods of indivisibles, prime and ultimate ratios, &c.; method of fluxions, direct and inverse; higher parts of astronomy, with the detail of astronomical calculation. The instruments, of which a considerable number, of the best construction, connected with the different branches of this science, belong to the college, are exhibited, and their adjustments and uses explained: and, in every part of the course, the application of the principles to the practical purposes of life is pointed out, and illustrated by examples.

JAMES KIDD, A.M. *Professor of Hebrew.*

By the rules of the church of Scotland, students in divinity are required to apply to the study of the Hebrew language; but this class, having formerly been taught in a very superficial manner, was, for many years, almost neglected. The present professor, however, being desirous of restoring a branch of education which is so essentially necessary to those who are destined for the church, the professors of divinity in this and King's college presented, to the synod of Aberdeen, a representation on the subject. That reverend body, accordingly, earnestly recommended to all the students in divinity, under their jurisdiction, a more diligent application to the study of that language; and particularly enjoined those who held bursaries strictly and regularly to attend the Hebrew classes during the whole period of their enjoying them. This recommendation has accordingly



ingly been attended with the desired effect. The class for Hebrew now meets twice a day for five days in the week, during the period of the session of divinity. The professor teaches the elements of the language; after which he proceeds to read the Old Testament with the students, and then delivers lectures on textual criticism, Jewish antiquities, and other subjects connected with the study of the Hebrew scriptures. He also teaches, and gives lectures on the principles of the Arabic and Persic languages, which are chiefly calculated for young men who intend to prosecute their fortunes in the East Indies; and to those they are attended with considerable benefit.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, M.D. *Professor of Medicine,*

Has never been in the practice of teaching any class.

#### THEOLOGY.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D.D. *Principal, and Professor of Theology.*

There are generally about one hundred students in divinity, who attend the lectures of the professors of King's and Marischal colleges. Of this number, however, seldom more than one third give regular attendance. The greater part, consisting chiefly of students who are engaged in teaching parochial schools, or as tutors in gentlemen's families, hear only a few lectures, and deliver a certain number of exercises in each of the divinity halls. Of those, as before mentioned, eight or ten enjoy bursaries, some of which are of the value of L.10, and others as high as L.25. Each of the professors of divinity delivers two lectures every week, on alternate days, so that the students may enjoy the instructions of both. These lectures contain as complete information on the different branches of theological science as can be communicated in four sessions; and the laws of the church do not require longer attendance from students in divinity. The general subjects, discussed in order, are the grand principles of natural religion, the Christian evidences, scripture criticism, systematic and controversial divinity, the history of the principal controversies which have agitated the Christian church; and, lastly, the pastoral care.

During



During the period of these theological studies, the professors also meet with the students on certain days, which are devoted to the delivery of discourses, composed by the latter, on subjects prescribed to them. Those exercises consist of, 1st, a lecture, or popular explanation of some passage of scripture; 2d, a homily, or sermon; 3d, an exercise and addition, that is, a critical analysis of some portion of the Greek Testament, together with an illustration of the doctrine which it contains; 4th, an exegesis, or Latin discourse, on some theological question.

The divinity session commences, in both colleges, about the end of December, and closes in the beginning of April.

GEORGE FRENCH, M.D. *Professor of Chemistry,*

Gives a regular course of lectures, on the subject of chemistry, during the session. In this course, the attention of the student is not confined to the connection of chemistry with medicine; its application to the various purposes of agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, is also illustrated. Those lectures comprehend an enlarged view of the science, considered as a part of natural philosophy, explaining many of the most extensive operations and curious phenomena of nature. They display a particular history of the objects of chemistry, their various qualities, and the changes which they are made to undergo to adapt them to the use of the arts, particularly of pharmacy; and the whole is illustrated by a great number of processes and experiments.

DISCIPLINE, AND INTERNAL ECONOMY.

The three professors of philosophy, and the professor of Greek, attend their respective classes three hours a day, as already mentioned; and the professors of mathematics at least one hour, for each class, during the period of session, which commences on the 1st of November, and closes in the beginning of April. The fees paid to the ordinary professors by free students are from two to three guineas; by bursars, for the smallest bursary, twenty merks, or L.1 2s. 2d. sterling, and for the higher, in proportion to their amount.

None



None of the students reside in the college, but are boarded in lodging houses in the town, or with their parents or friends. Their conduct is as carefully attended to as circumstances will permit, at their critical period of life; and every Friday, in the public school, the delinquents, whose names are marked in the catalogue, for the transgressions of the preceding week, are called out by the principal, in presence of the professors, and punished by censure or fine, according to the fault.\* At this meeting also the students in the higher classes deliver Latin discourses upon subjects prescribed to them by their respective masters for the occasion. They wear long scarlet gowns,† with broad velvet collars, of the same form with those of the church of Scotland: and attend prayers every morning, at eight o'clock, in the public school. Some weeks before the close of the session, they undergo a solemn examination, in their several classes, according to their order, in presence of the principal and professors; and which is distinguished by the name of the *black stone lesson*.

During the summer recess, a considerable number of the students remain in the town, where they are attended by private tutors, and study drawing, music, modern languages, and other useful or fashionable accomplishments, for which there are many properly qualified teachers.

In conferring degrees, the university is not inattentive to the character and reputation of the candidate. The degrees which she bestows are those of doctor in divinity, in law, and in medicine, and master of arts. Of these, the first two are generally honorary, and conferred on men who are eminent in their professions, or distinguished by their literary acquirements; and are bestowed, most frequently, without any application. The degrees in medicine are  
given

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\* In 1619, one of the students was fined and imprisoned, by sentence of the magistrates, for striking another with a baton. Being unable to pay his fine, he was ordered to be delivered to the principal, to be scourged in the public school, in presence of two of the baillies.—[*Council Register*, vol. xlix. p. 381.]

† By an act of the town council, in the year 1634, the gowns of those who enjoyed bursaries, in the gift of the council, were ordered to be black, and the bursar to wear a black bonnet; but, for upwards of a century, the bursars' gowns have been perfectly similar to those of the other students.



given to those who have studied at the university, upon proper testimonials; their merits and characters being generally known to the professors. The same degrees are also conferred sometimes upon strangers; but, in this case, the formal attestation of two well known and respectable graduates in medicine are indispensibly requisite. The fees are about L.16, of which one half is appropriated to the library fund, and the other half belongs to the professor of that science. The degree of master of arts is bestowed, towards the close of the session, upon those who have gone through a regular academical course, of four years, at the university; and for this honour certain small fees are paid. The graduation was formerly conducted in a very solemn and public manner, in the common school, in presence of a numerous company, who usually assembled on the occasion; but, of late years, that practice has been discontinued, and the ceremony is now performed by the principal, in presence of the professors only.

In the history of this seminary, we have to remark, that, at an early period, there appears to have existed a jealousy which often engendered quarrels between the students of this and those of King's college, who not unfrequently invaded the town in bodies, to decide them by force of arms. This hostility, on repeated occasions, obliged the magistrates to exert their authority for the purpose of restraining acts of outrage which were sometimes committed, and occasioned the expulsion of unfortunate individuals. Those quarrels continued to subsist for many years; and even the masters espoused the cause of their respective pupils, which circumstance frequently involved them and the magistrates in serious questions before the supreme court. All these quarrels, however, have long since ceased.

Among the recreations of the students we find, that, during the course of the seventeenth century, they were in the practice of exercising archery, by shooting at bowbutts, erected in the college court. But this amusement being often attended with danger, from the arrows, to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, it was suppressed, in consequence of an act of the town council. The foot ball was substituted in its place, and the students in the first class were obliged



obliged to furnish balls to those of the higher classes. By these means, however, they were exempted from all acts of *servitude* which had been in use to be exacted from them by their senior companions\*—a custom which had prevailed after the institution of the college, and was not uncommon, at that period, in other seminaries of learning, in Scotland, as well as in England.

#### OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

The edifice and other buildings of the college are situated, as has been already noticed, in a court on the east side of the Broadgate. They consist of the principal structure, fronting the south, in which are the common school, on the ground floor, 76 feet long by 22 feet broad, the public hall above it, and the room for the library on the third floor, both nearly of the same dimensions. There is attached to the main building a wing, on each end, containing lodgings for three of the professors, the divinity hall, and schools for the several classes of the students; besides a room for the apparatus in natural philosophy, and another for a museum. At the commencement of the institution, the buildings of the Franciscan monastery were repaired, and fitted up for the purposes of the college; but, in the year 1639, the principal building was unfortunately destroyed by an accidental fire. On this calamitous occurrence, Dr. Patrick Dun, at that time principal, presented to the magistrates the sum of 1300 merks, for defraying the expense of repairing it.† About the year 1676, the greatest part of the present structure was erected, and, in the year 1747, the east wing was added to it. There are also, detached from the other buildings, a laboratory, and teaching room for the use of the professor of chemistry, and another for anatomical lectures, with dwelling houses for the two college servants. In the year 1623, Dr. William Guild, afterwards one of the ministers of the town, purchased, at his own expense, a tenement fronting the street, and presented it to the magistrates, for the purpose of making a proper

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\* Council Register, vol. liii. p. 548. vol. liv. p. 14. 142. vol. lv. p. 136. 141.

† Council Register, vol. lii. p. 512.



proper entry to the college. The magistrates accordingly constructed the gateway, and defrayed the expense from the public funds.\*

The buildings of the college having been erected at different periods, without much regard to uniformity of plan, are neither splendid nor convenient, and have now become extremely decayed, particularly in the roofs. Besides, the rooms for the several classes are unfit for the accommodation of the increasing number of students who attend this university; and it is much to be regretted that there is no fund belonging to the institution adequate to the expense of rebuilding these decayed structures, or even of keeping them in a proper state of repair.

#### OF THE OBSERVATORY.

In the year 1694, a lofty square tower was erected upon the top of the west wing of the college, for the purpose of an astronomical observatory. It commanded an extensive and uninterrupted view of the horizon; was covered with lead, and the expense, being five hundred merks, was defrayed by the magistrates from the guild wine money, under their management;† but whether any instruments were purchased for that structure we have not been informed.

Soon after the present professor had succeeded to the natural philosophy chair, he formed a design of an observatory: and, in the year 1781, by his great exertions, succeeded in raising, by voluntary subscription, a fund for defraying the expense, not only of erecting a building for the purpose, but of purchasing the necessary apparatus for it. Accordingly, in the year 1783, a small edifice having been erected on the Castlehill, the following instruments were deposited in it:—

An excellent equatorial instrument, by Sisson, and a transit one, made by Ramsden, of four feet focus, being donations from the late Earl of Bute, then chancellor of the college.—A time-keeper, with a  
VOL. II. O gridiron

\* Council Register, vol. li. p. 49.

† Ibid. vol. lvii. p. 452.



gridiron pendulum; and an assistant clock for counting seconds by the ear, every second being marked by a stroke on a bell, coincident with the beats of the principal time-keeper.—A quadrant, divided by Troughton, of two feet radius.—An orrery, constructed by an ingenious artist in Perth, exhibiting the motion of the planets, and to which a tellurium and lunarium have since been added.—A fine achromatic telescope, by Dolland, of four feet focus, with a divided object glass micrometer. All these last instruments were purchased by the money which had been raised by voluntary subscription.

In the year 1794, the town council having presented to government the ground of the Castlehill, for the purpose of military barracks, the observatory which had been there erected was taken down, a new one constructed upon the top of the west wing of the college, in the year 1797, the expense being defrayed by government, and the instruments transported to it. From its elevated situation, it commands a complete view of the horizon, and its height above the level of the court is about sixty feet; but such is the solidity of the structure under it, that the instruments are very little exposed to tremor. The principal room is about forty feet by eighteen, and adjoining to this room is a small balcony, for taking observations of eclipses, &c. with the telescope, in the open air, and within hearing of the assistant clock.

There now belong to the observatory many valuable instruments, among which may be enumerated—the transit, quadrant, and equatorial, which stand beneath three cupolas, rising above the roof of the building, and those over the two latter instruments having a circular movement.—The principal time-keeper stands on the intersection of two walls; and the steadiness of the other instruments is secured by arches of wood beneath the floor, which effectually prevent their being affected by any tremor.—There is also a clock, the dial-plate of which shows a great variety of astronomical motions.—A reflecting telescope, of ten feet focus, both on the Newtonian and Gregorian principle, mounted on an equatorial apparatus, so constructed, that two observers can view the same object, at the same time.—An old reflecting telescope, by Hearne, on the Newtonian principle, the



the focus being five feet.—A very fine scale, of equal parts of five feet, divided, by micrometer microscopes, to ten thousandths of an inch, executed by Troughton, and lately proposed, by the House of Commons, to be established as the standard of measure for Great Britain. That accurate artist never made but two others, one of which was for the late Sir George Shuckburgh, and the other was sent to Geneva.—A fine theodolite, of sixteen inches, by the same artist, constructed on the same principle as the great theodolite used in the trigonometrical survey of Britain.

#### THE PUBLIC HALL.

There are in it a good many paintings, some of which were done by the celebrated Jameson, but few of the others are of any considerable merit. The principal portraits are of the family of Stuart; the Earl Marischal, founder of the university; the late Earl Marischal, and his brother, Field-Marshal Keith; the Earl of Bute, formerly chancellor of the university; Bishop Burnett; Dr. Arthur Johnston; Sir Paul Menzies, provost of Aberdeen; Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, &c.

#### OF THE LIBRARY.

The foundation of the library, which is now extensive, was a collection of books belonging, in former times, to Saint Nicholas church. Among these were included the remains of what had belonged to the monasteries, and had probably been preserved at the Reformation, particularly a number of the Latin fathers, in vellum MSS. with some few of the classics, Horace, Lucan, Martial, &c. also in MS. Soon after the institution of the college, the magistrates presented to it that collection; and, in the year 1632, the books were transported from the church to the college, in consequence of an act of the town council.\* A considerable addition was made to them by a donation of the books of Dr. Duncan Liddel, consisting of the works of the ancient physicians and mathematicians, Greek, Latin, and Arabic; and of the most eminent authors who had written on these subjects in  
his

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\* Council Register, vol. lii. p. 44.



his own time. In 1657, Robert Dun, M.D. bequeathed to the college his collection of books.\* The greatest benefactor to the library, however, was Mr. Thomas Reid, who had been an alumnus of the college, and afterwards secretary for the Latin language to King James VI. He had, in the course of his travels through the greater part of Europe, purchased the best editions of all the classics which were printed, from the time of Aldus Manutius until the year 1615, including the works of the philosophers, lawyers, Greek and Latin fathers, and also of the chief critics, the Scaligers, Casaubon, Lambinus, &c. who flourished during that period; also several curious MSS. and particularly an Hebrew bible, of most beautiful writing, supposed by Kennicot to have been the work of the twelfth century. This entire collection he bequeathed to the college about the year 1626, and, at the same time, he demised a considerable sum of money as a fund, under the management of the town council, for a yearly salary to a librarian. In the course of time, considerable additions have been made to the library, by donations of books from private persons, particularly the Reverend Mr. Dunlop, Dr. Alexander Reid, Mr. Lorimer, the Reverend Mr. Primat. Among other curious books belonging to it, there are, the ancient popish service book of the cathedral of Salisbury, finely illuminated, bequeathed by Bishop Burnett, and several other MSS. breviaries, missals, &c. full of miniature paintings, and other ornaments. In the year 1782, the Earl of Bute, the chancellor, presented to it about 1400 volumes, chiefly on medicine, and subjects connected with it; and, since that period, the medical library of the late Sir William Fordyce of London, a native of Aberdeen, and an alumnus of the college, has been bequeathed to it. Dr. Alexander Donaldson, professor of oriental languages, also left to the library his collection of books in that branch of literature. Here is also preserved an authenticated copy of the notarial instrument, dated March 26th, 1707, drawn up and subscribed by seven notaries public, containing an accurate description of the crown and other regalia of Scotland, at the time of their being deposited in a strong room, in the castle of Edinburgh, after the union of the two kingdoms. This instrument

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\* Council Register, vol. liii. p. 378.



strument had probably been transmitted by the Earl Marischal, to the college, for preservation. While we are just now engaged in compiling this part of our narrative, these venerable and precious relics of the ancient independence of Scotland have been examined, in consequence of a royal commission, and found in as high preservation as when they were originally deposited.

The only funds which the library has for the improvement of its collection of books are the small sums paid by all the students at the university, upon their being matriculated, and the fees arising from diplomas for the different degrees conferred upon individuals by the college; and these last are very uncertain. By the statute for the encouragement of authors, one copy only of every book entered in Stationers-hall is allotted to Aberdeen; therefore, the members of the King's college, as the oldest university, claim the right to it, and, by a decision of the supreme court, many years ago, it was found that they were entitled to be custodiers of those new books appropriated to Aberdeen, while the members of Marischal college, who have an equal right to the property, have only the privilege of calling for them when wanted. By these means, their library is deprived of any addition being made to it by the books received from Stationers-hall.

There also belongs to the divinity hall of the college a large collection of the most valuable books, in all the different branches of theology, acquired by donations, and annual subscriptions of the students in that branch of literature. These books are deposited in the divinity school, and are under the management of a committee of the students of theology, and a librarian, annually elected for that purpose.

#### OF THE MUSEUM.

In this repository there are a great many specimens in the various departments of natural history, especially in mineralogy; also a good many of the serpent tribe, and of other animal productions, preserved in spirits; with a great number and variety of natural and artificial curiosities. Among other articles may be mentioned an Egyptian mummy, and a very fine antique statue of Esculapius, in white marble, of about two feet high, which belonged to the late Earl of Bute,



Bute, and was presented by him to the late Sir William Fordyce, who bequeathed it to the college. Although the whole statue is antique, the head appears to be the workmanship of a much earlier period than the trunk, which seems to have been afterwards made for it. There are also in this repository the staff of office belonging to the Earls Marischal of Scotland; a set of casts of ancient gems, selected from Tassie's vast collection; a variety of specimens of dresses and cloth, from the south sea islands; and various other curiosities. The silver arrow, which, in former times, the students were in the practice of shooting for annually, at their exercise of archery, is also deposited here.

In the museum is preserved the elegant gold box presented by the Earl of Buchan to the college, in the year 1769, inclosing a silver pen, for which an annual competition takes place among the students of the Greek class. The successful candidate is rewarded by a donation of a book; and a small silver medal, with his name inscribed upon it, is appended to the pen. There are likewise deposited here the dies and some casts of a gold medal, with a suitable device, appointed, by the will of the late John Gray, Esq. of London, to be bestowed on such of his mathematical bursars as should discover any extraordinary genius for that science, upon a certificate from the professor of their having exhibited some invention or improvement therein, meriting this mark of distinction. The medal is of the weight of two ounces of gold, but has seldom been gained by any of the students of mathematics.

The university's common seal, which is deposited here, bears the arms of the family of Marischal and of the town of Aberdeen united; the crest is a meridian sun, with the motto *Luceo*.

Among the many eminent men, distinguished either by superior rank or by their literary acquirements, who have received their education at this university, or have filled offices in it, and have not already been mentioned, we shall enumerate the following, according to the order of time:—

Dr.



Dr. Duncan Liddel, formerly mentioned, who was among the first alumni, and, about the year 1617, founded the professorship of mathematics, and several bursaries at the college.\*

Mr. Patrick Copland, before noticed, an alumnus of this university, who, after having completed his education at Aberdeen, entered into holy orders in England, and was chaplain of the fleet of the East India Company. As a mark of his gratitude for his education at Aberdeen, he remitted, from the first of his earnings, two thousand merks, as a fund for a small provision to a professor of divinity in the college, and, some years afterwards, added to the fund a similar sum. In his letters to the magistrates he expresses a wish that the office should be enjoyed by the principal.† In the year 1627, he was appointed chaplain to the newly established colony in Virginia, and settled, for some years, in Somers' islands, now known by the name of the Bermudas. Having returned to Britain, he settled in Northamptonshire, and was minister of Norton, where he died.

Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, an eminent scholar, who published the first accurate set of maps of this part of the kingdom, towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

Gilbert Jack, who wrote on physics and metaphysics, and died professor of philosophy in the university of Leyden, in the year 1628.

Dr. Patrick Dun, the pupil and friend of Dr. Liddel. He wrote a treatise on medicine, in which science he had received the degree of doctor at Basil, in the year 1601; succeeded to the office of principal of the college, on the resignation of Dr. William Forbes, in the year 1621; and died about the year 1649.

Dr.

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\* A monument, in the form of a square obelisk, with a suitable inscription, was erected to his memory, on the lands of Pitmedden, which were destined for the support of the foundation; and a brass tablet is fixed in the west end of Saint Nicholas church, over the place of his interment, with a similar inscription. This tablet, and inscription, &c. upon it, were executed at Antwerp in the year 1622, and cost fourteen hundred merks. An account of his life was published at Aberdeen in the year 1788.—[*Council Register*, vol. 1. p. 326.]

† *Council Register*, vol. xlviii. p. 107.



Dr. William Johnston, of the family of Caskieben; who, after having taught philosophy in the university of Sedan, was the first professor who occupied the mathematical chair in this university. He bequeathed to the magistrates 1000 merks, as a fund for the benefit of the poor.\*

Dr. Arthur Johnston, his younger brother, author of the well known translation of the psalms, and other elegant Latin poems. He received the degree of M.D. at Padua, in the year 1610, and afterwards settled in France, where he remained until about the year 1633. He then returned to his native country, was appointed physician to King Charles I. and died at Oxford in the year 1641.

Dr. Gilbert Burnett, bishop of Salisbury, the well known author of many works; whose valuable donations to the college have already been mentioned.

Dr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's, afterwards in that of Edinburgh, and distinguished for being the inventor of the reflecting telescope, named from him the Gregorian.

Dr. Robert Morison, an eminent writer on botany, of which he was appointed regius professor in the university of Oxford.

Mr. James Gibbs, a native of Aberdeen, and architect in London, who gave the designs of many churches in that metropolis, of the Radcliffe library of Oxford, and of various other public buildings.

Dr. John Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, and the intimate friend of Pope and Swift. He was author of several works of merit.

Mr. Colin Maclaurin, who, after having filled the mathematical chair of this university for several years, removed to the university of Edinburgh, in the year 1727.

George, Earl Marischal of Scotland, who died at Berlin in the year 1778; his estates and honours having been forfeited by his accession to the rebellion in 1715.

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\* Council Register, vol. lii. p. 54.



Field Marshal Keith, his brother, who was in the service of Prussia for many years, and killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, in the year 1758.

To these may be added several eminent men, who were distinguished by their writings in the course of the eighteenth century, and filled offices in the college:—

Dr. Thomas Blackwell, sometime principal of the college, author of the “Life of Homer,” “Court of Augustus,” &c.

Dr. George Campbell, who was also principal of the college for upwards of thirty-five years, and celebrated for his many literary works, of the greatest merit.

Dr. Alexander Gerard, who filled successively the offices of professor of moral philosophy and of divinity in the college; author of “Essays on Taste, Genius,” &c.; and afterwards professor of divinity in King’s college.

Dr. James Beattie, late professor of moral philosophy, whose writings are well known.

The present superior officers of the college are—

The Most Noble George, Marquis of Huntly, *Chancellor*; Charles Forbes, Esq. of Auchmedden, M.P. *Lord Rector*; George Douglass, Esq. of Arbeadie, Sheriff-depute of Kincardineshire, *Dean of Faculty*.

#### OF THE PROPOSED UNION OF KING’S AND MARISCHAL COLLEGES.

These colleges being separate and distinct universities, totally independent of each other, and only about an English mile distant, it has often been attempted to unite them permanently into one university, or into one college, but without effect. After the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, King Charles I. by a charter, dated November 8th, 1641, granted to both universities the rents of the bishopric of Aberdeen, for augmenting the salaries of the professors, and other purposes, and united both colleges into one university, in all time afterwards to be distinguished by the name of the *Caroline University*; with this provision, that both should enjoy and exercise



exercise all their primitive powers, privileges, and particular jurisdiction, which formerly belonged to them. The members of both colleges acquiesced in this union and new erection, which were confirmed by a subsequent act of parliament, of the same month and year. They accordingly enjoyed, jointly, the benefit of the bishop's rents, for several years; and also another provision, which was afterwards granted by the protector Cromwell to the university of Aberdeen, and its two colleges. Not judging it expedient to elect any superior magistrate, they chose a common rector alternately, and submitted to visitations of commissioners, who were appointed under the great seal. Charles II. having restored episcopacy in Scotland, in the year 1661, the alienated rents of the bishoprics were resumed, and, at the same time, the bishop of Aberdeen, who was reinstated in his office as chancellor, *ex dignitate*, of the King's college, having claimed the same jurisdiction over the other, the principal and masters maintained the privilege reserved to them by the charter of union, and declined to submit to any chancellor who was not elected by themselves.

In the year 1669, it would appear that dissensions had sprung up among the members of the two colleges, and that differences subsisted between them with regard to their respective rights and privileges. A commission was, therefore, issued, under the great seal of Scotland, nominating William, Earl Marischal of Scotland, Lord Keith and Altrie, &c. and lord privy seal; the Earl of Findlater and Deskford, &c.; Alexander Lord Hackertoune; Alexander Fraser, elder, of Philorth; Mr. Robert Petrie of Portlethen, provost of Aberdeen; and Mr. Alexander Seaton, minister at Banff, to be visitors of said colleges. Upon the 18th of February, of that year, an act of his Majesty's privy council was passed, ordaining the visitors, who were so appointed, to assemble on the second Wednesday of April, and to inquire into any abuses that may have occurred in these colleges; and particularly with regard to the regents, in time of vacation, going through the country, and enticing scholars from the one to the other. Also to make inquiry into the state of discipline, and to settle an agreement between the university and college as to precedence, which the lords of the privy council found to belong to the



the university. Accordingly the visitors assembled at Aberdeen, and, after several meetings, established certain regulations for the future government of the colleges; and those were reduced into a regular contract, which was executed by the principals and regents of the respective seminaries, upon the 16th of April, 1669.\* To this instrument, Patrick, bishop of Aberdeen, and William Earl Marischal, were parties. Certain other regulations were, at the same time, established by the commissioners, for the internal discipline of the students: and the purposes of the commission having been fully accomplished, all animosities between the two colleges were removed.

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\* The following are the clauses of the agreement, as settled by the commissioners at their third sederunt in Marischal college, April 15th, 1669:—

“ 1. That there shall be no transitus of the students that are once entered to the one college, into the other college, until they be graduate masters of arts, except in the cases following, viz. :—If the parent, or nearest friend, who hath the disposal of the student, as legal tutor, curator, or administrator to him, remove his residence from the one town to the other, or from the country to either of the towns, in that case it shall be lawful for the masters of the college, in the town where the said parent or friend comes to reside, to receive the foresaid student or students.

“ 2. If any scholar, entered to the one college, shall have the opportunity of an burse, or some other subsistence, in the other college, equivalent in value to a burse which he had not in the college unto which he first entered, it shall be lawful for the masters of the other college to receive him; the verity of both these cases being sufficiently instructed to the said judges, before the transitus; and the said judges, or their deputies, having their power, granting a subscribed order, under their hands, to the master, who shall receive the said student or students for his warrant. Likeas, it is hereby declared, by both the said parties, that the said judges, and either of them, have, and shall have, power to substitute deputies, one or more, for judging and deciding in their absence, in the matter above-written, as occasions offer; declaring any determination to be made thereanent, by the said deputies, to be as valid as if the same were done by the said judges themselves respectively.

“ 3. If, by reason of some extraordinary cause that may fall out, it be alleged, by the members of either college, that there appears a pressing necessity for the transitus of any student, or students, from the one college to the other, by and attour the cases above-mentioned, it shall not be lawful for the masters of the college in which he was not before, to receive him, until the matter be first cognosced by the judges before-named, and they give their order thereanent, in manner above-written. And if any of the masters of either of the two colleges shall contravene in any of the premises, the master transgressing is and shall be liable in payment of one hundred pounds, Scottish money, *toties quoties*, for every scholar he shall receive, and that to the procurator of the college complaining, to be employed for the public use of the same. And it is likewise agreed upon, betwixt the said sub-principal and regents of both the said colleges, with consent above-written, that



From this period, it would seem the act of parliament which confirmed the union of the two universities was understood to be rescinded, along with the other acts of King Charles I. subsequently to the year 1637. The members of Marischal college have, ever since, elected and been governed by their own proper magistrate; and very little public connexion or intercourse has subsisted between the two universities.

In the course of the eighteenth century, several attempts were made to unite the two seminaries, not only into one university, but into one college, particularly in the year 1747, when some overtures were made for that purpose; but it having been proposed to annihilate Marischal college, and to preserve King's college as the seat of learning, the magistrates, and many of the principal citizens of Aberdeen, who had a deep interest in a matter of so much importance to the town and community, remonstrated, in the strongest terms, against such a measure, and the project was, therefore, relinquished. In the year 1754, the scheme was again agitated, and, after a variety of proposals had been suggested, certain preliminary articles were, at length, upon the 8th of November, of that year, agreed to, as the basis of the proposed union. Matters were so far adjusted, that application was made by the parties concerned to the Duke of Argyle, then at the head of affairs in Scotland, for his influence and support in accomplishing the union, under the authority of the crown.

By the agreement, which had been thus concluded, the professorships in the united college were limited to the number then existing in King's college, with the addition of a professor of mathematics; and one half of those offices, such as Greek, philosophy, medicine,

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there be no overleaping of classes in either of the said colleges; and, in particular, it shall not be lawful for any master, in either of the same colleges, in time coming, to receive or admit any student to the second class who hath not been in the first class, either with themselves respective, or in some other college, which they are to instruct by a sufficient testimonial. And if the masters of either college fail therein, the master transgressing is and shall be liable in payment of the sum of one hundred pounds, Scottish money, *toties quoties*, for each scholar that shall be received; and that to the procurator of the college complaining, for the public use thereof."

"Extract of the proceedings of the parliamentary commissioners, *penes me*."



cine, &c. in which each college had a professor, was to be suppressed; one of these professors either resigning in favour of his colleague, or teaching the class alternately, until the death or resignation of the other. The respective patrons of these double offices were to have reserved to them the privilege of presenting, by turns; and all the professors were to receive augmentations to their salaries out of those which had belonged to the suppressed offices. The only question that remained to be finally adjusted was, whether the seat of the united college should be in New or in Old Aberdeen, and that was attended with considerable difficulty. The members of Marischal college, the magistrates of Aberdeen, and other patrons, insisted upon its being confined to that town, while the members of King's college were equally determined upon its remaining with them. In order to obviate this difficulty, it was agreed to refer this point to the arbitration of the Earl of Findlater. Accordingly, his Lordship, on that reference, pronounced an award, finding that New Aberdeen should be the seat of the united college. Fresh difficulties, however, now occurred on the part of the members of King's college, and, ultimately, the whole previous agreement fell to the ground.

After this failure, no other attempts were made to reconcile the parties, with regard to the proposed union, till the year 1786, when the principal and professors of Marischal college, in conjunction with some of the members of King's college, renewed the project for uniting both colleges; a measure which, they considered, would not only be beneficial to the members of those seminaries, but of infinite advantage to the public in general. They proposed to suppress a moiety of all those offices in which each college had a professor; and, in place of sharing the salaries among the professors, intended to be continued, to employ them for the establishment of new professorships, such as were wanting in both; and, by abolishing sinecure places, to render the united college a complete school of education in every branch of literature. This scheme having been first suggested by the Earl of Bute, at that time chancellor of Marischal college, was warmly patronised by many persons of rank, and communities, who approved of so desirable a measure; but this attempt was equally abortive with the former, a majority of the members of  
King's



King's college, as well as many respectable individuals and communities in the country, being inimical to it.\*

We shall close this account of the college, with a chronological list of the successive chancellors, principals, regents, and other professors, from the period of the original institution to the present time, with the dates of their several admissions, as far as we have been able to collect from records.

| <i>Chancellors.</i> |                                                |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1593                | The Right Hon. George Earl Marischal           |
| 1635                | William Earl Marischal                         |
| 1747                | His Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland |
| 1754                | His Grace John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich   |
| 1761                | The Right Hon. John, Earl of Bute              |
| 1793                | The Right Hon. David, Earl of Mansfield        |
| 1796                | The Right Hon. William, Lord Auckland          |
| 1815                | The Most Noble George, Marquis of Huntly       |
| <hr/>               |                                                |
| <i>Principals.</i>  |                                                |
| 1593                | Robert Howie                                   |
| 1598                | Gilbert Gray                                   |
| 1615                | Andrew Ædie                                    |
| 1618                | William Forbes                                 |
| 1621                | Patrick Dun                                    |
| 1649                | William Moir                                   |
| 1661                | James Leslie                                   |
| 1678                | Robert Paterson                                |
| 1717                | Thomas Blackwell                               |
| 1727                | John Osborn                                    |
| 1748                | Thomas Blackwell                               |
| 1757                | Robert Pollock                                 |
| 1759                | George Campbell                                |
| 1795                | William Lawrence Brown                         |
| <hr/>               |                                                |
| <i>Regents.</i>     |                                                |
| 1593                | Peter Blackburn                                |
|                     | John Row                                       |
|                     | David Reid                                     |
| 1619                | George Chalmers                                |
|                     | James Sibbald                                  |
|                     | Adam Reid                                      |
| 1623                | William Wedderburn                             |
|                     | Andrew Massey                                  |
| 1633                | John Menzies                                   |
| 1636                | James Hay                                      |
|                     | John Seton                                     |
| 1641                | John Rae                                       |
| 1645                | Andrew Youngson                                |
| 1646                | Patrick Sandilands                             |
| 1655                | Andrew Cant                                    |
|                     | Alexander White                                |
|                     | George Meldrum                                 |
| 1656                | Robert Forbes                                  |
| 1660                | William Meldrum                                |
|                     | John White                                     |
| 1668                | Alexander Alexander                            |
|                     | Robert Bruce                                   |
|                     | Thomas Gray                                    |
| 1669                | Robert Paterson                                |
|                     | John Farquhar                                  |
| 1672                | John Lorimer                                   |
| 1675                | George Peacock                                 |
| 1676                | John Paton                                     |
|                     | Robert Farquhar                                |
| 1679                | James Lorimer                                  |
| 1681                | Thomas Burnett                                 |
| 1682                | Alexander Litster                              |
| 1683                | Robert Keith                                   |
| 1686                | John Keith                                     |
|                     | James Moir                                     |
| 1688                | Alexander Moir                                 |
| 1693                | William                                        |

\* Many of the facts contained in the foregoing narrative have been taken from the very accurate history of the college, given in the Statistical Account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair.



|      |                                |      |                                          |
|------|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|
| 1693 | William Smith, P.P.            | 1697 | James Osborn                             |
| 1713 | George Keith, P.P.             | 1711 | Thomas Blackwell                         |
| 1715 | William Meston, P.P.           | 1725 | James Chalmers                           |
| 1717 | Patrick Hardie, P.P.           | 1745 | Robert Pollock                           |
|      | David Verner, P.P.             | 1759 | Alex. Gerard                             |
|      | John Anderson, P.P.            | 1771 | George Campbell                          |
|      | George Cruden, P.P.            | 1795 | William Lawrence Brown                   |
| 1721 | George Turnbull, P.P.          |      | ~~~~~                                    |
| 1723 | Thomas Haddow, P.P.            |      | <i>Professors of Mathematics.</i>        |
|      | Thomas Blackwell, L.G.P.       | 1626 | William Johnston                         |
| 1724 | Daniel Gordon, P.P.            | 1641 | William Moir                             |
| 1727 | William Duff, P.P.             | 1661 | Duncan Liddel                            |
| 1729 | Mathew Mackaile, P.P.          | 1687 | George Liddel                            |
| 1734 | Francis Skene, P.P.            | 1717 | Colin Maclaurin                          |
| 1739 | Alex. Innes, P.P.              | 1727 | John Stuart                              |
| 1742 | David Fordyce, P.P.            | 1766 | William Trail                            |
| 1752 | Alexander Gerard, P.P.         | 1776 | John Garioch                             |
| 1753 | William Duhcan, P.P.           | 1779 | Patrick Copland                          |
| 1758 | William Kennedy, L.G.P.        | 1817 | Robert Hamilton                          |
| 1760 | George Skene, P.P.             |      | John Cruickshank                         |
|      | James Beattie, P.P.            |      | ~~~~~                                    |
| 1775 | Patrick Copland, P.P.          |      | <i>Professors of Medicine.</i>           |
| 1779 | Robert Hamilton, P.P.          | 1701 | Patrick Chalmers                         |
| 1782 | John Stuart, L.G.P.            | 1717 | Mathew Mackaile                          |
| 1787 | James Hay Beattie, P.P.        | 1734 | James Gordon                             |
| 1788 | William Morgan, P.P.           | 1755 | Alexander Donaldson                      |
|      | James Beattie, P.P.            | 1790 | William Livingston                       |
| 1796 | George Glennie, P.P.           |      | ~~~~~                                    |
| 1811 | James Davidson, P.P.           |      | <i>Professors of Oriental Languages.</i> |
| 1817 | Patrick Copland, P.P.          | 1732 | James Donaldson                          |
|      | ~~~~~                          | 1754 | Alexander Donaldson                      |
|      | <i>Professors of Divinity.</i> | 1794 | James Kidd                               |
| 1616 | William Forbes                 |      | ~~~~~                                    |
| 1625 | Robert Barron                  |      | <i>Professor of Chemistry.</i>           |
| 1649 | John Menzies                   | 1793 | George French                            |
| 1681 | Patrick Sibbald                |      |                                          |

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#### OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

Although a professorship of medicine had been instituted in King's college, at its first establishment, and another in Marischal college, in the year 1700, yet these offices may be regarded as sinecures in both seminaries. The professors of medicine have never been in the practice of delivering lectures in that science, or on surgery, in either of the colleges; and, of course, no students have, at any time, attended them for the purpose of medical instruction.

The



The inconvenience of this was long felt at Aberdeen, where so many young men applied themselves to medical studies, and attended the infirmary, with an intention of prosecuting the profession of medicine and surgery either at home or abroad. To obviate that inconvenience, and to promote so important a branch of education, a society was instituted, in the year 1789, by the students of medicine at Aberdeen, under the directions of their masters, and some of the professors of Marischal college.

This institution has been productive of advantages and benefit to the students, who have thereby acquired much useful instruction in the course of prosecuting their medical studies.

For some years subsequent to the commencement of the society, the only funds belonging to it arose from small collections made by the members, for defraying the necessary expenses. But, having experienced the utility of the institution, they adopted resolutions, in February, 1791, by which they agreed to make certain contributions for establishing a public library, and for other necessary purposes of the society. By these means, and by certain donations from some respectable individuals, they have been enabled to raise a fund for purchasing a proper collection of scientific books, for the use of the members, and for defraying the expense of erecting a building in King-street for a hall, and a room, as a repository, for their collection of medical books, and of anatomical preparations. When this undertaking is completed, the students at Aberdeen will enjoy many important advantages which they did not formerly possess. In the meantime, they are accommodated with a school in the court of Marischal college, where

CHARLES SKENE, M.D. *Physician in Aberdeen,*

Gives lectures on anatomy, in one continued course, and illustrates his doctrines by demonstrations and anatomical preparations.

Along with these advantages, they have an opportunity of attending the professor of chemistry of Marischal college, who gives a regular course of lectures on that subject, and also on chemical pharmacy, every year, during the session.

The



The society consists of two classes of members, distinguished by the names of honorary and ordinary; and their respective duties are distinctly defined by established rules and regulations.

The ordinary members are composed of students who have had a regular education, and have studied medicine in Aberdeen. They hold weekly meetings, where they are obliged, in rotation, to read discourses on medical subjects, which, at a subsequent meeting, are submitted to general discussion, every member being required to deliver his opinion, and to impugn, if necessary, the doctrines which may have been advanced. From these circumstances, the author of every discourse is prompted to bestow the utmost pains in rendering it as perfect as possible, and the other members have an opportunity of being prepared to point out every other view in which the subject may be considered. Thus emulation and industry are excited, genius is called forth, and the judgment exercised and improved, while new opinions are often suggested, and farther enquiries pointed out.

The honorary members, who are admitted by ballot, agreeably to certain rules established by the society, are the trustees and managers of its property, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the institution; and the library, museum, and funds, are under their direction. They also furnish discourses on subjects comprehended under the different branches of medicine; but no member is required to deliver more than one yearly.

Each ordinary member pays a small sum at his admission, and each honorary member contributes two guineas annually towards the funds of the institution.

#### OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Grammar schools were originally instituted in monasteries, for the instruction of youth in the principles of the learned languages in vogue at the time, particularly of those who were destined either for the church, or for any of the monastic orders. Those institutions were afterwards under the superintendence and direction of the bishop of the diocese; and his chancellor instituted the master of the school, according to the rule observed in ecclesiastical benefices.



The earliest accounts which we have been enabled to obtain of the institution of the Grammar school of Aberdeen occur in the year 1418. For some years previous to that time, it would appear, that Andrew de Syves, vicar of Bervy, had filled the office of master of this seminary; and, on his death, in the course of that year, the magistrates, council, and community, who seem to have regarded themselves as lay patrons, presented Mr. John Homyll to the office and benefice. On the 10th of October, Duncan Petit, chancellor of Aberdeen, granted his letters of collation, by which he instituted the presentee to the office during life,\* in terms of the presentation.

In the year 1479, we are informed, that Thomas Strachan was presented to the mastership of the school, with a salary of only L.5, Scottish money, yearly, until he should be provided with a chaplainship in St. Nicholas church.† In the year 1509, John Marshal was nominated to the office by the council and community, and was installed by gift of a pair of beads. This is the same person whom we have already had occasion to mention, as having first attempted in the town to promulgate among the people the principles of Martin Luther, about the year 1521; but he was soon restrained, and obliged to recant his doctrines, and to express to the magistrates contrition for his errors.‡ He remained in the office till the year 1529, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Byssat, one of the chaplains of the church, who is distinguished by the title of *Ludi Grammatici Rector*.

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\* “Uniūsis Xpi fidelibus ad quoz noticia pntes tre pvenint Ducānus Petit Cancellar' ecclie Aēdonen salutē in dño salvatore Quia ad dignitatē Cancellarie pdictę Collacō beneficii magist' scolaꝝ burgi de Aēdene pleno Juř noscitur ptineř et idem inst' de facto vacat p mortē Andrē de Syves quōd vicarii de Bervy ultimi maĝri scolaꝝ pdictaꝝ honesto viro provido et discreto maĝro Johāni Homyll michi p ppositū et cōmitatē dicti burgi in ptorio suo pſentato ad beneficiū antedictū et examiato de sua sufficiencia diligēt reperto q̄ ecia bone vite laudabilis cōversaōnis et honeste magne trarū et sciencie pp̄t quā serviciam non īmerito in artibus graduat suis meritis exigentib' per đacōnem *birrete* mei contuli beneficiū antedictū ipm in corpalem et realem possessionē ejusd' īvestiendo sibi pro toto tempe vite sue remansuř Supplicans om̄ibus et singulis quorū intēst vel intēsse potit ac auctoritate michi in hac parte cōmissa pcipiens atq̄ mandans quāt' pđto magist' Johāni in om̄ibus et singulis dictū beneficiū suū continentibus pareant, obediant et intendant sub om̄i pena que competit in hac pte Dat. sub sigillo apud Aēdon decimo die mēsis Octobris anno domini millesimo quadringesimo decimo octavo.”—[*Council Register*, vol. v. p. 766.]

† *Council Register*, vol. vi. p. 593.

‡ Vol. i. p. 110.



*Rector.\** Mr. Byssat having been appointed one of the regents of the King's college,† the council and community, in the year 1538, presented Hugh Monro to the rectorship of the school; but, on his applying to the chancellor for an institution, by order of the council, that seems to have been refused him, and Mr. Robert Skene was presented and instituted by the chancellor in his place. In a few years afterwards, however, Mr. Monro appears to have been appointed rector; but by what authority we have not been able to discover. His salary was fixed at ten merks yearly, payable from the public funds of the town.‡

During this age there prevailed at the school a custom which was not uncommon at the public seminaries of learning in England, in the time of popery. On the festival of St. Nicholas, the rector was in the practice of visiting the parents of the children under his charge, at their places of abode, accompanied by one of the boys, apparelled in episcopal vestments, who, with the insignia of his dignity, bore the title and state of a bishop, and exacted ceremonial obedience from his fellows.§ On this occasion, the rector and his dig-  

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nitary

\* Cartulary of St. Nicholas church, f. 61.

† He was called to the office of principal of King's college on the death of Mr. William Hay, about the year 1542, in consequence of a presentation from the Pope; but that being considered as contrary to the foundation of the college, he was obliged to resign in the year 1553.—[*Professor Thomas Gordon's MSS.*]

‡ Council Register, vol. xvi. p. 112. vol. xviii. p. 213.

§ "In the statutes of Eton college, given 1441, the EPISCOPUS PUERORUM is ordered to perform divine service on Saint Nicholas day.—*Rubr.* xxxi. In the statutes of Winchester college, given 1380, PUERI, that is, the boy bishop, and his fellows, are permitted, on Innocent's day, to execute all the sacred offices in the chapel, according to the use of the church of Sarum.—*Rubr.* xxix. This strange piece of religious mockery flourished greatly in Salisbury cathedral. In the old statutes of that church there is a chapter, DE EPISCOPO CHORISTARUM, and their *processionale* gives a long and minute account of the whole ceremony.—*Rothom.* 1555. This ceremony was abolished by a proclamation, no later than 33. Hen. VIII.—*Brit. Mus. Coll. Tit. b. i. f. 208.* In the inventory of the treasury of York cathedral, taken in 1530, we have "Item una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum," &c.—*Dugd.—Monast.* iii. 169. 170.—*See also 313, et seq.—See also Dugd. Hist. S. Paul's,* p. 205. where he is called EPISCOPUS PARVULORUM.

"It appears that, in England, the boy bishop, with his companions, went about to different parts of the town, at least visited the other religious houses; as in *Rot. Comp. Coll. Winton.* A. D. 1461.—[*Dr. Warton's History of English Poetry,* vol. i. p. 248. *Notes.*]



nitary were entitled to claim from those parents 4s. Scottish money, of fees; and such persons as refused to receive them, and comply with the demand, were subject to a penalty of 8s. to the baillies, over and above the established fee.\* When this religious mockery, which seems to have flourished for many years, was abolished at the Reformation, another practice was introduced, of claiming fees from parents at Candlemas festival, according to their wealth or pleasure. The boys who made handsome donations to their masters were dignified with the titles of kings and princes, promoted in their respective classes, and enjoyed, for the period of six weeks, certain other privileges, which were denied to those who were not so liberal in their presents. This practice, after it had become common, was, in the course of years, little regarded by the scholars in general; and at length, about the close of the eighteenth century, was completely abolished, in consequence of an act of the town council.

In the year 1550, when Mr. Monro resigned the office of rector, he was allowed an annual pension of L.40 during his life, to be paid him by the dean of guild; and Mr. John Chalmers, who was afterwards one of the professors of King's college, was appointed his successor, and instituted by the chancellor. On Mr. Chalmers' resignation, in the year 1557, Mr. John Henderson was nominated rector, and the annual salary augmented to fifty merks.†

After the Reformation, the youth at this school appear to have been not a little tainted with the spirit of the time. Conceiving themselves to be too much restrained by their master, they thought proper to present to the magistrates an epistle, in Latin, complaining of the abrogation of their ancient privileges, by being compelled to attend the school when they ought to have had the liberty of *skaling*, as in former times. These grievances appear to have been speedily redressed; for, in the year 1569, an act of council was passed, directing that they should have the privilege of remaining from school from Saint Thomas' even until the morrow after Epiphany, and all the other liberties which they had formerly enjoyed. Their disobedience,

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\* Council Register, vol. xvii. p. 328. vol. xix. p. 65.

† Ibid. vol. xx. p. 399. 402.



dience, however, to their masters, seems frequently to have been the subject of complaint; and, in the year 1580, it was found requisite to pass an act of council, ordering the scholars, on their entry, to find caution, under the penalty of L.10, for their good behaviour, and for paying due obedience both to the magistrates and to their masters.\*

On the appointment of Mr. William Carmichael to the rectorship, in the year 1573, he was allowed the former salary of fifty merks, and was entitled also to receive from each scholar the sum of 2s. quarterly, which probably was the origin of school fees in modern times. For these emoluments, he was bound to teach them both *knowledge* and *manners*. On his death, in the year 1580, Thomas Cargil was nominated, by the council, rector of the school, with the same salary and emoluments which his predecessor enjoyed.†

In the year 1602, David Wedderburn, after trial of his qualifications, was admitted rector, with an annual salary of L.80; and the quarterly fees of the scholars fixed at 10s. At the same time, Mr. Thomas Reid, who afterwards filled, with so much credit and honour to himself, the office of Latin secretary to King James VI. was appointed a teacher under him.‡ Mr. Wedderburn, although a preacher of the gospel, and eminently distinguished by his learning, does not appear to have been a popular teacher, or of high estimation among his pupils. He made exactions from their parents, under pretence of school fees, charity on Sunday, candle dues, and bent money,§ which the magistrates speedily checked; but, some years afterwards, they passed an act of council for augmenting the quarterly school fees to 13s. 4d.

In the history of this school, there happened an occurrence, while he was rector, in the year 1612, which, perhaps, would be considered as rather singular at the present time. The pupils, many of whom

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\* Council Register, vol. xxvii. p. 211. vol. xxx. p. 293.

† Council Register, vol. xxviii. p. 127. vol. xxx. p. 178.

‡ Ibid vol. xl. p. 419. 436.

§ Bent money was a small fee paid for permission to the boys to take their recreation in the links, or at the bents on the sea shore, on one afternoon in the week. Hence the Wednesday afternoon *play*.



whom were the sons or relatives of the gentry in the country, repining at the severity of the rector's discipline, became mutinous, and determined to resent it at their own hands. Having armed themselves with hagbuts, pistols, and other offensive weapons, they took possession of the song school, and were threatening to commit acts of outrage, when the magistrates were obliged to interpose their authority to prevent it. The ringleaders of this juvenile insurrection were apprehended, and sent to prison; and twenty-one of the most prominent insurgents were expelled, under the direction of the magistrates, not only from the Grammar school, but from all the other schools of the town. This exertion of authority speedily quelled the insurrection, and restored tranquillity to the school.

Mr. Wedderburn was among the first alumni of Marischal college. On the death of Principal Gray, in the year 1614, he was appointed, by the magistrates and council, to teach the high class of the college. In the year 1617, he composed, at the request of the council, a Latin poem, entitled "*Propemticon charitum Abredonensium*," complimentary of King James, on his honouring his native kingdom with a visit about that time; and for this work he received, from the magistrates, a present of fifty merks. In 1619, he was appointed to teach a lesson in humanity, once every week, to the students of the college, out of such authors as the magistrates might recommend; and to compose in Latin, both in prose and verse, an essay on the subject of the common affairs of the town. For this he was to be allowed eighty merks yearly. In 1636, he published a new Grammar and Vocabulary of the Latin tongue, and was remunerated by a donation of one hundred pounds, Scottish money, voted to him by the council. He filled the office till the year 1640, when he resigned, on account of bodily infirmity, and was allowed an annual pension of two hundred merks during his life.\* He was succeeded by Thomas Chalmers, who remained in office only a few years.

After

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\* Council Register, vol. xl. p. 409. 436. vol. xli. p. 351. 946. et seq. vol. xlv. p. 857. et seq. vol. xlviii. p. 529. vol. xlix. p. 503. vol. lii. p. 281. 557. et seq.



After the resignation of Mr. Wedderburn, there appear to have been two and sometimes three teachers employed in the school, under the rector, who were paid small salaries from the public funds of the town, until the provision destined by Dr. Patrick Dun for the support of the institution, was in a condition to afford them more ample remuneration. On the admission of Mr. Robert Skene, schoolmaster of Banchory, to the office of rector, in the year 1670, his salary was fixed at 600 merks, and the quarterly school fees at 13s. 4d.\* At that time, there were three ushers or teachers under him, each of whom had an annual salary of 200 merks, besides the school fees; and that number has been continued till the present time. When Mr. John Milne was appointed rector, in the year 1717, the salary allowed him was the same as formerly; but, in the year 1722, he received an augmentation of seventy-five merks, and, in the year 1732, it was further augmented by the addition of a similar sum. In the year 1744, the late Dr. James Dun, who had been one of the ushers from the year 1732, was nominated rector, on the death of Mr. Milne, and his salary fixed at 600 merks.† He enjoyed the office until the year 1800, when he died, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

Within a late period, the school fees and salaries have occasionally been augmented by the council, according to the situation of the times. The salary at present paid to the rector is L.82 sterling, from the feu duties of the lands of Ferryhill, which we shall have occasion afterwards to notice; and the treasurer has been in the practice of adding to this sum, from the public funds, L.8 sterling more, which make the whole salary L.90 sterling. Each of the teachers under him receives L.27 6s. 8d. from those feu duties, besides L.17 13s. 4d. from the treasury, being, in whole, L.45 yearly. The stated school fees are, to the rector and teachers, from every boy, in their several classes, 7s. 6d. quarterly, and a trifle annually to the janitor; but we believe parents who are in affluence generally pay something additional to the master. This has long been esteemed an excellent  
seminary

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\* Council Register, vol. lv. p. 210. 217. 269.

† Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 551. vol. lix. p. 14. vol. lx. p. 272.



seminary for the instruction of youth in the Latin tongue ; and parents and tutors can, at all times, have admission to hear and observe the progress of the respective objects of their care. The magistrates, ministers, and professors of Marischal college hold a public visitation of the school annually, in the month of October. At this visitation they ascertain the progress and proficiency of the two lower classes by examining them on the authors which they have been reading ; and try the three higher classes by causing them translate into Latin a portion of English, prescribed to them by the rector. Their comparative merits are determined, on this occasion, by the manner in which the scholars of each class execute their tasks. After the examination, premiums of useful books, provided at the charge of the dean of guild, are adjudged to a certain number in each class, according to their degrees of merit. This practice of distributing premiums first commenced some years after the Reformation ;\* but, owing to an unpleasant circumstance, which occurred in the distribution of premiums, on one occasion, about the middle of the eighteenth century, it was discontinued.† In the year 1773, it was revived, has been annually observed at the visitation ever since that period, and the premiums are adjudged and distributed with the utmost impartiality, according to the merits of the scholars.

In the latter end of the seventeenth century, the scholars of the high class were in the practice of exercising archery, and shooting for a silver arrow, which belonged to the school. When the victor was declared, he provided, at his own expense, a silver medal, of value according to his rank, bearing the arms and motto of his family, or some other device, agreeably to his fancy. This medal was deposited

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\* Council Register, vol. lv. p. 159.

† “ In the distribution of premiums by the visitors, one of the best scholars in the school, after the highest commendations of his ingenuity, was presented with a book, value about eighteen pence ; and, the next moment, he saw put into the hands of another boy, more connected with the visitors, one worth five shillings. Knowing how much the favourite was inferior to himself in point of genius, he first took out his pen-knife, cut his book in two, and threw it at the gentleman from whose hands he had received it, and immediately took his departure. This was much talked of in town, and, I believe, was one reason why the custom was given up.”—[*Douglas' Letters from Aberdeen*, p. 118.]



sited in the school, as a memorial of his early expertness in archery. Of these medals, fourteen,\* of different dates, subsequent to the year 1667, are still preserved in the school, along with the remains of the silver arrow. During that age, this exercise was

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\* The following is given as a description of the silver medals, preserved, along with the silver arrow, in the Grammar school :—

- 1st Medal.—On one side, *A. S.* three daggers, with boars' heads on the points. On the obverse, an inscription, "*Virtutis regia merces—Andreas Skeen, quarto, vicit, 1667.*"
- 2d do.—Bearing an inscription, "*Thomas Fraser, secundo, vicit, 1667.*"
- 3d do.—On one side, *J. B.* and Bannerman's coat of arms. On the obverse, "*Johannes Bannerman, vicit, 1667.*"
- 4th do.—On one side, a deer's head—" *Georgius Mackenzie, primo, vicit—W. M. fecit.*" On the obverse, encircled, "*Cor petit astra velut. cervus anhilat aquas—1667.*"
- 5th do.—On one side, *A. G.* three boars' heads, with the motto, "*Byd-and—W. S. fecit—1670.*" On the obverse, "*Adamus Gordonus, quinto, vicit—Regnat post funera victus.*"
- 6th do.—On one side, "*J. G. of Beachly,*"—three boars' heads. On the obverse, "*Delitiis non itur ad astra—Johannes Gordonus, sexto, vicit, 1672.—A. G. F.*"
- 7th do.—On one side, "*Major optima ferit—J. M.*"—four men's heads, inscribed "*Famam extendere factis.—Hoc virtutis opus.*" On the obverse, "*Jacobus Moir, septimo, vicit, 1673.—A. G. F.*"
- 8th do.—On one side, crest, wreath—three boars' heads, and three daggers. On the obverse, "*Virtus vera suis marte vel art. favet—Joannes Skeene, octavo, vicit, 1674.—A. G. F.*"
- 9th do.—One side, Findlater coat of arms, with the motto, "*Tout Jour—Deskford, vicit, 1675.*" On the obverse, two hands united, in the dexter, a dagger; and, in the sinister, a rose.—Motto, "*Marte et Minerva.*"
- 10th do.—On one side, Arms of Udny; Motto, "*All my hope is in God.—Joannes Udine, vicit, 1676.*" On the obverse, embossed, Orpheus and Beasts.
- 11th do.—On one side, coat of arms; Motto, "*Innocentia testa sapientia.—Gulielmus Keith, filius natu maximus Domini Johannis Keith, de Keith-hall, Scotiæ equitis Marischalli, vicit, anno 1677.—J. S. fecit.*" On the obverse, Dexter, with sword and laurel.—"*Virtute acquiritur.*"
- 12th do.—On one side, coat of arms, with the motto, "*Vive ut postea vivas.—Alexander Fraser de Streichin, vicit, 1678.*" On the obverse, a bull's eye—extended bow, crown of laurel, with the motto, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"
- 13th do.—On one side, coat of arms; Motto, "*A. Find.—Dominus Johannes Ogilvie.*" On the obverse, a man holding an extended bow—wreath, tulip.—"*De Innercaritie, anno 1679.*"
- 14th do.—On one side, a coat of arms, with motto, "*Sunt tria hæc unum—Non magna loquimur sed vivimus.*" On the obverse, "*Theodorus Morison de Bognie, vicit, 1699.—Anno ætatis 14to.*"



not uncommon among the students of the colleges of St. Andrew's, and of Aberdeen.

#### ENDOWMENTS TO THE INSTITUTION.

Among the earliest benefactors to this seminary, we have to mention Dr. James Cargil, who, about the year 1616, demised the sum of five hundred merks to the town council, the interest of which was to be applied for the school fees of boys, whose parents were unable to pay them, and for purchasing books for such boys, while at their education. In the year 1625, one of the citizens, whose name is not mentioned, made a donation to the council of five hundred merks, the interest of which was directed to be paid to one of the teachers.\* Dr. Patrick Dun, principal of Marischal college, however, was the greatest benefactor to this institution, having, in the year 1634, presented to the magistrates a deed of mortmain, which had been executed by him, August 3d, 1631, of his lands of Ferryhill, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, for the benefit of the four masters of the school. By that deed, he granted and conveyed to the provost, baillies, council, and community, and their successors, those lands and pertinents which were anciently held of the prior and convent of the Trinity friars of Aberdeen, in fee farm, for payment of L.20, Scottish money, yearly, on the following terms and conditions:—1st. That the yearly rents of the lands should be employed at interest, until they accumulated to such a sum as would purchase additional land, yielding yearly six hundred merks, which, with the rents of the lands so conveyed, would produce the sum of twelve hundred merks. One half of this sum he directed to be paid to the principal master, who was to teach the high class, and to have the superintendence of the other three masters, who were to be entitled to receive the other half equally among them. 2dly. That poor scholars, properly recommended, should be taught gratuitously. 3dly. That those of the surname of Dun, of whatever rank or condition, and the sons of the tenants of the lands of Ferryhill, and of the lands so to be purchased, should also be taught gratuitously: and, in case of a vacancy in the office

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\* Council Register, vol. xl. p. 481. vol. li. p. 158. 352.



office of any of the masters of the school, a person of the same description, if found duly qualified, should be entitled to a preference to the vacant office, without competition.\* After Dr. Dun's death, which happened about the year 1649, the magistrates and council were declared to be patrons and conservators of the mortmain; and, in the year 1653, his executors delivered to them the progress of writs of the lands, along with a bond for one thousand merks, which had been the amount of the accumulated savings of the rents arising, in the mean time, from the property. In the year 1666, it would appear, that the annual revenue of the lands and money belonging to the foundation had been adequate to the payment of twelve hundred merks yearly, to the masters of the school; and on the appointment of Mr. Robert Skene, as rector, in the year 1670, his salary was established at six hundred merks; and that of each of the other three masters at two hundred merks. It does not appear, however, that the council made any additional purchase of lands with the money which had been accumulated from the savings of rents, but employed the stock at interest. In this state matters remained till the year 1752, when the lands of Ferryhill having been feued out at L.164 sterling of annual feu duty, an augmentation was ordered to be made, by the council, of four hundred merks yearly to the rector's salary, and to that of each of the other three masters, of two hundred merks. About that time, however, a difference having arisen between the masters and the administrators, with regard to the management and previous disposal of the funds, it was mutually referred to the arbitration of two gentlemen of the law in the town. They accordingly pronounced an award, finding, among other points, the masters entitled to receive, yearly, during their incumbencies, after the death of William Moir, then tenant of the lands, the sum of L.164 sterling, being the amount of the feu duties arising from the lands of Ferryhill, without any other consideration whatever. As that award was acquiesced in by the parties interested at the time, has ever since been acted upon, and

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\* The tenants must hold immediately of the council, as proprietors of the lands, so as to entitle their sons to these privileges and preferences. A sub-tenant, sub-feuer, or crofter, can have no preference, which was found in a question before the magistrates, in the year 1670.—[*Council Register*, vol. lv. p. 204.]



remains unchallenged, it would be rather foreign to our purpose to make any animadversion upon it, however injurious it may have been considered to the interest of the masters. We merely state the facts and circumstances regarding this foundation as they have occurred, without commenting upon them.

Besides these endowments, there have been various other donations made by benevolent individuals, for the support of boys during their education at the school; particularly, the sum of one thousand merks, by George Robertson, writer, in the year 1645; two hundred pounds, by Dr. Alexander Ross, minister, in the year 1656; and the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, by George Cruickshank, in the year 1747. All these funds are under the management of the town council.

#### OF THE PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The boys are generally five years at this school. In the first year, they are grammatically taught the elements of the Latin language from Ruddiman's Rudiments. After having made some progress therein, they learn Watt's Vocabulary, all the nouns of which they are made to decline, with adjectives; and when they have made sufficient advances in the elements, they read and explain the first six colloquies of Corderius, and a sacred lesson from the Rudimenta Pietatis. During the first quarter of this course, they are exercised, one hour in the morning, in reading English.

On their promotion to the second class, they are employed at the Grammatical Exercises, which they turn into Latin, and write a version from that book three times a week: at the same time continuing to read and translate Corderius. They are also instructed in the rules for the genders of nouns, and for the conjugation of verbs, from Watt's Grammar. Towards the latter part of the year, they read and translate Cornelius Nepos.

In the third year, they continue to read, for some time, Cornelius Nepos, as before, and then proceed to Cæsar's Commentaries. Having gone through the Grammatical Exercises a second time, they are taught to construct the sentences in Mair's Introduction, and that

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is continued through the fourth and fifth classes. For a sacred lesson, they read and translate Castalio's Dialogues; and, towards the end of the year, having committed to memory the rules of prosody contained in Watt's Grammar, they read Ovid's Metamorphoses, and are instructed to scan every lesson, and to apply the rules of prosody.

In the fourth and fifth classes, under the rector, they read and translate Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Cicero, Virgil, and Horace; and, for a sacred lesson, Buchannan's Psalms. They are not only taught to scan every lesson which they read in the works of the poets, but commit the most of their lessons to memory. When any allusion, either to antiquities, geography, or to mythology, occurs in these lessons, it is carefully explained to them by the rector; and, that they may be made fully acquainted with those studies, the proper books are recommended for their perusal. They also read one of Terence's comedies, which the scholars, in ancient times, were in the use of rehearsing, annually, in the public hall; but that practice has been in disuse for upwards of forty years.

The scholars, in the third, fourth, and fifth classes, have prescribed to them, thrice a week, by their respective masters, exercises of a few English sentences, which they turn into Latin; their versions being exhibited on Saturday forenoon, and carefully examined. They are also occasionally exercised in making English versions from the Latin classics; and, in the fourth and fifth classes, Valpy's *Elegantiae Latinae* have been lately introduced. In all the classes, the greatest attention is paid to the analysis, (or parsing); etymology; the application of the rules of syntax, and of those for the genders of nouns, and the conjugation of verbs, &c.

Independent of the examination at the annual public visitation, in October, each of the several classes is publicly examined, by its own master, in presence of his colleagues, and of the other classes, in the public hall; a plan which is found to have a considerable tendency to excite emulation and industry among the boys.

The



The number of scholars attending this school, in March, 1818, were as follow :—

In the high class, under the charge of Mr. James Cromar, who, after being one of the teachers from the year 1796, was promoted to the rectorship in the year 1803, there were twenty-four; and in the fourth class, also under him, twenty-eight.

In the third class, of which Mr. Robert Forbes is at present master, and who was appointed in the year 1799, there are thirty.

In the second class, under Mr. Alexander Nicol, appointed in 1802, fifty-five.

And in the elementarian class, under Mr. James Watt, appointed master in 1803, seventy-three; being, in whole, two hundred and twenty-nine.

The three teachers carry on their respective classes for three years, when they deliver them over to the care of the rector. The scholars accordingly enter his first class, and, in the subsequent year, they are promoted to the high class, which completes their studies at this school.

#### OF THE BUILDINGS.

In ancient times, the Grammar school consisted of detached buildings near the present structure, but very inconvenient and very uncomfortable, both to the masters and their pupils. In the year 1757, the present school was erected, at an expense of about L.400 sterling, on part of the grounds which had anciently belonged to the Dominican friars. It forms three sides of a square, having a belfry\* in the centre of the main building, and contains the public hall where the boys assemble, and four teaching rooms, all upon one floor. The area in front is inclosed by a low wall, with an iron rail on the top of it. Of late years, owing to the great increase of scholars who

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\* In the year 1625, Robert Ferguson, burgess, presented to the council a bell for the school, which remained in the belfry till towards the close of the eighteenth century, when it was removed.—[*Council Register*, vol. xlvii. p. 481.]



who attend this seminary, it has been found necessary to enlarge the teaching rooms, by erecting two additional wings at the back of the building.

#### OF THE MUSIC SCHOOL.

In ancient times, the science of sacred, as well as of secular music, seems to have been regarded as an essential branch of education; and, that youth might be properly instructed in it, a school was instituted at an early period. In the year 1475, Richard Boyle, one of the chaplains of the church, was appointed, by the council, master of the school; and, in 1540, we find Robert Porter and Robert Nicolson, two of the choristers of the quire, nominated to that office, with an annual salary of L.2, Scottish money. They were succeeded by John Leslie, afterwards bishop of Ross, whom we formerly mentioned.\*

After the Reformation, it was distinguished by the name of the Music school, of which Andrew Kemp was appointed master, in the year 1570. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the science appears to have been much cultivated in the town. Patrick Davidson, who had been eighteen years teacher, and his son Thomas,† after his death, in the year 1640, enjoyed a salary from the council of L.100, Scottish money; had teachers under them, and taught both vocal and instrumental music, particularly the *virginall* and *lute*, which seem to have been the instruments in vogue at the time.‡ The salary was increased from time to time, until the year 1740, when it was augmented to three hundred merks; but the master, at the same time, officiated as precentor in one of the churches. In the year 1758, the school, which was situated in the Back-wynd, was sold, by

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\* Council Register, vol. vi. p. 790. vol. xviii. p. 253.

† "Thomas Davidson published a "*Cantus*," being songs and fancies to three, four, or five parts, both apt for voices or viols; with a brief introduction to music, as taught by him in the music school of Aberdene. The printers of Aberdeen being at this time possessed of music types, it was reprinted by John Forbes, printer to the city and university, with a collection of songs, &c. set to music, in the year 1666, and again in 1682, under the title of the "*Aberdene Collection*."—[*Albyn's Anthology*, 1816, *Preface*, p. 5.]

‡ Council Register, vol. lii. p. 553.



by order of the council; and, since that time, there have been a variety of teachers of this science in the town, some of whom the magistrates have patronised by a small allowance of salary, during pleasure; but their success in teaching has entirely depended upon their own merits. Among the principal teachers, we have to mention the late Mr. Andrew Tait, many years organist of St. Paul's chapel; and Mr. John Ross, the present organist, who has successfully taught, for a long time, both vocal and instrumental music, particularly the piano forte. Mr. Ross is, besides, well known in the musical world, as a composer of distinguished merit.

OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, &c.

A school for teaching, grammatically, the English language, was first instituted at Aberdeen, under the patronage of the magistrates, in the year 1672, Thomas Forbes being appointed master, and, at the same time, reader or precentor in St. Nicholas church. Previous to that time, the vernacular language had generally been taught by a few old men and females; but, on the institution of this school, they were prohibited by the magistrates from teaching children to read or write, in future, under the pain of being severely censured.\* Since that time, properly qualified teachers have been nominated by the magistrates, with an annual salary. The school room is situated in Drum's Lane, on the north side of the Upperkirkgate. Mr. Gilbert Falconer, who is known as an assiduous and attentive teacher, is the present master, and the salary four hundred merks. The restriction to which we have referred having now fallen into disuse, there are about eight or nine other teachers of English in the town, some of whom have been established for many years, and, being attentive to the children under their care, have been patronised by the citizens. Among those of the longest standing we have to mention Mr. John Bower and Mr. Alexander Smith.

The teaching the French and Italian languages, grammatically, was first introduced at Aberdeen about the beginning of the seventeenth century, but there does not appear to have been any established

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\* Council Register, vol. lv. p. 458. 565.



blished school for that purpose. The teachers who were patronised by the magistrates had generally a small salary allowed them, and their success depended upon their own assiduity and attention. At present, one or two teachers of this branch of education have been settled in the town for several years, and have a good many pupils under their care, particularly students at the universities.

#### OF THE WRITING SCHOOL.

A school for teaching writing, and the principles of arithmetic and book-keeping, was instituted in the town in the year 1607, and an Englishman appointed master. In the year 1706, Mr. Whitingdail, from Glasgow, was master, and had an annual salary of L.20 sterling. He was succeeded, in 1723, by Mr. Alexander Malcom,\* who had a similar salary allowed him. Mr. William Duncan, late professor of natural philosophy in King's college, taught this school for many years; and, on his promotion to that office, he was succeeded by Mr. George Cruden, the present master, whose salary is L.25 sterling.

Besides these schools of public institution, there has been, of late years, one founded by the incorporated artificers, for teaching young children to read English, &c.; another, by Mr. James Thain, merchant, in the year 1788, for educating poor children; for the support of which, and for a permanent provision to the teachers, he bequeathed a considerable sum of money, which is vested in certain trustees; also a third school, founded by Bishop Gerard, for teaching thirty poor children to read. Both these last institutions are under the management of the respective trustees, nominated by the benevolent founders.

In the year 1815, the new system for the education of children was introduced at Aberdeen, and has been successfully prosecuted, under the management of a certain number of respectable citizens, who formed themselves into an association for that purpose.

We may also be allowed to mention two schools of industry, instituted in the year 1811, and supported by voluntary contributions,

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\* He published two very useful treatises on arithmetic and book-keeping about the year 1731.



for the instruction of young females in reading, writing, sewing, &c. ; both which are conducted under the direction of certain benevolent persons, whose laudable exertions merit every applause.

In the course of the year 1817, a voluntary subscription was commenced, by many gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, for raising a fund for instituting a school for the instruction of young persons who are unfortunately deaf and dumb. Considerable subscriptions have been obtained, and some progress made in the undertaking ; but the plan of the institution is not yet completed, so as to render it permanent.

The fashionable branch of education, Dancing, was introduced at Aberdeen about the beginning of the eighteenth century, a master being appointed by the magistrates, with a salary of one hundred merks, for the purpose of teaching the young citizens "manners and good breeding." The fees of the teacher were afterwards established at six shillings and eight pence sterling, quarterly, from each scholar. In the year 1747, the late Mr. Francis Peacock\* was appointed to the office, which he continued to discharge for nearly sixty years, having died, at an advanced age, in the year 1806. He was not only an eminent teacher, but distinguished by his genius for music and painting, and assisted in the original formation of the weekly subscription concerts, which were performed at Aberdeen for many years. In the latter part of his life, he published a treatise, of considerable merit, on dancing, and bequeathed the residue of his fortune to purposes of public charity.

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\* Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 713. vol. lxi. p. 261.



ANNALS  
OF  
ABERDEEN.

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BOOK III.

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CHAPTER I.

*Of the Charitable Foundations in Aberdeen—Gordon's Hospital—the Infirmary—Dispensaries, &c.—Lunatic Asylum—Hospital for the Poor, &c.—and of Bridewell.*

DURING the last sixty years of the eighteenth century, not only certain individuals, but the people in general, were characterized by continued acts of disinterested benevolence and extensive charity, exercised by them, for the purpose of promoting and supporting public institutions in Aberdeen. This is fully evinced by the great number of lasting monuments of liberality, wholly reared by the hands of charity. Of those institutions, many have been founded for the protection and education of youth, and not a few for relieving the indigent, and those who are suffering bodily disease, or labouring under mental disorder. Among the most prominent of these foundations is

ROBERT GORDON'S HOSPITAL.

The advantages which various classes of the community have derived from this institution cannot be too highly appreciated. The rising generations of nearly seventy years have experienced its benefits



fits, and participated in the bounty that had been destined for them by the benevolent founder.

Robert Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, only lawful son of Mr. Arthur Gordon, advocate, of the family of Straloch, having acquired a competent fortune in the course of trade, as a merchant in Dantzic, returned to his native country about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and settled at Aberdeen. Although a man who had seen a good deal of the world, and enjoyed the first society in the place, yet, having formed the noble design of founding an hospital in the town, for the maintenance and education of young boys, he denied himself, for many years, the comforts and conveniences of life, at home, that he might be better enabled to provide a fund adequate to the accomplishment of his favourite object; and in this he completely succeeded.

On the 13th of December, 1729, he executed a deed of mortmain, by which he conveyed his whole property to the provost, bailies, town council, and the four ministers of Aberdeen, in trust, as a fund for building the hospital, and for the maintenance and education of young boys, whose parents are indigent, or unable to maintain them at schools, and to put them to trades and employments. By that deed, the trustees are declared to be perpetual patrons and governors of the hospital for those benevolent purposes; and boys are entitled to be received into it, according to the following order:—1st. Sons or grandsons of decayed burgesses of guild, who are relations of the founder, of the surname of Gordon. 2d. Sons or grandsons of decayed burgesses of guild, related to him, of the name of Menzies. 3d. Sons or grandsons of any other decayed burgesses of guild, of the surname of Gordon. 4th. Those of the surname of Menzies. 5th. Those who are his relations, of any other surname. 6th. The sons or grandsons of any other decayed burgesses, of whatever surname. 7th. Those of decayed tradesmen, members of the seven incorporated artificers. 8th. Those of dyers and barbers. And, lastly, those of inhabitants of Aberdeen, in general.

The deed of foundation, and a supplemental one annexed to it upon the 19th of September, 1730, contain a variety of rules and regulations



gulations for the better government of the hospital, and for its internal economy. Mr. Gordon, the founder, having died in January, 1732, his fortune was found to be equal to L.10,300 sterling, arising chiefly from personal property. The governors immediately proceeded in the execution of their important trust, and commenced the erection of the hospital, according to a plan designed by Mr. James Gibb, architect, on the grounds which had formerly belonged to the monastery of the Dominican friars, in the School-hill, the right to which the founder had secured in his own life time. The edifice was completed in the year 1739, at the expense of L.3300; but, owing to that sum having intrenched considerably on the original funds, to the national disturbances in the years 1745 and 1746, and to other circumstances, the hospital was not prepared for the reception of boys until the year 1750. By that time, however, the fund had been augmented to about L.14,000 sterling, by the accumulation of interest. The number of boys then admitted were only thirty, but that number has been gradually increased, from time to time, according to the state of the funds; and, at present, no fewer than eighty boys are maintained and educated in the hospital.

The age of admission is from nine to twelve. They are neatly clothed; their dress being a uniform blue coat, with bonnet. They are taught English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and generally remain in the hospital till they have attained the age of sixteen. Sometimes they are sent out earlier, according to the progress which they have made in their education, and apprenticed, when a proper opportunity offers. On indenting with a merchant, they are entitled, by the original foundation, to receive L.10 sterling each, in name of apprentice fee; and with an artificer, L.5. At the expiry of their apprenticeship, they were to be allowed L.200, Scottish money, in the former case, and L.100 in the latter, to enable them to commence business for themselves. By a bye law of the governors, April 3d, 1755, these provisions are altered. The apprentice fee, in either case, is fixed at L.100, Scottish money, and the sum of L.5 sterling only is allowed, at the expiry of the indenture, provided the apprentice has conducted himself so as to deserve it.

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In the year 1772, the governors obtained a charter from the crown, incorporating them into a body politic, under the name and title of the president and governors of "*Robert Gordon's Hospital, in Aberdeen.*" By that charter, they, or the major part of them, have the power of directing and ordering all matters and things regarding the institution, according to the several orders and regulations, the general and particular directions and intentions of Mr. Gordon, as expressed in his deed of mortmain. They are also capable, in law, of acquiring and enjoying lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of every denomination; and to sue, and be sued, under that name and title, in any court or courts whatever.

#### OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

The president assembles the governors in the hall of the hospital, from time to time, to form a general court for determining all matters and questions regarding the affairs of the hospital: and a general court of the corporation is held four times in the year, viz. on the third Monday of February, May, August, and November. Their functions are similar to what belong to every institution, governed by such superior officers.

#### OF THE TREASURER.

This officer is appointed by the president and governors. He receives the annual revenues arising from the lands and monies belonging to the institution, makes the necessary disbursements for the hospital, and keeps regular accounts of his intromissions, for the examination of the auditors. His annual account is made up and audited in the month of November yearly. It is afterwards publicly read at the quarterly meeting, upon the third Monday of November, in presence of the governors, and finally settled. It is also part of his province to visit the hospital from time to time, to observe and superintend the master and servants in it, to see that the diet prepared for the boys be good and wholesome, agreeably to the bill of fare sanctioned by the governors; and to assist in procuring masters for boys who are about to leave it.

OF



## OF THE CLERK.

He attends the quarterly and other meetings of the governors, and enters the minutes of proceedings in their sederunt book. He also enters, in a particular register, kept for the purpose, the names of the children admitted, with that of their fathers, the period of admission and dismissal, the master to whom indented, and other matters; and draws all securities and writings of importance, in which the institution is interested.

## OF THE MASTER.

The duty of the master is to govern the boys and servants within the house, and to attend to the due instruction of the former in the fundamental principles of religion. He conducts them to and from the church on Sundays, and other holydays. In the evening, he catechises and instructs them in religious matters, and performs family worship twice every week day, and thrice on Sunday. Two schoolmasters are under him, who teach the boys English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, geography, book-keeping, and the elements of the French language. A drawing master also attends in the summer season, and instructs such of the boys in architecture as may discover any genius in that science. They are also taught psalmody by a master appointed for the purpose. A public visitation, twice in the year, is held by the governors, who examine the progress and proficiency which the boys have made in their education. By an agreement between the governors and the professors of Marischal college, four boys from the hospital may be recommended, by the former, to the mathematical and natural philosophy classes, to which they are admitted, without payment of fees. Accordingly, four boys, who display any genius in these sciences, are selected, and sent to those classes in the college.

A physician is appointed to the hospital, who attends when the boys are received, to examine their condition, that none labouring under any infectious disease may be admitted. He also visits them when sick, and prescribes such medicines to them as their cases require.

There



The master, matron, and servants are subjected to a variety of other orders and regulations, which relate to the internal economy of the hospital, to the management of the boys, and to their health, discipline, and education. These show the extreme regularity with which every department of the hospital is conducted. The diet of all the inmates of the house is also regulated by a bill of fare, established by the president and governors.

From the first of March to the first of October, the boys rise at six o'clock; at seven, repair to the school-room; and breakfast at nine; at ten, return to school, where they remain till twelve; at half past one, they dine, along with the masters, in the refectory; at two, repair to school; at five, receive their afternoon's refreshment; at six, go to school; at eight, meet for family worship; sup at nine; and go to bed, in their respective wards, at ten. Those hours are varied in the winter months.

The hospital is, on every occasion, kept neat and clean; and the wards where they sleep are in the best order. The appearance of the boys is decent, and their manners, both in the house and abroad, generally void of reproach. This must be chiefly attributed to the paternal care and attention which are bestowed upon them by Mr. Thom, the master, who has been in the office since the year 1791.

#### OF THE EDIFICE, &c.

The house is situated at the north extremity of an extensive garden, and is a very neat building of three stories, with pediments projecting in front, and on each end. Its dimensions are eighty-six feet long, and thirty-three feet nine inches wide, over walls, with a large stair case in the centre, for giving access to the different floors. From the roof springs a handsome small spire, which is covered with lead; and in a niche in the wall, over the principal entry from the south, is placed a white marble statue of the benevolent founder, with a female figure on his left, suckling an infant, and two naked children at her foot, neatly cut in *alto relievo*. The hall, on the second floor, in which the governors of the hospital hold their occasional meetings, is about thirty feet long, by nineteen and an half broad, and twelve feet high in the roof. It has two fire places, with marble chimney



chimney pieces. In this room there is a full length picture of the founder, with a scroll in his hand, on which is seen a design of the hospital; and an original quarter length hangs in the public school. In the charter room, there is preserved a collection of ancient British coins, both silver and gold, which had formerly belonged to the founder.

The funds of this institution have been well and economically managed. They have been improved considerably by purchases of landed property, in the counties both of Aberdeen and Kincardine; and as those have become very beneficial and productive, by the rise in value of land, the annual revenue, at present, is little short of L.2000. If the hospital were enlarged, which it probably may be in a few years, the funds will enable the governors to extend its benefit to an additional number of boys.

By a special clause in the charter of foundation, it is declared, that young men, educated in the hospital, who may afterwards acquire or succeed to a fortune equal to four thousand merks, shall be obliged to refund to the institution the whole expense of their maintenance and education. Few instances, however, have occurred, since its commencement, of persons who had received these benefits having had this circumstance in view; for only two small donations have been made to it by those who, in early life, had experienced its bounty.

By another clause it is provided, that if any person shall give or bestow a sum not under two thousand pounds sterling, his name shall be assumed and conjoined as a founder, along with Mr. Gordon. In the year 1816, a magnificent grant was made to the institution by the late Alexander Simpson, Esq. of Colliehill, who, by the death of his father and elder brother, had recently succeeded to a handsome fortune, which he had every prospect of enjoying for many years. On his return from his travels on the continent, where he had spent some time, he, in the month of April, 1816, executed a deed, by which he demised, to the principal and professors of Marischal college, and the four ministers of Aberdeen, in trust, for the benefit of this institution, his lands and estates of Barrack, in the



the parish of New Deer, and of Crichtie, in Old Deer, in the county of Aberdeen. Mr. Simpson did not long survive the execution of this deed, having been cut off, in the flower of youth, by an unfortunate accident which happened to him upon the 12th of August, of the same year, by his gun having accidentally gone off and wounded him in the head, while he was amusing himself in killing game. The property thus demised is, at present, rented at upwards of L.700 sterling, and accrues to the institution on the death of some of Mr. Simpson's friends, who now enjoy the liferent of the lands. A considerable part of the residue of his fortune, he, from similar motives of benevolence, bequeathed to the poor's hospital of the town.

The following are the present officers, master, and teachers of the hospital:—

|                                                           |      |    |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|---|
| William Shepherd, Esq. <i>Treasurer</i> , whose salary is | £.80 | 0  | 0 |   |
| Robert Morice, Esq. <i>Advocate, Clerk</i> .....          | 21   | 0  | 0 |   |
| William Livingston, M.D. <i>Physician</i> .....           | 31   | 10 | 0 |   |
| Mr. Alexander Thom, <i>Master</i> .....                   | 52   | 10 | 0 |   |
| Messrs. Francis Muil, } <i>Teachers</i> .....             | each | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Roger, }                                           |      |    |   |   |
| Mr. John Knott, <i>Teacher of Vocal Music</i> .....       | 20   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Mr. John Smith, <i>Drawing Master</i> .....               | 10   | 10 | 0 |   |
| Mrs. Keith, <i>Housekeeper</i> .....                      | 25   | 0  | 0 |   |

#### OF THE INFIRMARY.

This institution originated in the year 1739, under the patronage of the magistrates and council; was reared by the hands of benevolence; and has, ever since, been supported by donations from almost every quarter. In the course of that year, considerable sums were raised, by private subscriptions, among the citizens and the gentry of the county; and, in the beginning of the year 1740, the foundation of the hospital was laid, with much ceremony. The principal part of the building was completed in the summer of the year 1742, and opened in the month of August, for the reception of patients. To promote



promote this benevolent institution, the town council granted to it the ground for the site of the house, and the garden; at the same time, resolving to contribute, from the public funds under their management, a certain sum annually, for the maintenance of patients in the hospital.

After defraying the expense of erecting the house, the balance of the funds was found to be very inadequate to the charge of supporting even five or six patients. The managers, however, entertaining hopes that the institution would soon engage the attention and patronage of the public at large, both of the town and the county, pledged their own security for money to defray the expense of furnishing the house, and fitting up the apartments for the reception of an additional number of patients.\* The good effects of this institution, even when upon a limited scale, were soon experienced; and the success which attended the medical and chirurgical operations for the first seven years added considerably to its reputation, and daily increased the number of claimants to the benefit of the hospital.†

In the year 1750, the managers found it necessary to enlarge the building; and, with a view to increase the funds, they applied to the ministers of the several parishes of the county of Aberdeen, and to some of the neighbouring counties, for voluntary contributions, in support of the expense of the establishment. Accordingly, persons of every rank and profession contributed towards the funds; and the clergy, from their pulpits, warmly recommended to the attention of the people, and not without success, the application which had been made to them by the managers.

By these means they were enabled to add to the house the east wing, which was completed in summer, 1755, at an expense of L.500 sterling; and sixty additional beds were fitted up for patients. In that wing, there is a room for the public operations, one for the occasional

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\* Douglas' Letters, p. 127.

† It appears from the abstracts, that, from August, 1742, to November, 1750, 228 patients were received into the house; of whom 160 were cured, 52 were dismissed, as incurable, and only 16 died.—[Douglas' Letters, p. 127.]



casional meetings of the managers, and several others for the purposes of the hospital.\* In the year 1758, the west wing of the house was erected, at an additional expense of L.500, and the edifice was thus completed, according to the original plan.

In the year 1773, a royal charter was obtained, erecting the managers into a body corporate, under the name and title of the "President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen." By that charter, the management is declared to be vested in the provost, the four baillies, the dean of guild, and treasurer, the provost of the preceding year, the town clerk, and convener of the incorporated artificers of the town of Aberdeen, all for the time being; the professor of medicine of Marischal college, the moderator of the synod of Aberdeen, also for the time being. Besides the managers above-mentioned, fourteen others are to be elected annually, agreeably to the tenor of the charter. It is also thereby declared, that all and every other person or persons, for and during his or their lives respectively, who shall severally contribute and pay the sum of L.50 sterling, or more; or who shall have subscribed, or continue to pay, L.5 sterling, or upwards, yearly, for the use of the hospital; or who shall be nominated and appointed by the presbyteries, or by other bodies politic or corporate, contributing, for the use of the infirmary, in one payment, not less than the sum of L.100 sterling, shall, in like manner, be directors and managers. They are capable, in law, of acquiring and enjoying lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of every denomination; and to sue and be sued, under the name and title above-mentioned. After this charter was granted, the contributions  
and

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\* From November, 1750, to November, 1757, 1611 patients were received into the house; of whom 911 were cured; 255 so far recovered as to be able to follow their former employments; 101 were dismissed, as incurable; 70 were dismissed, as improper; 81 died; and 171 remained in the house: the other 22 must have been in it when the account commenced. From November, 1757, to November, 1764, 3434 patients were taken in; of whom 1781 were cured; 714 so much recovered as to be able to follow their former employments; 65 were found incurable; 374 were dismissed, as improper; 156 died; and 344 remained in the house, under cure. From November, 1764, to November, 1767, 2299 patients were received; of whom 1356 were cured; 431 became so much better that they could follow their usual employments; 65 were found incurable; 175 were dismissed, as improper; 95 died; and 200 then remained, under cure. It appears, that, besides those in the house, there were upon the charity, from November, 1764, to November, 1765, 1332 out-patients; the next year, 1403; and in the subsequent year, 1640.—[*Douglas' Letters*, p. 128.]



and donations from charitable individuals increased to a considerable extent; so that the managers have been enabled, from time to time, to enlarge the scheme, and to render it of more general utility.

The benevolence and humanity of many charitable individuals, as well as of public societies, have been the means of increasing the funds of the institution far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the managers. The management of these funds has been conducted with the greatest propriety and economy, and, by the purchase of lands in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine with part of the stock, they have been greatly improved; and the annual revenue arising from them, and from money laid out at interest, is now pretty considerable.

Among the principal benefactors to the institution, we have to mention Lady Fraser of Durris, who bequeathed to it L.400 sterling, in the year 1751; John Fraser, senior, merchant in Aberdeen, who left the residue of his moveable property to it, in the year 1753, amounting to L.482 19s. 6d. sterling. But to none has the infirmary been more indebted than to "The Honourable the Club." The members of this association have, since the commencement of the institution, contributed from their funds generally L.50 sterling yearly; so that they have, on the whole, benefited the infirmary to the amount of upwards of L.2500 sterling, and still continue their annual donation.

But, independent of the benefits which the infirmary communicates to the public, it possesses the advantages of a medical school. The students at Aberdeen have an opportunity of attending the hospital; of observing the numerous cases which there occur; and, by these means, acquire considerable knowledge in their profession, both by experiment and example. For this privilege, each student contributes an annual fee of two guineas, which is applied towards defraying the expenses of the house.

Three physicians, elected by the managers, attend the patients from time to time, and contribute such medical or chirurgical aid as their respective cases may require. A house-surgeon and apothecary, also elected by the managers, lodges within the infirmary, for administering



administering such medicines as the physicians may prescribe, and also for giving chirurgical aid, on an emergency.

The internal economy of the house is conducted by the treasurer and a matron, who has proper nurses and servants under her. The managers visit the infirmary by committees, alternately; enquire into the state of the patients; examine the case books, and apothecary's stock; and attend to a strict observance of the established rules and regulations for the internal management of the house.

The revenue of the infirmary, for the year ending 31st December, 1816, was, from various sources, L.2179 9s. 3¼d.; and the expenditure, L.1843 19s. 5d.; leaving a saving of the sum of L.335 9s. 10¼d. which has been added to the funds.\*

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\* STATE of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the INFIRMARY, from 31st December, 1815, to 31st December, 1816.

| REVENUE.                                                                                 |        |           | EXPENDITURE.                             |        |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Rents, for the interest which the hospital has in the Lands of Elsieck and Towie Barclay | L.463  | 9 11½     | Provisions                               | -      | L.763 0 10  |
| Spa street Feus, including return of Property Tax for 4 years                            | -      | 70 15 8   | Coals, Peats, Candles, Oil, & Soap       | 150    | 7 7         |
| Rent of Garden and Dung Pit                                                              | 18     | 5 0       | Medicines                                | -      | 129 14 5½   |
| Interest of Money                                                                        | -      | 165 7 6½  | Wine, Spirits, and Porter                | -      | 90 3 8      |
|                                                                                          |        |           | Cotton Cloth and Old Linen, for Patients | -      | 29 4 5      |
|                                                                                          | 717    | 18 2      | Repairs, Furniture, and Bedding          | 196    | 4 9         |
| <i>Casual Income.</i>                                                                    |        |           | Physicians' and House Surgeon's Salaries | -      | 220 0 0     |
| Annual allowance by Government, and subsistence for sick Soldiers                        | 141    | 10 2      | Chaplain's Salary                        | -      | 10 0 0      |
| Received from Physician's Apprentices, for tickets of admission                          | -      | 54 12 0   | Treasurer's Salary                       | -      | 75 0 0      |
| Collections                                                                              | -      | 1023 5 2¾ | Servants' Wages                          | -      | 106 11 0    |
| Donations under L.30                                                                     | -      | 97 5 8½   | Printing, Stationary, and Incidents      | 73     | 12 8½       |
| Subscriptions                                                                            | -      | 19 8 0    |                                          |        |             |
| Legacies under L.30                                                                      | -      | 23 0 0    | Total Expenditure                        | L.1843 | 19 5        |
|                                                                                          |        |           | Surplus Revenue                          | 232    | 19 10¼      |
|                                                                                          | 2076   | 19 3¼     |                                          |        |             |
| Donations above L.30†                                                                    | -      | 102 10 0  | To which add Donations above L.30        | -      | 102 10 0    |
|                                                                                          |        |           |                                          |        |             |
| Total Income                                                                             | L.2179 | 9 3¼      |                                          |        | L.2179 9 3¼ |

There is thus a balance in favour of the House, for 1816, of L.335 9 10¼

† By regulations carried to Stock Account.

Average Patients . . . . . 85½  
House Surgeon, Matron, and Servants, 13½ 98

N.B. We



It might be deemed superfluous to add any thing concerning the care and attention which are bestowed upon the patients, since, in the following table, for the year 1817, there is experimental proof of the success which has attended the exertions of every one to whose care the several departments of the infirmary are committed.

|                                                                             |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>On the 1st of January, the patients remaining in the house were.....</i> | 96       |
| <i>There were admitted, from that date to December 31st, 1816.....</i>      | 827      |
|                                                                             | —— 923   |
| <i>Of whom were cured .....</i>                                             | 623      |
| <i>Considerably relieved .....</i>                                          | 73       |
| <i>Improper, dismissed at their own desire, deserted, &amp;c... ..</i>      | 86       |
| <i>Dead .....</i>                                                           | 42       |
| <i>Remaining in the hospital, 1st January, 1817 .....</i>                   | 99—— 923 |

Besides these patients within the hospital, no fewer than 644 out-patients received advice from the physicians of the institution, and had medicines administered to them, in the course of the same period.

During the year 1816, fifty-one operations were performed. Of five patients cut for the stone, four recovered; the fifth, after the danger of the operation was over, and after the lapse of five weeks, died of inflammation of the stomach. All the other cases in which operations were performed terminated successfully.

Of the patients who died in the hospital, six were affected with pulmonary consumption; and although, according to the rules of the institution, such patients ought not to have been admitted, yet cases occur in which, from a complication of complaints or accidents, it is almost impossible for the physicians to adhere strictly to rules, in themselves highly proper. One patient died suddenly, at the age of 74; one woman, of long continued dropsy, at 76; another at 84; one of a diseased heart; and two, of the age of 72, of complaints of the chest.

Mr.

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N.B. We observe, in the account of donations for the year 1816, the sum of L.120 sterling remitted as subscriptions from several persons in India, by John Angus, Esq. of Calcutta, a gentleman who, on frequent occasions, has manifested his benevolent exertions towards the charitable institutions of Aberdeen.



Mr. Thomas Spark is, at present, *Treasurer of the Infirmary.*

George Barclay, M.D. *Physician.*

Benjamin Williamson, M.D. *Physician.*

William Henderson, M.D. *Physician.*

James Colquhoun, M.D. *House Surgeon and Apothecary.*

The Rev. Alexander Thom and James Anderson, *Chaplains.*

#### OF THE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

The benevolent purposes of the infirmary were, in the year 1781, greatly extended by the appointment of a physician to attend at their places of abode, such persons as were subjected to sickness and indigence, at the same time. To avoid any interference with that institution, a dispensary was established, and confined to those whose diseases were of such a nature as to render it unnecessary or improper to admit them as patients into the hospital. The beneficial effects arising from the dispensary were soon felt by the community; and, in the year 1786, when the managers of the infirmary did not deem it proper to support the institution any longer by the funds under their management, voluntary subscriptions were commenced by the citizens, for the purpose of raising the necessary expenses attending it, annually. The establishment was then placed under the direction of a committee of the subscribers, who elected the physician; every subscriber to the amount of 10s. having a vote in the election. At the same time, rules and regulations were established for conducting the institution, agreeably to the original design.

Patients who are deemed proper objects of this charity receive advice at the dispensary from the physician appointed, who gives regular attendance, for that purpose, at a certain hour, every forenoon in the week. A full account of the disease of every patient is taken down in writing, inserted into a register kept by the physician, and to the detail of the case there are afterwards added regular reports of the progress of the disease, and of the effects resulting from the medicines administered. Those patients admitted to the benefit of this institution are supplied with medicine gratis, the expense being defrayed from the annual contributions.

In



In the year 1796, on the resignation of Alexander Gordon, M. D. the former physician, William Dyce, M. D. physician in Aberdeen, was appointed, with an annual salary; and, since that time, has continued to discharge the duties of physician of the dispensary with every degree of attention. The benefits which the community derive from this institution will best appear from the report,\* which is published annually.

Dr. Dyce has also been in the practice, for several years, of giving lectures on midwifery, once every season. They comprehend not only the practical part of midwifery, but the several diseases peculiar to women; likewise the management of new born children, and the diseases to which they are subject. We believe he is the only lecturer in the north on the obstetric art.

The increasing population of Aberdeen, and extension of manufactures, in which so many persons are daily employed, and exposed to accidents, rendered it necessary to establish two additional dispensaries, upon a similar plan. Of one of these the medical attendant is Mr. Alexander Fraser, surgeon; and of the other Mr. James Allan, surgeon. Both these gentlemen bestow every attention on their respective patients; follow the same plan, with regard to their cases, that has been observed in the original establishment of the dispensary; and make annual reports† accordingly. These two institutions

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are

\* The following is an account of the number of patients treated at this Dispensary, for the year preceding April 1st, 1817:—

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| The whole number of patients were  | 679     |
| Of whom were cured                 | 578     |
| Dead                               | 23      |
| Relieved, or sent to the Infirmary | 15— 616 |
| Remained under cure, 1st April     | 63      |

† Account of patients treated at the Dispensary under Mr. Fraser's care, for the year preceding 10th March, 1817:—

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| The whole number of patients were | 1583       |
| Of whom were cured                | 1280       |
| Relieved                          | 112        |
| Discharged                        | 92         |
| Dead                              | 36— 1520   |
| Remained under cure               | 63 Account |



are also supported by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and of societies and communities.

Besides all these sources of relief to those who are oppressed by disease, and in indigence, a vaccine institution was established in the year 1803, and is under the direction of the magistrates and several citizens. A physician is appointed for performing inoculation, gratis, upon such children as may be brought for the purpose. Since its commencement, upwards of five thousand children have been inoculated, and their cases generally attended with success.

#### OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At an early period, small donations had been made to the magistrates and town council by humane and benevolent individuals, for the purpose of founding an asylum for the care of persons deprived of reason; and, some time after the establishment of the infirmary, certain apartments in the house were appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under mental derangement. This, however, was soon found to be attended with much inconvenience to the ordinary patients, and, therefore, the managers had it long in contemplation to establish a separate hospital for the care of insane persons; but the scantiness of the funds belonging to the infirmary prevented the attainment of so desirable an object.

In the year 1800, many benevolent citizens, convinced of the utility of such an institution, commenced a subscription for raising a fund to defray the expense of erecting a house for the reception of lunatics, and for the future support of the establishment. Their

Account of patients treated at the Dispensary, under Mr. Allan's care, for the year preceding 25th January, 1818:—

|                                   |   |   |   |      |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| The whole number of patients were | - | - | - | 1005 |
| Of whom were cured                | - | - | - | 847  |
| Relieved                          | - | - | - | 43   |
| Dead                              | - | - | - | 23   |
| Discharged                        | - | - | - | 14   |
|                                   |   |   |   | 927  |
| Remained under cure               | - | - | - | 78   |



Their exertions were speedily crowned with success; and, considerable sums having been raised by these means, and by donations from charitable individuals, a building was erected on the west side of the town, consisting of a hall, apartments and cells for the accommodation of fifty patients, besides lodgings for the keeper and the servants under him.

Among the numerous benefactors to this institution, we have to mention Baillie Daniel Cargill, who bequeathed to it upwards of L.1100 sterling; Captain John Cushnie, shipmaster in Aberdeen, who left to it L.500 sterling; and, in the year 1804, Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq. of London, demised to it five hundred three per cent. consols. At the commencement of the undertaking, the town council granted to the managers L.600 sterling, being the accumulation of various donations which had been under their management, for the purpose of such a foundation. The Honourable the Club, already noticed, and the stewards of the United October Meeting, do not omit to contribute towards the support of the institution by annual donations.

The institution is properly a branch of the infirmary, and under the direction of the same managers; but the funds are kept separate and distinct from those belonging to the latter.

By the report of the committee of managers, in the year 1816, it appears that they had in view to attend more particularly to the cure of insanity, by adopting some of those methods which, in former times, had proved so eminently successful; but of fifty-three patients at that time in the house, more than forty were found to be incurable, so that medical treatment was out of the question. Of the last number, many were harmless idiots, who ought not to have been admitted, as the institution is intended only for the reception of insane persons dangerous to society, and of those whose cases were recent, and not hopeless.

From the limited resources of this institution, the managers have not been enabled to admit into the hospital, at one time, more than eleven patients in indigent circumstances; nor any of the  
other



other classes of the community at less than at the rate of L.10 or L.15 sterling, yearly. Although there occur frequent cases of the former description that call for compassion, and some of the latter that require a reduction of the annual payment, on account of the inability of their relatives, yet the managers are obliged strictly to adhere, as far as circumstances will admit, to the established rules of the institution, and often, for those reasons, to deny the benefit of it to several objects for whose admission application is made.

In the course of the year 1816, the number of patients considerably increased, the average being about fifty-six, and almost the whole incurables or idiots; so that, at present, the establishment may be said to be an hospital of incurables. During that period two patients died, one of apoplexy, and another of exhaustion; three have been dismissed, one much recovered, and two cured. There being a want of accommodation for the number of persons for whom application was made, the managers intended to enlarge the asylum, but, understanding that a bill was to be presented to parliament for the purpose of making some proper provision for the care of indigent lunatics in Scotland, it was thought advisable to postpone the extension of the house. When that bill shall be passed into a law, perhaps a better arrangement may be adopted for the separation of curables and convalescents from those that are unfortunately incurable.

Patients are admitted, on an application from their parents or relatives, representing their case; with an attestation from a physician, and certificate from the minister of the parish, or from some person of character, of the pecuniary circumstances of the individual for whom admission is required.

The hospital is visited weekly by a committee of the managers, attended by the physician: and the general meetings are held, from time to time, according to circumstances. At these meetings the register of the patients is laid before them, and the patients themselves inspected. The magistrates also, in their official capacity, visit the hospital, and a general report, from the physician, of the several cases of these patients is annually submitted to them.

The



The interior economy of the house is properly regulated, and every degree of attention and humanity is bestowed, by the keeper and the matron, on the unfortunate patients under their care.

From the commencement of the institution, in the year 1800, to May 1st, 1816, the number of patients admitted were two hundred and eighty-three; and there were in the house, February 25th, 1818, thirty-two male and twenty-seven female patients.

The revenue of the asylum, for the year ending December 31st, 1816, was L.1069 8s. 9½d. and the expenditure L.903 8s. 7d.; leaving a favourable balance of L.166 0s. 2½d.\*

#### OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

In the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many donations and bequests had been made, by benevolent individuals, to the

\* STATE of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the LUNATIC ASYLUM, from April 30th, 1816, to April 30th, 1817.

| REVENUE.                                      |             |          |           | EXPENDITURE.                        |           |             |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Dividends on 3 per cent. Consols, and Tax re- |             |          |           | Provisions                          | -         | -           | L.488 8 2½ |
| turned                                        | -           | -        | L.23 10 2 | Coals, Candle, Oil, and Soap        | -         | 62 13 1     |            |
| Bedlam Fund                                   | -           | 30 0 0   |           | Medicines, including Porter         |           | 11 6 0      |            |
| Interest of Money                             | -           | 49 17 0  |           | Repairs                             | -         | 96 19 11    |            |
| Rent of Garden, valued at                     | -           | 10 0 0   |           | Bedding                             | -         | 12 15 0     |            |
| Legacies under L.30                           | -           | 40 10 0  |           | Incidents, Printing, and Stationary | 25 8 10½  |             |            |
| Donations under L.30                          | -           | 35 0 0   |           | Physician's Salary                  | -         | 30 0 0      |            |
| Legacy by Dr. Dun, being income               |             |          |           | Treasurer's Salary                  | -         | 25 0 0      |            |
| from it                                       | -           | 59 10 1½ |           | Keeper, Matron, and Servant's       |           |             |            |
|                                               |             |          |           | Wages                               | -         | 150 17 6    |            |
|                                               |             | 248 7 3½ |           |                                     |           |             |            |
| Board Wages received for patients             | 731 1 6     |          |           | Total Expenditure                   | L.903 8 7 |             |            |
|                                               |             |          |           | Surplus Revenue                     | -         | 76 0 2½     |            |
|                                               |             | 979 8 9½ |           |                                     |           |             |            |
| Legacy above L.30†                            | -           | 90 0 0   |           |                                     |           | 979 8 9½    |            |
|                                               |             |          |           | To which add a Legacy above L.30    | 90 0 0    |             |            |
|                                               |             |          |           |                                     |           |             |            |
| Total Income                                  | L.1069 8 9½ |          |           |                                     |           | L.1069 8 9½ |            |

Thus there is a balance in favour of the House, for 1816, of - L.166 0 2½

Average Patients..... } 60  
Keeper, Matron, & Servants }

† By regulations carried to Stock Account.



the town council and to the church session, for the benefit of various classes of the community, and for affording a small relief to those who laboured under the misfortune of indigence; but no proper institution was ever established for providing and enforcing means for supporting the poor in general. The laws on this subject are, no doubt, to a certain extent, in full force; but they are oppressive, have a pernicious tendency, and the execution of them would be attended with considerable difficulty, and might, perhaps, be considered as odious by the generality of the people.

The town of Aberdeen was, in particular, for a long period, much exposed to multitudes of sorners and vagabonds, that resorted to it from all quarters; and the inhabitants had not only the burthen of those upon them, but the poor of their own place to support. This having, at length, become an intolerable grievance, the citizens, in the year 1739, with a view to remedy it, commenced a voluntary subscription for raising a fund for the purpose of establishing a work-house and hospital, in which strolling beggars, that were able to work, might be employed, and where the common poor of the town might be provided for. Accordingly, a building was immediately purchased behind the town-house, fitted up for the reception of persons of this description, and an establishment for the poor put under the direction of managers, chosen from the principal citizens. For several years, the town was freed from vagabonds; and poor people, properly belonging to it, were lodged in the house, and supported by the funds which had been destined for them. This plan, however, being found, by experience, to be attended with much inconvenience, was relinquished: indigent persons, in place of being lodged in the house, were allowed a small sum monthly, according to the state of the funds, for procuring themselves the means of subsistence in the best manner they could; and this mode of providing for them has, ever since, been continued.

The number of poor who, at present, receive relief from the institution, amounts to about nine hundred, and their monthly allowance from the funds exceeds L.400 sterling. Besides the burthen of these, there are generally about thirty deserted infants and young orphans



orphans to be cared for ; and these, with their nurses, are supported at an expense of about L.200 sterling annually ; which is defrayed from the funds properly applicable to the relief of the poor in general.

The workhouse is now chiefly appropriated to the reception of boys, who are orphans, or the sons of indigent parents. They are admitted at the age of eight years ; maintained, clothed in uniform, and taught reading, writing, and the fundamental principles of religion, till they attain a certain age, when they are dismissed, or indentured as apprentices to a master in some mechanical occupation. Forty of these boys, from eight to thirteen years of age, are generally maintained and educated in the house, at the same time ; and the average expense for provisions, clothing, &c. is about L.5 5s. 6d. for each boy annually.

This institution is now under the direction of the clergy of all denominations, the members of the church session, and of a certain number of the citizens who are nominated annually by the town council : and the internal economy of the house is under the superintendence of a master, and a matron, who has three servants under her.

The permanent annual revenue is only about L.400 sterling : the remainder arises from charitable donations, from the weekly collections at the town's churches, and from occasional collections made at the independent chapels of the place. These supplies, however, are by no means adequate to the pressing demands upon the institution ; and the funds belonging to it are, from the numerous claims to which they are continually subjected, decreasing yearly. Independent of the relief thus afforded to the poor, a public soup kitchen, which was established many years ago, for the benefit of persons of the same description, is still continued, and the expense defrayed by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. In the year 1815, when begging on the public streets, and at the houses of the inhabitants, had become an intolerable nuisance, a plan was adopted for the suppression of mendicity, and a fund raised by voluntary subscription for supporting the poor in their own habitations, and for providing necessaries for them. At the same time, directors were appointed for conducting



conducting the institution, with proper persons under them. By their joint exertions, the indigent have been properly attended to; their wants supplied, as far as practicable from the scantiness of the fund; and the town has been relieved from a multitude of vagrants and sorners that formerly infested it. Although this plan was, at first, heartily embraced by all ranks of the community, and had the desired effect, yet, of late, there has been a considerable falling off in the annual voluntary contributions, and, unless additional funds are raised, it must necessarily be relinquished with regret. The business and funds of the poor's hospital, as well as those which were voluntarily contributed for the purpose of suppressing begging,\* are

\* FUND FOR BEGGING POOR.

*Expenditure, from 1st August, 1816, to 1st August, 1817.*

On Soup distributed, 107,967 Chopins.

|                                                                               |       |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| Beef, 8630 lb. at 4d. and 3½d.                                                | L.125 | 5  | 0 |
| Barley, 130 cwt. Averdupois, at 19s. 6d.                                      | 128   | 5  | 6 |
| Salt, 78 pecks                                                                | 11    | 14 | 0 |
| Vegetables                                                                    | 12    | 5  | 6 |
| Coals for Kitchen, 52 bolls, with carriage                                    | 11    | 14 | 0 |
| Candle, 20 lb. Soap 10 lb.                                                    | 1     | 10 | 0 |
| Cook and Assistant, 7s. 6d. per week                                          | 19    | 12 | 0 |
| Repairs of Boiler and Furnaces                                                | 7     | 10 | 0 |
| Incidents                                                                     | 7     | 10 | 0 |
| Alex. Grant's (constable) attendance at kitchen, one half of his yearly wages | 15    | 12 | 0 |

L.340 18 0

Charge on Soup, in which were used about 8 lb. beef and 13 lb. barley, to 100 chopins Soup, nearly ¾d. per chopin.

BREAD, (average price of bread 3 per cent. under 8¾d. per quartern loaf, or 50s. per sack and 8s. for baking) 120,683 oaten and wheaten loaves, each 8 oz.

to each chopin of Soup; double bread on Saturday. Amounting, in all, to - 485 13 0

*Distributions.*

|                               |       |    |   |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| In Meal, 218 bolls            | L.275 | 0  | 0 |
| Money, in Weekly Payments     | 100   | 13 | 4 |
| House Rents, allowance for,   | 84    | 1  | 0 |
| Coals, 131¼ bolls, at 4s. 1d. | 26    | 14 | 7 |
| Clothing                      | 16    | 4  | 6 |
| Education, paid School fees   | 8     | 15 | 1 |

511 8 6

Carried forward

L.1337 19 6



are conducted with the greatest attention, and administered with fidelity.

It has often been remarked, that the poorer classes of tradesmen and labourers, when their wages are high and provisions cheap, are extremely inattentive to provide for times of scarcity and sickness; their little savings are often applied to very improper purposes, and they not unfrequently experience pecuniary difficulties by being improvident. As a remedy for this, savings banks have, within these few years, been established in many places of the kingdom; and these have been attended with beneficial consequences to those for whom they were designed. For the same laudable purpose, a savings bank was instituted at Aberdeen in the year 1815. It has met with the approbation of the community at large: many individuals have already availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of lodging their savings; and have experienced its advantages. At present, it is under the management and direction of several re-

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spectable

|                                            |                 |   |          |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------|-------------|
|                                            | Brought forward | - | -        | L.1337 19 6 |
| Loss on Oakum, furnishing work for paupers | -               | - | L.21 0 0 |             |
| Incidents, Printing, &c.                   | -               | - | 10 1 3   |             |
| Constable's other half wages               | -               | - | 15 12 0  |             |
| Treasurer and Clerk                        | -               | - | 36 6 0   |             |
|                                            |                 |   | <hr/>    | 82 19 6     |
|                                            |                 |   |          | <hr/>       |
|                                            |                 |   |          | L.1420 18 9 |

*Receipt, from 1st August, 1816, to 1st April, 1817.*

|                                                                                                                                                  |   |   |       |                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|--------------------------|
| Amount of Contributions from 1st August, 1816, to 1st August, 1817,                                                                              | - | - | -     | L.908 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Interest of Deposit in Bank                                                                                                                      | - | - | -     | 4 9 7                    |
| From the Treasurer of the Poor's Hospital, for 29,979 Chopins of Soup, with the same number of Bread Rolls, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d per Roll and Soup | - | - | -     | 249 16 6                 |
|                                                                                                                                                  |   |   | <hr/> | L.1163 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Expended this year more than Contributions, &c.                                                                                                  | - | - | -     | 257 17 1 $\frac{3}{4}$   |
|                                                                                                                                                  |   |   | <hr/> | L.1420 18 9              |

Number of Paupers receiving supply in the parish of St. Nicholas 186 } 232  
Ditto in parish of St. Machar..... 46 }

Which, with their children and connections, amount to nearly 500 persons, who daily receive aid from the Soup Kitchen.



spectable citizens, who bestow every attention to the interests of those who take the benefit of the institution.

#### OF BRIDEWELL.

The establishment of houses of correction for petty delinquents, in various parts of the kingdom, has unquestionably been attended with salutary effects to society in general. The main object of those institutions is the reformation of offenders by secluding them from the society of their former associates, and by training them to habits of industry; while, at the same time, solitary confinement has a tendency to awaken reflection in their minds, and to bring them to a due sense of their past transgressions. In the town and county of Aberdeen there are a great number of persons, of every description, employed in the different branches of manufactures, and in other public works, which naturally afford temptations to the young and inconsiderate. Of course, petty delinquencies are frequently committed. Besides these, there are many people, whose idleness and want of regular employment lead them to improper habits, which require correction; and, therefore, the institution of a bridewell became indispensably necessary in Aberdeen.

In the year 1802, an act of parliament was obtained, authorising the erection of a bridewell for the town and the county, and an assessment upon the inhabitants for the purpose of defraying the expense of the structure, and of supporting the establishment. The magistrates of Aberdeen, and the landed proprietors of the county, who are nominated commissioners under the act, were authorised to borrow the sum of L.7000, and, by a subsequent act passed in the year 1808, an additional sum of L.5000, for the necessary expense of the building, and other works connected with it; and to assign the assessment in security of the money to be borrowed.

After the first act had been obtained, considerable difficulty occurred in raising the first sum, as the assessment was not authorised to be levied until the building should be erected. That, however, was obviated by the exertions of the chief magistrate of Aberdeen, and of several gentlemen of the county, who, in the year 1806, procured, by voluntary subscription, and by accommodation from the public



public banks in the town, the money necessary for carrying on the work; and, in the year 1809, the house was completed, and opened for the reception of delinquents. It is situated near the entry to the town from the south; surrounded by a wall fourteen feet high, inclosing a garden, and airing grounds for the use of the prisoners; and built in the castellated style. It consists of five floors, the upper one being appropriated to an hospital, for such of the prisoners as fall sick; and is divided by a gallery, running the whole length of the house, having, on one side, eleven cells for labour, and, on the other, fourteen for dormitories. By these means, each prisoner is accommodated with two apartments, which tend to promote both health and cleanliness. Behind the main building, and connected with it, are lodgings for the governor, a kitchen, a room for the meetings of the committee of the commissioners, a chapel, and the surgeon's apartments. The entry to the house is from Union-street, by a handsome approach, an elegant gateway, with porter's lodge and guard-house.

The whole expense of the buildings, steam apparatus, bedding, clothing, and other furnishings, including plans and acts of parliament, was about L.10,000 sterling. The assessment for the institution is L.1165 19s. 9d. yearly; of which one half is paid by the town, and the other half by the county. The annual charge is about L.420, and the balance of the money assessed is applied to the payment of the annual interest of the debt contracted by the commissioners, and to the liquidation of the principal sum, of which a considerable part has already been gradually paid off. In the course of a few years, what still remains due, will, in all probability, be completely extinguished.

The management of bridewell is conducted, under established rules and regulations, by a governor, appointed by the commissioners; who visit the house once every month, inspect the several prisoners under his charge, and inquire into and redress any complaint that may be made by any of them, with regard to their treatment. The delinquents are usually employed at such work as they are capable of performing; and when they are dismissed from the house, at the expiry  
of



of their confinement, they receive the balance of the wages of their labour, (of which an exact account is kept,) after defraying the expense of their maintenance. In the winter season, the cells are properly warmed by steam, conducted through the whole house by means of a boiling apparatus and cast metal pipes, and the situation of the prisoners is rendered as comfortable as is consistent with restraint. On the whole, the institution has hitherto been productive of considerable benefit both to the town and the county.

Mr. James Watson, the present governor, is not more distinguished by an assiduous discharge of the duties of his office, than by his humanity and attention to the delinquents who are put under his charge.

In the course of the year ending 1st September, 1816, one hundred and eighteen prisoners were confined in the Bridewell. The amount of their maintenance and other expense in that year amounted to L.278 6s. 2½d.; and their earnings to L.211 15s. 7½d. In the year ending 1st September, 1817, one hundred and thirty five prisoners were confined. Their maintenance and other expense amounted to L.268 4s. 7½d.; and their earnings to L.185 1s. 11d. From the low rate of wages for some time past, many of the prisoners have been unable, by their earnings, to clear their maintenance and other expense.

The greatest number of prisoners confined, at one time, were forty eight, viz.—thirty one males, and seventeen females; thirty four of whom were committed from the town, and fourteen from the county. On the 14th of March, 1818, there were twenty six in the house—seventeen males, and nine females; twenty one committed from the town, and five from the county.



## CHAPTER II.

*Of Chartered Societies, and of Clubs, &c. instituted at Aberdeen—the Society of Advocates—Society of Shipmasters—the Honourable the Club—the Golf Club—Mason Lodges—the Society for the Children of the Clergy—Dyers, and other Friendly Societies &c.*

THERE have been many public societies instituted at Aberdeen for various purposes, but particularly for promoting benevolence and charity. Among the first of these institutions we shall give some account of

## THE SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES.

The practitioners before the courts of judicature at Aberdeen have, for a period of upwards of two hundred and fifty years, been distinguished by the title of advocates, which appeared to be sanctioned by many public deeds, and by judicial proceedings in the courts of record: but by what authority it had originally been conferred upon them we have not been informed. It would seem that they had, from an early period, exercised the office of procurators, in consequence of the permission of the respective judges of the ancient consistorial court, the sheriff and the borough courts, after being found qualified for the duties of this office. By the earliest authentic information which we have discovered, the first admission of procurators before any of these judicatories occurred in the year 1633, when Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemnay was sheriff depute of the county. At that time it would appear that there were persons practising before the court, who, perhaps, were not regarded as duly qualified, and, therefore, the sheriff, on the 2d of October of that year, passed an act of court, by which he designated those who were entitled to conduct judicial proceedings, and discharged every other person from



from officiating, in that capacity, before his judicatory.\* The number of procurators at that time recognised by the sheriff were sixteen; and their qualifications and integrity being perfectly known to him, he admitted all and each of them to the place and privilege of members, ordinary advocates, and procurators of the court. After this time, the advocates who had been so admitted regarded themselves as constituent members of the courts at Aberdeen, and conceived that they were entitled to controul, for the future, the admission of every candidate for the office. They accordingly exercised this privilege, and, on every subsequent application for admission, it became indispensably necessary to obtain their concurrence before any application was presented to the judge for a remit for examination and trial; and this practice is in strict observance at the present time.

In the year 1685, the practising members of all those courts instituted a society, under the patronage of Mr. James Scougal, at that time commissary or official of the diocese of Aberdeen, and afterwards one of the senators of the college of justice by the title of Lord Whitehill, for the purpose of establishing a fund for pecuniary assistance

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\* At ABERDEEN, the second day of October, 1633.—In presence of the Right Honourable Thomas Crombie of Kemnay, sheriff principal of Aberdeen.

The quhilk day the sheriff principal foresaid causit call and convene before him the persons particularlie following, quha ar the ordinar advocates and procurators of this judicatorie, and hes been in use to procur in all causes.—They are to say, Mr. Alex. Irving, Mr. William Barclay, Mr. William Lumsden, Mr. James Irving, Mr. Alex. Davidson, Mr. George Anderson, Mr. Alex. Reid, Mr. Alex. Paip, Mr. Robert Reid, Alex. Thomson, Mr. Alex. Gardyn, George Middleton, William Cordoner, John Hunter, Mr. Andrew Clerk, and George Merser. Quhilks persones being all personallie present, and the sheriff understanding of their abilities, honestie, and judgement, to continue as members and ordinar advocates and procurators of this seat; the said sheriff, be vertue of his office and authoritie, Resavit and admittit them, and everie ane of them, to that place and privilege, and causit them all to be solemlie sworne for yair dew obedience and reverence to the seat, and for faithfull and trew useing and discharging of thair place and charge, and for observing of sick guid and laudabill lawes, actis, statutes, and ordinances, as sould be sett down and prescrybit; and, farder, the said sheriff declairit and ordainit, and expreslie dischargit all uther persones quhatsumevir of all libertie or priviledge to compeir or procur before the sheriff or his deputtis, at any time hereafter, in quhatsumever caus, or to tak upon them to be advocates or procurators, except they be first lawllie admittit be the sheriff, and his licence and libertie purchessit, gevin, and grantit, to that effect.—[Records of the Sheriff Court.]



sistance to decayed indigent members, their widows, orphans, and nearest relatives, under certain rules and regulations, which were sanctioned by the judge. By these it was declared, that the fee of admission of every member should be five hundred merks, but of the son of a member only L.100, Scottish money. The fund thus established has been gradually improved, and greatly increased, since that time, and the annual revenue arising from it has been applied agreeably to the terms of the original institution. The property at present belonging to the society, which consists of lands in the vicinity of the town, is very considerable, and the widows of members receive an annuity of thirty pounds sterling each, and smaller annuities are bestowed upon children and relatives of deceased members.

In the year 1745, a circumstance of some importance occurred, in which the individual members of the society considered themselves not a little interested. The office of professor of civil law in King's college had been frequently filled by one of their number, but for several years previously to that time the office had been enjoyed by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, one of the faculty of advocates. On his death, two candidates appeared for the office, Mr. Charles Hamilton Gordon, a member of that faculty, and Doctor James Catanach, advocate in Aberdeen, who, in order to qualify himself for the office in terms of the foundation of the university, had obtained a diploma, as doctor in laws, from Marischal college and university of Aberdeen. The election having taken place, a majority of the electors declared in favour of Doctor Catanach, and he was elected accordingly. The minority objected to his qualifications, and made choice of Mr. Gordon, as being better qualified than his opponent, having studied the science, and been admitted advocate upon a trial, *cum rigore examinis*. The election having become the subject of a question before the supreme court, and a majority of the judges being in favour of Mr. Gordon, it was found that Dr. Catanach was disqualified, and that Mr. Gordon was duly qualified; he was, therefore, preferred to the office. Dr. Catanach and his friends having taken an appeal from this judgment to the House of Peers, the Lords, on the 11th April, 1745, reversed the sentence of the court of session, and adjudged that the appellant, Dr. Catanach, was qualified



qualified to be chosen a professor of civil law in King's college, and, therefore, duly elected. He enjoyed the office for many years, and most of his successors have been members of this society.

In the year 1774, a charter was obtained from his present Majesty, erecting the members into a body corporate and politic, and confirming all their former rights and privileges. In the year 1799, they obtained another charter, in more ample and extensive terms, under the name and title of the *President and Society of Advocates in Aberdeen*. By these charters, they are capable, in law, of acquiring and enjoying lands, tenements, and hereditaments of every denomination, and to sue or be sued, under that name and title, in any court or courts whatever. In consequence of these charters, they have established bye laws and regulations for the better government of the society, and for regulating the admission of members. The management of the ordinary affairs is conducted under the direction of the president, treasurer, and a committee, annually chosen at a general meeting of the society, upon the last Tuesday of November. Every member, at his admission, pays to the society sixty guineas, and contributes annually 30s.; which are appropriated to the funds. The society, at present, consists of seventy seven.

In the year 1786, the institution of a library was projected; and, since that time, many useful books have been procured for it. A part of the admission fees of every member is appropriated to the fund destined for the purpose of supplying it with new books. Every apprentice pays a small sum to it at his entry, and the members contribute annually for the same purpose. That the library may be of real utility to the members, they are entitled to call for any book, for which they may, at any time, have occasion, and it is furnished to them by the librarian.

#### OF THE SHIPMASTER SOCIETY.

In the year 1598, the shipmasters and mariners belonging to the port of Aberdeen, by a regular contract, duly recorded,\* formed themselves

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\* Council Register, vol. xxxviii. p. 324.



themselves into an association, under the title of "*The Shipmaster and Mariners Box*," for the purpose of establishing a fund for pecuniary relief to decayed indigent mariners, and to their widows and orphans. In the year 1600, the members of this association obtained from King James VI. a charter, confirming that contract, and authorising them to levy certain rates from shipping, under the denomination of *prime gilt*; and also to collect from mariners of the port a small portion of their monthly wages, for the benefit of the institution. The tax on shipping continued to be exacted till about the year 1777, when it ceased to be any longer exigible.\* Since the commencement of the society, it has acquired considerable property, both in lands and salmon fishings, the revenues of which are distributed annually among those who are entitled to the benefit of the funds. In the year 1801, the members obtained from his present Majesty a new charter, confirming all their ancient rights and privileges, (but not including the *prime gilt* tax,) and erecting them into a corporation, under the name and title of the *President and Society of Shipmasters of Aberdeen*. By this charter, the management of the affairs of the society is vested in a president, vice-president, treasurer, and committee, who are annually elected by the members, at their general meeting, which is held in the month of January. The society distribute yearly upwards of L.600 sterling from their funds.

#### OF THE HONOURABLE THE CLUB.

The club was originally instituted at Aberdeen on the 31st of December, 1718, for the purpose of promoting social intercourse among the members. It is at present composed of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction of the county, and of many respectable citizens of Aberdeen. The admission of members is not indiscriminate, but obtained by ballot, at any of the quarterly meetings, which are held upon

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\* In the year 1777, the Prime Gilt tax, which had been in use to be collected by the Society for so long a period, was opposed by the merchants and ship owners, and the right of exaction brought under reduction by an action before the supreme court on the part of the town council, and others interested. The Lords found the tax not legally exigible; and an appeal having been taken by the Society to the House of Peers, the judgment was affirmed, in the year 1784.—*Council Register*, vol. lxiv. p. 97. 106. 206. vol. lxv. p. 12. et seq.]



upon the first Friday of the months of March, June, September, and December; when the members, after transacting the ordinary business of the meeting, dine together. But these are not the only purposes of the club. From the commencement of the institution, the members were in the practice, at their occasional meetings, of contributing pecuniary assistance to those persons who were properly recommended to them; and, for many years, they have been distinguished by their continued liberality to two public institutions of the town. By the established rules of the club, each member is obliged to contribute yearly L.2 sterling, and the whole contributions are appropriated to charitable and benevolent purposes. To the infirmary an annual donation of L.50 sterling has generally been given; to the lunatic asylum, L.20; and the balance of these contributions is distributed among those who have been recommended as standing in need of a little pecuniary aid. The club consists, at present, of nearly one hundred members.

Thomas Bannerman, Esq. has been secretary since the year 1782, when he succeeded his father, the late Alexander Bannerman, Esq. who had filled the office for upwards of forty years. Alexander Bannerman, Esq. son of the former, is now joint secretary with his father.

#### OF THE GOLF CLUB.

The game of golf appears to be peculiar to Scotland, and to have been an ancient species of amusement and recreation. At an early period it was exercised at Aberdeen by the younger citizens, and still continues to be a favourite amusement in the summer months. The game is played in the links, in parties of one or two on a side. Each party has a hard ball of leather, stuffed with compressed downs, weighing about an ounce and a half. This they strike with a slender elastic club, about four feet long, which is made heavy in the butt end by an addition of lead. A ball struck with this club will fly upwards of two hundred yards; and the game is gained by the party that puts the ball into a certain number of holes with the fewest number of strokes.

In the year 1780, a society was instituted by a number of gentlemen, for the encouragement of this amusement, under established rules



rules and regulations; but, after having subsisted for several years, it was dissolved. In the year 1815, a new association was formed, under the name and title of the *Aberdeen Golf Club*, which, at present, consists of upwards of eighty members. Candidates are admitted by ballot, at any of the quarterly meetings, which are held upon the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October; the entry money from new members being one guinea, and the annual contribution five shillings from each.

For promoting this amusement, a gold medal was procured by the club, and is played for in the month of May yearly, by such of the members as incline to enter the competition. The victor has the privilege of wearing the medal on every occasion, until the subsequent year, when it is again contended for. The affairs of the club are under the direction of a captain, secretary, and four counsellors, who are chosen annually by the whole members, at the general meeting in April.

#### OF THE ABERDEEN MASON LODGE, &c.

As early as the year 1541, masonry appears to have been introduced into Aberdeen, and a lodge of free and accepted masons instituted in the place. In that superstitious age, their assemblies for initiating candidates into the mysteries of the art were held in the hollow ground, near the Girdleness, in the parish of Nigg.\* These circumstances appear from the society's records, which are still preserved. In the puritanical age, during the greatest part of the seventeenth century, the mystery of masonry seems to have fallen into disrepute; but after the Restoration, it revived, a regular lodge of masons was instituted at Aberdeen, and, on the 27th December, 1670, the members established certain rules and regulations for conducting the affairs of the lodge, and for providing a fund for relief of their decayed brethren, widows, and orphans. After that time, the members held their occasional meetings at their lodge, which was situated at Futtiesmyre, on the east side of the town. They continued there  
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\* Matriculation Book, folio 13. 23.



till the year 1755, when they were enabled to erect, on the north side of the Castle-street, a building, which was fitted up as an inn for the accommodation of travellers, with a public hall for their ordinary masonic assemblies. In the year 1743, they obtained, from the grand lodge of Scotland, a charter of confirmation of all their ancient rights and privileges: and, in the year 1794, the members availed themselves of the act of parliament which had recently passed, for the encouragement of friendly societies, and procured the sanction of the quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Aberdeen to those rules and regulations, according to the statute.

The affairs of the lodge are managed by a master, depute-master, senior and junior warden, and the other office-bearers, who are elected by the constituent members at their general meeting, in the month of December, annually. The members of this lodge consist of many gentlemen of the town and the county, and of operative masons; but the zeal for masonry at Aberdeen, except among those of the operative class, seems, of late years, to have been on the decline.

There are many other masonic institutions at Aberdeen, among which may be mentioned the lodges of Saint Machar, Saint Nicholas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint George, Saint Luke, and of the Operatives. The affairs of these societies are conducted under regulations similar to those of the Aberdeen lodge, and sanctioned by the quarter sessions of the peace. The members of those institutions, on their initiation, pay a certain sum in name of entry money, which, along with an annual contribution of three or four shillings from each member, is appropriated to the funds destined for relief to decayed brethren, &c. These funds are generally laid out in the purchase of houses in the town, and it is conjectured that the whole property at present belonging to these societies is little less than L.12,000 sterling in value; the revenue arising from which is generally distributed annually among indigent persons, who have either been contributing members to these societies respectively, or are relatives of deceased members. The sum paid annually to any individual does not exceed L.2 sterling; but, in some cases, a small sum is allowed towards the expense of the funeral of a deceased member.



## OF THE LITSTER OR DYER SOCIETY.

This society may be regarded as among the oldest of the town. Before the introduction of manufactures into this country, the litsters were a pretty numerous body in Aberdeen. In the year 1501, they were recognised as a corporation; and, having chosen their deacon, the election was sanctioned by the town council. In the course of the sixteenth century, many questions arose between them and the corporations of artificers, upon the point of precedence. The dyers contended that they were entitled to the privileges of burgesses of guild, and often refused to join the artificers in their religious plays and pageants, in the time of popery; but those privileges which they claimed were denied to them by the magistrates, nor does it appear that they ever had any interest in the political affairs of the borough. The society, which is now composed of only a few members, is very opulent, by means of a considerable property having been left to it by Archibald Bean, dyer, about the middle of the 17th century, for the purpose of affording relief to decayed indigent members.

## OF THE BARBER AND WIG-MAKER SOCIETY.

In ancient times, the barbers were the only practitioners in the art of surgery. In Aberdeen, they were distinguished by the name of leechers. In the year 1537, they obtained from the town council a seal of cause, by which they were erected into a corporation, with power to elect their deacon, admit members, and to correct the faults of trespassers in their occupation. They were authorised to make rules and regulations for the better government of the corporation: and no member could be admitted till he had undergone an examination by their deacon, been found qualified, presented to the town council, and paid his composition to the guildry. In the year 1674, their ancient privileges were confirmed to them by an act of council, in which they were distinguished by the title of barbers, surgeons, and periwig-makers. After that time, it would appear that they had established a fund for relief to decayed and indigent members, and to their widows and orphans, on the same plan with other friendly societies. The corporation is, at present, known by the  
name



name of wig-makers; and every person, before he can be entitled to become a member, and exercise his trade, must pass the town council, and pay a composition to the guildry. The society is possessed of a good deal of property in the town, the revenue of which is distributed annually among those who are entitled to the benefit of the funds.

#### OF THE SOCIETY OF PORTERS.

At an early period, it would appear, that a number of persons usually employed as porters in the town, had the exclusive privilege of carrying goods to and from shipping in the harbour, and were distinguished by the name of poyners. By an act of council, passed in the year 1522, their wages were regulated, and five of them were sworn to be responsible for all goods committed to their charge by the merchants of the town, and by strangers. At the same time, it was declared, that they should be liable for the value of whatever property might happen to be put under the charge of their brethren. In the year 1666, they formed themselves into an association, with a design of establishing a fund for affording pecuniary assistance to their decayed and indigent members. This was patronised by the magistrates, who not only sanctioned their society, but presented to it the sum of L.20, Scottish money, to be appropriated to their funds. In the year 1701, another act of council was passed, which, while it regulated their wages, authorised them to receive entry money from members admitted to the society, and to make annual contributions towards their funds. Since that time, the affairs of the society have been under the direction of a preses, boxmaster, and committee, who are elected by the members annually.

#### OF THE OLD GARDENER SOCIETY.

This society was instituted in the year 1723, under the authority of an act of the town council. Its chief purposes are similar to those of other friendly societies established in the place, and the management of the funds belonging to it is under the direction of a master, treasurer, and committee, who are elected annually at their general meeting.



meeting. They have acquired considerable property in houses: and their public hall, where they hold occasional meetings, is situated in North-street.

#### OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE CLERGY.

This society commenced in the year 1792, for the purpose of establishing a fund for affording pecuniary relief to orphans of the clergy of the church of Scotland, of chapels of ease, and of professors of the universities. The affairs of the institution are managed by a president, nine managers, and a secretary. By the benevolent exertions of the managers, and by extensive donations from their countrymen in India, and in other places, the funds, which are now pretty ample, were soon in a condition to enable them to distribute annually considerable sums of money among those for whom the institution was designed. In the course of last year, the society distributed upwards of L.280 sterling among forty indigent families of deceased clergymen; and, as the funds are still increasing, additional benefit may be expected to arise from it.

#### THE NARROW WYND SOCIETY

Was the first institution in Aberdeen of the description of a friendly society. It commenced about the year 1660, and was composed of a great number of respectable citizens, who had formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing a fund for affording a small pecuniary relief to decayed indigent members, and to their widows and orphans; but, in the end of the seventeenth century, the whole funds belonging to it were exhausted, in supporting the poor, in general, during the calamitous years of dearth and famine, and the society itself would appear to have been discontinued. In September, 1707, it was re-established upon the original plan, under certain regulations, and has ever since been conducted under the management of a preses, secretary, and committee, who are elected in the month of September, annually. When the act of parliament was passed, in the year 1793, for the encouragement of friendly societies, the rules and regulations of the institution



tion were sanctioned by the quarter sessions, under the authority of the statute. Every member, on his admission, pays one guinea to the funds, and contributes annually three shillings; part of which sums, with the revenue of the stock of the society, is generally distributed among those who are entitled to the benefit of the institution.

There are about forty other friendly societies instituted in Aberdeen, upon similar plans to those already mentioned, and for the same benevolent purposes; among the chief of which are the Shipraw, Saint Andrew, Saint James, and several Gardener associations.

Independent of all these public institutions which have been established for pecuniary relief to those who properly belong to them, many respectable ladies of Aberdeen formed an association, several years ago, for the purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to indigent females advanced in life, who had conducted themselves with propriety. The affairs of this society are wholly managed by the ladies, who regularly contribute to it, search for objects meriting their benevolence, and occasionally distribute among them considerable sums, which they have, by their laudable exertions, collected, from time to time.

Several years ago, a charitable society was instituted, under the name of the "Sick Man's Friend." The object of it was to afford a small temporary relief, in money, to labourers, and others of that description, who, by sickness or accident, happened to be disabled from prosecuting their ordinary occupations. The funds of this institution arise from voluntary contributions, donations, and occasional collections at the church doors. Although this institution be upon a limited scale, many poor people have their temporary wants supplied, and daily experience benefit, from it.

There has also been established, for many years, an institution for supplying the poor with coals in the winter season, called the "Coal Fund," which is under the management of a number of respectable citizens. Of late years, many charitable donations and bequests have been made to it.



## CHAPTER III.

*Of the present Religious Establishments in Aberdeen—of the Roman Catholic Chapel—Saint Andrew's, Saint John's, and Saint Paul's Episcopal Chapels—Trinity Chapel—Chapel of Ease, Belmont-street—Burgher and Antiburgher Associate Chapels—Relief Chapels—Congregational Chapels—Gaelic and Methodist Chapels, and Quakers' Meeting-house—and of Auxiliary Bible and Missionary Societies, &c.*

By the liberal ideas, which, during the last fifty years, gradually expanded over the whole nation, not only has fanaticism been, in a great measure, expelled from among the people, but the spirit of persecution against religious sects of every denomination has been completely extinguished. By the wisdom of parliament the penal statutes against Roman catholics and the Scottish episcopal church have been rescinded, and the age has been peculiarly distinguished by a tolerating disposition among all ranks of men. Since the abolition of those statutes, the number of sects, of different persuasions, have increased over the whole kingdom; but no where to a greater extent than in Aberdeen, in proportion to its population. Besides Saint Paul's, the Scottish episcopal and Roman catholic chapels, there are upwards of twelve religious institutions in the town, independent of the established church, and places of worship connected with it.

At the Reformation, the church of Aberdeen separated into two classes. The great body of the people embraced the doctrines of the reformed religion; but not a few, consisting chiefly of some of the ancient families, still continued, unawed by the fury of the time, to exercise religious worship according to the rites of the Romish church. The severity of the laws, however, which passed, and were rigidly enforced against them, for a period of upwards of two centuries,



ries, particularly posterior to the insurrections in the country during the years 1715 and 1745, prevented them from avowing their principles openly, or exercising their religious ceremonies in a public manner. As it is not, however, our object to expatiate upon these topics, we shall proceed to enumerate these religious institutions by giving a brief account of their establishments; and introduce them, without distinction, as nearly as possible, in the order of their seniority.

#### OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

For many years after the Reformation, the people of the popish persuasion had no established place of worship in Aberdeen, although they had their officiating priests, who dispensed, in a private manner, the sacred ordinances of their religion;\* and not unfrequently their bishop, with the title of the apostolical vicar, resided in Aberdeen. They assembled in dwelling houses, and in obscure places, in various parts of the town, for the solemn exercises of devotion; and, being inoffensive, they experienced very little interruption. About fifty years ago, when the rigour of the law had considerably abated, they began to form themselves into a congregation in a more open manner. They purchased a tenement, which was fitted up as a place of worship, in the east end of the Castle-street; and their pastors celebrated divine worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, without molestation. Of late years, the penal statutes being repealed, and their priests having complied with the dictates of the rescinding law, their chapel has been rebuilt, at the expense of the members of their communion, who now form a very respectable congregation in Aberdeen.

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\* In the year 1698, there were four Roman catholic priests residing in Aberdeen; and mass was publicly celebrated in the dwelling house, in Aberdeen, of Count Leslie of Balquhain. At this time there were a nunnery of six young ladies, and a school for educating children, under two popish women, established at Aberdeen.—[*Records of Presbytery.*]

† The cemetery of the principal Roman catholic families of this place is the church yard of Saint Mary ad Nives, being the parish church of Saint Machar previous to the Reformation. It is situated near Powisburn, Old Aberdeen.



The chapel, dedicated to Saint Peter, is very neatly fitted up in a plain Gothic style, and capable of containing seven or eight hundred people. The altar, which is a handsome piece of workmanship, and the pulpit, are in the north end; and the choir, with a fine organ, in the south end. Mr. Charles Gordon, the priest, who celebrates divine service in it, is highly esteemed by his flock, and is also a very benevolent man. He holds his faculties of the Right Reverend Alexander Cameron, D.D. bishop of this vicariate, whose ordinary residence is at Edinburgh.

#### OF SAINT ANDREW'S CHAPEL.

Although prelacy had been abolished in the year 1689, yet, as we formerly had occasion to observe, the ministers of Saint Nicholas church continued to administer the sacred ordinances of religion according to the forms and ceremonies of the episcopal church, until the year 1694, when they were dispossessed of their charges, under the authority of a committee of the general assembly. After that time, the church divided into three classes. The great body of the congregation embraced the presbyterian form of government, and became members of the new established church; a number of them continued with their former pastors, who, having no legal provision or settlement, were tolerated to preach in meeting houses; and the remaining class of the people, at the same time that they adhered to episcopacy, complied with the dictates of the acts of parliament which passed in the years 1712 and 1720, formed themselves into a congregation under a clergyman licensed by an English bishop, and became independents. The ministers of the Scottish episcopal communion, perhaps from a principle of conscience, having declined to subject themselves to the oaths which had been prescribed by law, were afterwards distinguished by the name of nonjurors. Their meeting houses were, however, so little obnoxious to the public, that, for many years, they were frequented by persons in public offices, and by families of great respectability. But, after the year 1746, these meeting houses were prohibited, under severe penalties; and their pastors not inclining to conform to the rules prescribed by the act 19. George II. cap. 38. frequently exposed themselves to pains and penalties,



penalties, which, perhaps, were justified by the situation of the times. At length, however, all these severe laws were rescinded, and toleration restored to their church.

From the time of their separation from the church of Aberdeen, as established after the Revolution, there were generally two meeting houses in the town, one of which was, for many years, under the pastoral charge of Bishop Gerard. This prelate was consecrated, in the year 1747, by three bishops, who were the spiritual descendants of the Scottish bishops ejected at the Revolution, and had always been in close communion with them. The other of these meeting houses, which was situated in the Guestrow, had been, for a long period, under the pastoral charge of Mr. William Smith, who was also a descendant of the original ministers of the episcopal church. On the death of Mr. Smith, in the latter end of the year 1774, the late Bishop John Skinner succeeded as pastor of this congregation, and, on the death of Bishop Robert Kilgour, of Peterhead, was promoted to the dignity of a prelate, and consecrated bishop, both of the diocese of Aberdeen, and as *primus*\* of the Scottish episcopal church.

After Bishop Skinner had been appointed to the pastoral charge at Aberdeen, his congregation appeared to have increased in number, and, in the year 1776, a more commodious place of worship was built in Long-acre, being a chapel in the upper part of a dwelling house, which was fitted up for his own accommodation. In the year 1795, after the acts of parliament against the Scottish episcopal clergy had been rescinded, the number of his flock still increased; and, that they might be properly accommodated, the former building was demolished, and a spacious chapel, dedicated to Saint Andrew, erected in

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\* Anciently the title of archbishop was unknown in Scotland, but one of the bishops had a precedence, under the title of *primus* or *maximus Scotiae episcopus*. The country was afterwards divided into two archbishopricks, viz. St. Andrew's and Glasgow, and twelve bishopricks; and, soon after the Revolution, the bishops, dropping the title of archbishop, reassumed the old style, one of them being elected *primus*, without respect either to seniority of consecration, or to precedency of district, with power of convocating and presiding. A set of canons, sixteen in number, established in the year 1747, is now the standard of the discipline of this church.—*The Religious World Displayed*, vol. ii. p. 436.]



in its place, at the expense of the congregation. The present chapel in King-street was completed in the beginning of summer, 1817, and consecrated upon the 27th of July. It is by far the most elegant place of public worship in the town, and highly ornamental to it, being ninety feet long by sixty five broad, and built and fitted up entirely in a neat Gothic style. The front towards the street is of polished freestone, imported from Leith. At each corner of that end of the nave is placed a lofty tower, with sunk pannelling and mouldings, and finished with a spire, which is ornamented on the angles with leaves and foliage, having a very rich appearance. There are also, on each corner of the aisles, similar towers, of lesser dimensions, but completed in the same style. The top of the gable, between the large towers, is finished with a raking balustrade of Gothic figures; and in the centre is placed St. Andrew's cross. The gables of the aisles are finished with raking embrasures, and in the centre of the front is the principal entrance to the chapel, elegantly finished with columns. Over the door is a large window, and on each side a lesser one, all completed in the Gothic style. The chancel is situated in the east end, and projects several feet beyond the wall; and a very fine organ is placed in the gallery, in the west end.

On the 25th of December, 1817, an accident which happened at the time of the celebration of divine service in the chapel had almost proved fatal to this fine building. A fire broke out near the organ gallery, occasioned by overheating the flues of the stoves for communicating warmth to the house; but fortunately, by timely assistance, and by the great exertions of the people who were assembled, and of many other citizens, it was extinguished, after considerable damage had been done to the interior of the chapel. The expense of constructing this edifice was about L.6000 sterling; part of which has been contributed by the congregation, and the balance remains as a debt upon the house. This place of worship has been fitted up to accommodate eleven or twelve hundred hearers, and, at present, at least nine hundred persons frequent it. William Skinner, A.M. who is at present pastor of this congregation, was, after the death of the late Bishop Skinner, his father, which happened on the  
13th



13th of July, in the year 1816, elected bishop of the diocese of Aberdeen.

SAINT JOHN'S CHAPEL, GOLDEN SQUARE,

Is under Bishop Skinner's episcopal charge, and the constituent members are the remains or spiritual descendants of the church formerly under the care of Bishop Gerard, whom we have already mentioned, and whose predecessor in the diocese of Aberdeen was Bishop William Dunbar, minister of the parish of Cruden previously to the Revolution. The chapel was erected about twelve years ago, by voluntary contribution, when Mr. Roger Aitken was pastor of the congregation. It is a very neat place of worship, with a small spire on the north end, is furnished with a very good organ, and capable of accommodating upwards of five hundred people. The present clergyman is Adam Annand, A.M. who is also sole proprietor of the chapel.

SAINT PAUL'S CHAPEL.

We have already had occasion to notice the separation in the established church some years posterior to the Revolution. As a good many respectable families continued of the episcopal persuasion, and became English independents, they formed themselves into a congregation, and appointed a clergyman, ordained by an English bishop, to administer the ordinances of religion, according to the forms of the church of England. In the year 1721, they erected a chapel, on the west side of the Gallowgate, by voluntary subscription, and appointed two clergymen to perform divine service in it, with suitable salaries. In the year 1743, John Rickart of Auchnacant granted to the institution a tenement adjacent to the chapel, for a dwelling house to the senior minister; but under this express condition, that if no legally qualified clergyman of the church of England shall continue to perform religious worship in the chapel, or if the episcopal government of the church of Scotland shall be restored, and the congregation cease to frequent it, then the property shall be sold for the benefit of the infirmary and workhouse. In the year 1750, he bequeathed



queathed to the treasurer of Aberdeen, for the benefit of the institution, the sum of L.500 sterling, under the same conditions. Since that time, many other donations have been made to it, by pious and benevolent persons, for provisions to the clergymen, and for the support of the establishment. The management of the funds and the ordinary affairs of the institution are conducted by eleven persons, who are elected for that purpose, by the constituent members, during life. The seat rents and collections are appropriated to the funds destined for the clergymen's salaries.

This is a handsome and commodious place of worship, capable of containing a thousand hearers. It has an aisle on the north side, with galleries round the whole building, supported by Tuscan columns of wood, over which are placed Ionic columns, supporting the roof, in the centre of which is a handsome cupola, about nine feet diameter. On the east end is the altar, raised two steps, and inclosed by a rail. At a little distance are the pulpit and reading desk, of wainscot, of elegant workmanship: the sound board is finished with a mitre over it. In the west end is a fine organ, which was provided for the chapel immediately after its being opened for public worship, the expense being defrayed by voluntary contribution. Of late, the organ having become much decayed by time, a new one has been procured from an eminent builder in London, and will soon be substituted in its place.

The clergymen at present officiating in the chapel are James Cor-diner, A.M. and William Wilkinson, A.M. whose salaries are L.200 each; and Mr. John Ross is organist.

#### OF THE TRINITY CHAPEL.

In the year 1794, a vacancy having happened in the ministerial charge of Saint Nicholas church, by the death of one of the incumbents, many of the congregation, who usually frequented the East church, insisted upon having a minister to supply his place appointed by a popular call. This was refused by the town council, who, as lay patrons, presented a minister contrary to the inclinations of the congregation, and a division among them was the consequence.  
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Those who were disaffected to the presentee applied to the presbytery, in the common form, requesting permission to erect a chapel of ease for their own accommodation. That reverend body, being impressed with a conviction that the increasing population of Aberdeen required an additional place of worship under the established church, readily granted their request. A chapel having accordingly been erected on the grounds belonging to the Trades' hospital, on the south side of the Shiprow, the congregation, after trial of the qualifications of different preachers, appointed Mr. Robert Doig to be their pastor, in the month of October, of that year, and the presbytery having sanctioned the nomination, he was ordained accordingly. He continued in this ministerial charge till the year 1813, when, being nominated one of the ministers of the established church, he demitted his office, and was succeeded by the late Mr. Kirkland. After his death, Mr. John Murray, the present incumbent, was appointed pastor, in the year 1816, in consequence of a call from the constituent members.

This is a large and commodious place of worship, and the congregation, at present, exceed fourteen hundred persons. The expense of erecting the chapel was about L.2000 sterling, the greater part of which was raised by voluntary contribution of the original constituent members. The seat rents are appropriated to the payment of the minister's stipend, which is L.200 sterling yearly, and to the support of the establishment. The clergyman is also provided with a good dwelling house, built at the expense of the congregation.

#### OF THE CHAPEL OF EASE, BELMONT STREET.

This place of worship was originally in communion with the synod of relief, and erected, about the year 1780, by voluntary contribution of many persons, who wished to have a clergyman to celebrate divine service for them, of their own nomination. Mr. John Bryce, the present incumbent, was accordingly appointed, and, some years afterwards, the chapel was put upon the establishment, under the authority of the presbytery of Aberdeen. It is capable of containing about one thousand people, and, we believe, is well frequented. The seat rents are appropriated to payment of the clergyman's stipend.

OF



## OF THE BURGHER ASSOCIATE CHAPEL.—I.

Among the earliest secessions from the church of Aberdeen, after it had been established under presbyterian government, we find the congregation of this chapel. In the year 1756, on the death of Mr. John Bisset, one of the ministers of the town, a number of his hearers, who were denied the privilege of a popular call of a pastor, in his place, seceded from the church, with a design to establish a place of worship for themselves, and to call their own minister. Having applied to the original associate burgher synod, and been taken under their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, they fitted up, in the west end of Virginia-street, for the accommodation of the congregation, a chapel, which was distinguished by the name of the Seceder Church. Mr. Alexander Dick being ordained their clergyman in the year 1758, dispensed the ordinances of religion till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1795. While Mr. Dick was incumbent, the congregation having greatly increased, it was found necessary to have a larger place of worship for their accommodation. About the year 1772, their present chapel, near Saint Nicholas church, was erected, at an expense of about L.800 sterling, contributed partly by voluntary subscription of the members of the communion. Mr. Dick was succeeded in the pastoral charge by Mr. William Brunton; and the present incumbent, Mr. William Primrose, was ordained their minister upon the 13th of August, 1806.

## OF THE BURGHER ASSOCIATE CHAPEL.—II.

On the death of Mr. Dick, whom we have already mentioned, a division took place in his congregation with regard to the choice of a new pastor. As usually happens in dissensions of this kind, the party in the minority separated from the majority, and formed themselves into a distinct congregation, in connection with the associate burgher synod. They erected a chapel in Belmont-street, and called Mr. Laurence Glass as their pastor, who was ordained in the year 1800. Their place of worship being required for the area of Union-street, was demolished in the year 1801, and a new one erected on the north side of that street. Mr. Glass died in the year 1813, and



Mr. Henry Angus, the present incumbent, was nominated by the congregation, and ordained to the pastoral charge in the year 1816. The frequenters of this place of worship are about six hundred, of whom two thirds are in full communion; but the chapel is capable of containing seven or eight hundred hearers. The seat rents are appropriated to payment of the minister's annual salary.

#### OF THE ANTIBURGHER ASSOCIATE CHAPEL, BELMONT STREET.

The congregation of this chapel is presbyterian, under the inspection of the associate presbytery of Aberdeen, in connection with the general associate synod of Edinburgh, which is distinguished by the name of Antiburgher Seceders. The chapel is situated on the east side of Belmont-street, was erected in the year 1780, and is a large and commodious place of worship, being capable of containing upwards of a thousand hearers. The number of ordinary frequenters of the chapel are about nine hundred, and the communicants upwards of four hundred. Mr. James Templeton, the present incumbent, was ordained to the pastoral charge in the year 1801. The chapel was built by subscription.

#### OF THE ANTIBURGHER ASSOCIATE CHAPEL, SKENE STREET.

This place of worship was erected in the year 1810, and the expense defrayed by a voluntary contribution of the constituent members, who are under the inspection of the associate presbytery of Aberdeen, in connection with the general associate synod of Edinburgh, already mentioned. The chapel is capable of containing upwards of five hundred hearers, but the present members in full communion do not exceed one hundred. Mr. John Aiken is the present pastor of this church.

#### CHAPEL OF RELIEF, SHIPROW.

This chapel, which is capable of containing about a thousand people, is situated in a court on the north side of the Shiprow, and was erected in the year 1780. It was built by voluntary contribution of a number of persons who had formerly been constituent members

of



of the chapel of ease, Belmont-street, and had separated from that church on a difference having arisen among them with regard to the moderation of a call in favour of a minister. The chapel being completed, the constituent members nominated the late Mr. John Brodie, a probationer of the synod of relief, to be their pastor, who continued to discharge his ministerial duties till the year 1799, when he received a call to be minister of a relief congregation in Glasgow. In the year 1811, the present incumbent, Mr. David Gellatly, was appointed minister of the chapel.

Some years ago, another chapel, the members of which are also in connection with the same synod, was erected in Saint Andrew's street, by voluntary contribution. Mr. Samuel M'Millan is the present pastor.

#### CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GEORGE STREET.

The congregation assembling in this chapel are strictly independent, and, ever since the commencement of the institution, have been in connection with the great body of English dissenters of that denomination. This place of worship was erected, in the year 1798, and the expense defrayed by voluntary contribution of a great number of persons in the town. Mr. William Stephens was appointed pastor in the year 1800, and, on his demitting his charge, the present incumbent, Mr. John Philip, was appointed his successor, and settled in the church in the year 1804. The members at present belonging to it amount to about three hundred.

The only other congregational chapel is that in Frederick-street, built several years ago, and the expense defrayed by voluntary contribution of many people, of different persuasions. The present pastor is Mr. Richard Penman.

#### THE GAELIC CHAPEL.

About forty years ago, a great number of people from the highlands resorted to Aberdeen, in search of employment at the stone quarries, and at the public works of the town. Many of those persons were extremely ignorant of the principles of the Christian reli-



gion, and neither understood English, nor could express themselves intelligibly in that language. Their numbers daily increased, but there were very few persons in the town who were qualified to afford them religious instruction in Gaelic. About the year 1785, Dr. Ronald Bayne, now minister of Kiltarlity, near Inverness, who happened to be residing in Aberdeen, influenced by pious and benevolent motives, assembled them in the East church, by permission of the ministers, every Sabbath morning, before the stated hour of worship, and preached to them the Gospel in the only language which they understood. Although Dr. Bayne administered to them the ordinances of religion for five years, yet he declined to accept any remuneration for his ministerial services. By this time they had become a numerous congregation, and being in a situation which enabled them to pay a pastor, they were permitted, by the magistrates, to fit up Saint Mary's chapel, under the East church, as a place of public worship, for their accommodation. They continued there till the year 1795, when, by the assistance of voluntary contributions from benevolent individuals, with collections among themselves, they were enabled to build a very neat chapel in Belmont-street, where the ordinances of religion have, ever since, been dispensed to them by their own minister. This place of worship is a chapel of ease, connected with the established church. The minister, who must have a thorough knowledge of the Gaelic tongue, and be a regular clergyman of the presbyterian persuasion, is, as well as his congregation, subject to the rules and ordinances of the established church of Scotland. He is elected by the constituent members, being those who understand the Gaelic language, and have possessed seats in the chapel during twelve months previous to the election. The expense of building the church was about L.850 sterling, and the management of its funds is under the direction of a committee, annually chosen by the congregation. The minister, whose salary is L.150, conducts the service in the Gaelic tongue in the forenoon, and in the English language in the afternoon of the Sabbath day. This plan has been found to be attended with good effects, as it tends to convey religious instruction to the relatives and children of the members of the congregation who frequent the chapel, but are unacquainted



unacquainted with the Gaelic tongue. On those Sunday evenings on which there is no preaching, the members of the congregation are examined by the minister on their knowledge of the doctrines and duties of the Gospel; and the whole of the congregation are regularly catechised every year, either in the church, or at their places of abode.

The following are the dates of the appointments of the successive ministers of the church:—Dr. Ronald Bayne, of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire, in 1785; Kenneth Bayne, now minister of the Gaelic chapel, Greenock, in 1790; John M'Kenzie, now minister of the Gaelic chapel, Glasgow, in 1792; William Forbes, now minister of Tarbat, Ross-shire, in 1798; James M'Phail, now minister of Daviot, Inverness-shire, in 1800; Niel Kennedy, now minister of Logie Easter, Ross-shire, in 1804; and John M'Kenzie, now minister in Glasgow, called a second time in 1809. Mr. Duncan Grant, who was ordained in the year 1814, is the present minister.

#### OF THE METHODIST CHAPEL.

In the year 1761, the celebrated Mr. John Wesley first made his appearance in Aberdeen as a preacher, and dispenser of the ordinances of religion, according to the forms and manner of the Methodists. By his persuasive powers he soon attracted a number of hearers, many of whom became professed votaries to his doctrines, and formed themselves into a church. About the year 1767, Mr. Wesley erected a chapel, of a hexagonal form, on the north side of Queen-street, for the accommodation of his hearers, and appointed one of his clergymen to officiate as pastor. The number of the congregation having increased from time to time, Mr. Wesley himself occasionally visited the town till within a few years of his death, and celebrated divine service to the people daily, while he remained in Aberdeen. The church is now completely established; and the present chapel being found insufficient to accommodate the number of people that usually frequent it, a handsome chapel is intended to be erected on the east side of King-street, sufficiently capacious



pacious to contain a numerous congregation. Mr. Valentine Ward is the present officiating clergyman.

In all these places of worship, quarterly collections are made for the poor of the town, besides occasional ones for special charities.

#### OF THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.

From an early period, the people professing the religion of the Quakers had a meeting-house in Aberdeen for their occasional religious assemblies. It is situated on the west side of the Guestrow, where they meet for sacred purposes. At one time there were many of them in this place and neighbourhood; but, of late years, they have diminished in number, and there are, at present, very few families of that persuasion in the town.

#### OF AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETIES, &c.

In the year 1811, a society was instituted in Aberdeen, by the name of the Auxiliary Bible Society, under the patronage of a nobleman of high distinction, and has been conducted under the direction of many respectable individuals. Its object is the same with that of the parent society, to promote the circulation of the scriptures; to furnish poor persons at home with bibles and testaments, at reduced prices, or gratis, according to their circumstances; and, with the surplus of its funds, to aid the original society in London. The annual subscriptions and donations generally amount to between two and three hundred pounds sterling. At the annual meeting, a report of the proceedings of the parent institution, and of the auxiliary, is read, and the nature, advantages, and success of the society explained by ministers of different denominations. An annual contribution of one guinea, or a donation of ten guineas, entitles the contributor to all the privileges of a member of the parent society, as well as of the auxiliary. Bible associations, connected with this institution, have also been formed in Keith, Huntly, Forglen, and other places. Within these few months, a similar association has been formed, for the purpose of raising a fund for purchasing bibles for seafaring people of the



the place ; and a committee has been appointed for promoting the objects of this laudable design.

The Aberdeen Auxiliary Missionary Society has existed for some years, under the patronage of several of the clergy, and is supported by pious and benevolent individuals, who, by their exertions, procure contributions in aid of the general fund ; and collections at the churches are frequently made for the same purpose. The money arising from these sources is divided between the London and Edinburgh Missionary Societies. The object of this institution is to support young men of talents and piety in the prosecution of their studies, preparatory to their being engaged in preaching the Gospel among heathen nations ; to send these young men, when educated, to such places as appear most eligible for missionary stations ; to support them whilst engaged in the discharge of their missionary labours ; and to give them every facility that can be afforded in promoting the ultimate design of the institution. The sum contributed annually by the Aberdeen society is about L.70.

The Religious Tract Society, which is also under the direction of several of the clergy, was instituted in the year 1811. Its object is to promote the circulation of tracts, of a religious and moral tendency, and these are either sold at very low prices, or presented, gratis, to those who are inclined to receive them. Since the formation of this society, it has distributed about eighty thousand of these tracts gratis, and sold one hundred and sixteen thousand, at low prices, to purchasers, for retailing. This simple institution has not failed to produce the desired effect, in various instances.

To these institutions, which have been established for propagating the Christian religion, we may be allowed to add some account of Charity Schools.

The Aberdeen Sunday School Society was instituted in the year 1787, and the Aberdeen Gratis Sabbath Evening School Society about the year 1797. These institutions have been productive of much benefit to the rising generation among a considerable class of the community. There are many of these schools established in the town



town and neighbourhood, and the number of children who constantly attend them are upwards of sixteen hundred. The first of these associations is supported by voluntary contributions; and the annual expenditure, for books, school rents, and schoolmasters' salaries, is from L.45 to L.50. The expense of the latter of these institutions is defrayed by contributions of benevolent individuals, and by a collection at one of the churches on the occasion of an annual sermon being preached, recommending the institution. The expenditure, for the year 1817, for school room rents, books, &c. was L.55 15s. 3d. The society is now in connection with the Sabbath school union for Scotland, formed at Edinburgh in the year 1816.

The Aberdeen Auxiliary Hibernian Society was instituted some years ago, for the purpose of aiding the Hibernian Society of London, in establishing schools and circulating the holy scriptures in Ireland. We are informed, that, in May last, the number of those schools were three hundred and forty seven; and of children attending them at that time twenty seven thousand seven hundred and seventy six. The society in Aberdeen is composed almost wholly of ladies, and the contributions are about L.20 annually.

The Aberdeen Auxiliary Gaelic School Society originated in the year 1815, for the purpose of aiding the society instituted at Edinburgh in the year 1811, for establishing Gaelic schools in the highlands and islands of Scotland. Its object is to teach children and adults to read the scriptures in their native tongue, and no fewer than seventy stations are already occupied by the society in the highlands and islands. Two schools were, some years ago, established at Aberdeen for a similar purpose, under the patronage of this society, and have been attended with the best effects. This institution is also much indebted to the ladies for their patronage and aid.



## CHAPTER IV.

*Of the progress of Printing, &c.—of Periodical Publications—Public Banks—Manufactures, Fisheries, and Commerce, &c.*

IN a former part of this work we have had occasion to observe the rise and progress of the art of printing in Aberdeen, and the several appointments, by the council, of printers to the town and university. John Forbes, who had carried on the business for many years, comparatively to some extent, having died in the year 1705, Margaret Cuthboord, his widow, was appointed his successor to the office upon the 7th of February, of that year; and, upon the 6th of December, 1710, Margaret Forbes, their daughter, who had married James Nicol, printer, was, along with her husband, nominated by the council to succeed Mrs. Forbes. Mr. Nicol, who appears, from the specimens of his work still in existence, to have been a very excellent and correct workman, conducted the printing business until the year 1736, when he resigned the office in favour of Mr. James Chalmers, son of Mr. James Chalmers, professor of divinity in Marischal college. Mr. Chalmers was the first publisher, in the north of the frith of Forth, of a weekly newspaper, or indeed of any periodical work; and the origin of it was the account which he printed of the battle of Culloden, in the month of April, 1746. At this time, however, having occasion to be employed as an assistant commissary to the royal army, and being detained for some time in the north, in settling some official matters, the newspaper was not established till January, 1748, when it was published, under the title of the "*Aberdeen Journal, or North British Magazine.*" Since that time it has been continued weekly, at first on Monday, and, of late years, on Wednesday. After his death, which happened in the year 1764, the newspaper was conducted by his son, the late Mr. James Chalmers, who had been, for some time, in the employment of the Cambridge press, and succeeded him as printer to the town and university.



Since his death, June 17th, 1810, it has been published, in the same manner, by Mr. David Chalmers, his son, and successor. Several attempts were made by his father to establish a periodical work, under the denomination of a magazine, particularly in the year 1788; but, owing to various circumstances, these publications were not attended with the desired success, and were, therefore, discontinued. In the year 1771, the latter commenced the publication of an almanack for Aberdeen, containing a calendar, and lists particularly of persons in public situations in the town; and, since his death, his son has continued to publish it annually. Of late years, Mr. David Chalmers has printed the works of several authors of considerable merit in literature; and, as a specimen of the execution of the Aberdeen press, we take leave to refer to the work in which we are at present engaged.

About the year 1752, Mr. Francis Douglas and Mr. William Murray established a printing house at Aberdeen, carried on the business to a considerable extent for several years, and reprinted a good many of the works of modern authors, and some of the classics. They also, in company with Mr. Chalmers, published an almanack for Aberdeen, at the price of 2d. in sheets, but, after a few years trial, it was discontinued. On the 3d of October, of that year, they commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the "*Aberdeen Intelligencer*," which was continued for several years. At that period, political matters did not engross so much of the attention of the generality of the people as at the present time, and two papers of the same kind were not likely both to succeed in a provincial town. The *Intelligencer* failed of the desired success, and, therefore, ceased to be published after 22d February, 1757. A monthly magazine was afterwards attempted by them in the year 1761, but was equally unsuccessful, having been published for that year only. About the year 1770, a weekly newspaper was projected by the late Mr. John Boyle, stationer, and published for a year or two; but not having succeeded, it was also given up. Other attempts were made to establish newspapers in opposition to the *Aberdeen Journal*, but they all proved abortive. On the 30th of September, 1806, Mr. John Booth, merchant, commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper,



newspaper, under the title of the "*Aberdeen Chronicle*," which has been more favourably received by the public. It continues to be published on Saturday, weekly, is now gaining ground, and seems to be established. During the late war, about fifteen hundred of the *Aberdeen Journal* were published weekly, and about seven hundred of the *Aberdeen Chronicle*. At the present time, there is less anxiety for publications of this description, but the number of both these papers is very little diminished. There are now three printing presses employed in the town.

#### OF THE PUBLIC BANKS, AND OF BANKING.

Banking was originally projected in Aberdeen about the year 1752, by a few of the principal citizens who were engaged in commerce and manufactures. They commenced business, upon a limited scale, in an office on the north side of the Castle-street, issued notes of hand of five pounds and of twenty shillings sterling, and discounted bills and promissory notes, for the accommodation of the public. At that time, the intercourse among the merchants in the way of traffic was very inconsiderable, and paper negotiation being little understood, the bank, which had been thus established, made very slow progress; and, after a few years trial, the proprietors deemed it necessary to call in their notes, and relinquished the concern. Soon afterwards, the Thistle Bank of Glasgow introduced a branch into Aberdeen, and their agent was abundantly liberal in advancing money upon cash accounts, and in discounting bills and promissory notes. This speedily promoted the circulation of paper currency, both of this and of other banks in the south; but the consequence was, that specie, which had formerly been abundant, now became unusually scarce. All ranks of people soon felt and loudly complained of the great inconvenience which they daily experienced by the want of it, and by being obliged to receive, in payment, bank notes, of every description, in which they could have no confidence. To obviate these inconveniencies, which bore very hard upon the community in general, several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction of the county, and many respectable citizens of Aberdeen, projected a scheme of raising, by subscription, a fund, for the purpose of



of instituting a bank in the town, upon a liberal and extensive plan. Accordingly, in the course of the year 1766, the sum of L.72,000 sterling was subscribed for, in shares of L.500 each, as a capital stock, to be applied for the purposes of the undertaking. A regular contract was accordingly entered into by the subscribers, who became partners of the company, and jointly bound to the public. The shares were declared to be transferable; and, on the 1st of January, of the subsequent year, the bank was opened, in the south side of the Castle-street, under the name of

#### THE ABERDEEN BANKING COMPANY.

The management of the affairs of this company, by the original contract, which was to subsist for nineteen years, was vested in a governor, and eighteen directors, who were to be chosen by the proprietors at their annual general meeting. After the commencement of this institution, its beneficial effects soon became manifest; people in trade, and those engaged in agricultural pursuits, met with pecuniary accommodation; specie became abundant in every part of the country, and the affairs of the company continued to be successfully conducted. Meanwhile, the Thistle Bank, finding that their business gradually declined, thought it proper to commence hostilities against the newly established Bank, by collecting the notes which had been issued, and by demanding payment of them in specie. The Aberdeen Company, having no alternative left them, were obliged to comply with their demands, and provided the means of doing so by bringing specie, at a very heavy expense, from London, to the amount of about L.100,000 sterling. Being thus prepared, they retaliated, in the same manner, on their adversaries: but both parties, finding that this system of warfare was attended with considerable charge, without any correspondent advantage, at length came to an amicable understanding, and hostilities ceased. The Thistle Bank withdrew their agency from the town, and the Aberdeen Company experienced no further interruption to their business.

The capital stock of the bank was, many years ago, augmented to L.100,000, and the partners paid up their shares by instalments, when called



called for; but a considerable part of these was ultimately paid by the profits which accrued annually from the business. In the year 1786, on the expiry of the period of the first contract, it was prolonged for twenty one years, and since that time it has been prolonged for a further period of twenty one years. The management of the bank is now under a governor and twelve directors, who are chosen by the proprietors at the annual meeting, in the month of April. A share in this bank is estimated at upwards of L.1200 sterling, the annual dividend being L.60.

About fifteen years ago, a very elegant building was erected for the bank on the south side of the Castle-street, according to a design of Mr. James Burns, architect. The front is of polished granite, ornamented with Ionic pilasters, cornice, and balustrade on the top. The low floor is fitted up for the public offices, and the upper part of the house is appropriated to lodgings for the cashier.

James Brand, Esq. who was the accountant of the bank when first established, has conducted the affairs of the company, as cashier, since the year 1793. Alexander Morrice, Esq. has lately been appointed joint cashier, and his successor.

#### OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

This is the only other established banking company in Aberdeen. It was instituted in the year 1788, by a number of citizens who were engaged in commerce and manufactures; has been productive of advantage to the partners, who are less numerous than those of the other bank; has been beneficial to the public, and greatly tended to facilitate trade, and the execution of the many public works that have, of late years, been undertaken, both in the town and the county. The present cashier is Alexander Chivas, Esq. who has been in office since the year 1800.

About the year 1780, a branch of the Bank of Scotland was introduced into the town, and another of the Commercial Bank of Scotland about the year 1812. The agents of these respective branches conduct their negotiations upon the same liberal plan with the established



blished banks, and afford pecuniary accommodation, to a considerable extent, to those who are engaged in commerce, manufactures, or otherwise. The agent of the former branch is Peter Duguid, Esq.; and of the latter Alexander Blackie, Esq.

#### OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

We have already had occasion to notice the rise and progress of manufactures. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, plaiding, fingrams, stuffs, and serges, and worsted stockings for the foreign markets, formed the great staple articles of the manufacturing trade of Aberdeen. With a view to promote these important branches, the magistrates, as trustees of the fund which had been destined by Robert Johnstone for the employment of the poor, entered into a formal contract of copartnery, in the year 1703, along with the Honourable Mr. Keith, son of William Earl Marischal, Robert Barclay of Ury, and seven citizens of Aberdeen, for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of these commodities upon an enlarged scale. The capital stock subscribed for was L.600 sterling; but what progress was made in this undertaking, or how long the copartnership subsisted, we have not been informed: this was, however, the first established company of manufacturers in the town. That all those commodities might preserve the character which they had acquired abroad, they were prohibited from being exported until they had been duly examined and marked, by proper persons, appointed for that purpose, under the authority of the town council.\* The manufacture of stockings, during the greatest part of the eighteenth century, was conducted successfully, and carried on, to a considerable extent, by many individuals; and those who were principally engaged in it, by their persevering industry, were enabled to retire with competent fortunes. But, independent of this advantage, it was, of all other branches of manufacture, the most beneficial to the community, being a never failing source of employment to the young and the aged of every description, to the deaf and the dumb, and

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\* Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 691, vol. lx. p. 67. 429.



and even to those who were bedridden, or disabled from every other kind of work. The spinning the wool, and knitting the stockings, were regarded more as a species of amusement by the female, than as a laborious employment, and gave little interruption to their ordinary avocations. The ladies did not think it derogatory to their rank and situation in life to exhibit the production of their own labour, and to receive remuneration for it.\* But the events which occurred during the late war proved fatal to this branch of manufacture, which, we are afraid, will never revive, so as to become a general article of exportation to the continent. The manufacture of coarse cloths, which we have just mentioned, languished by degrees towards the middle of the century, and died away. This was, in a great measure, owing to the introduction into England of superior machinery, which enabled capitalists to manufacture such commodities at a much less expense, and, of course, to carry them to market at a lower rate than what any manufacturer of Scotland could then afford to do. The principal branches of manufacture, in Aberdeen, are, at present, the linen, the woollen, and the cotton.

#### OF THE LINEN MANUFACTURE.

About the year 1749, a company was established in Aberdeen, by some of the principal citizens, for conducting, upon an extensive scale,

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\* The following curious circumstances respecting the manufacture of stockings have been taken from Dr. Anderson's *Essays on National Industry*:—

“About seventy years ago, the magistrates of Aberdeen, as a token of respect for their countryman, Field Marshal Keith, presented to him a pair of stockings, spun from Highland wool, and knitted by a lady in the town, of such fineness, that, although of the largest size, they could easily be drawn through an ordinary thumb ring. They were sent to him in a box of curious workmanship, and he regarded them as so valuable an acquisition as to be worthy of the acceptance of the Empress of Russia, to whom he afterwards presented them. They were valued at five guineas.

“The Earl of Aberdeen, in 1707, purchased a pair of the same kind of stockings, in the town, for which he paid one guinea. In the year 1733, Mr. George Keith, advocate, purchased a similar pair of stockings, spun and knitted by a lady, for which he paid five guineas. About the same time, Lady Mary Drummond, daughter of the Duke of Perth, had spun, from Scottish wool, three pairs of knitted gloves, or mits, which were estimated at three guineas each pair.

“All these, except the last, were manufactured of Scottish wool, purchased at the yearly wool market of Aberdeen. From one pound of this kind of wool one hundred hies of yarn have been known to be spun, being equal to 60,000 yards. Two guineas was the ordinary price for stockings manufactured of materials of this kind.”



scale, a manufacture of linen threads and cloth, and a bleaching work, under the firm of Messrs. Leys, Still, & Co. afterwards known by the name of Messrs. Leys, Masson, & Co. By the spirited exertions of the partners, they soon brought the business to perfection, established the character of their commodities, and gradually extended their trade; the principal market for their threads being London, where they found a ready sale. About thirty years ago, they constructed, on the left bank of the Don, about two miles from the town, an extensive flax spinning mill, and erected works for bleaching yarns and cloth, on improved principles. The machinery, which is driven by water, sets in motion about two hundred and forty spinning frames, and these produce, on an average, about ten thousand spindles of yarn weekly. A part of the machinery is occasionally employed in twisting yarn for coloured thread, being a branch of business in which the company is also engaged. The heavy yarns spun at the mill are sent to the south, particularly to Fife and Forfarshires, where they are manufactured into cloth; and the remainder is used by the company in making a species of cloth which is regarded as not inferior in quality to the best Russia sheeting. These extensive works are conjectured to afford constant employment to upwards of one thousand families.

Some time afterwards, another flax spinning mill was constructed at Broadford, in the vicinity of the town, now the property of John Maberly, Esq. of London. This is a very complete work, and the machinery, which is of the most improved construction, is driven by a steam engine. Mr. Maberly has also, adjacent to the mill, an extensive weaving work, in which he manufactures the yarns produced by his machinery into a coarse cloth, which is sent to the English market.

About sixty years ago, another company was established at Aberdeen, under the firm of Messrs. Milne, Cruden, & Co. for manufacturing threads, both bleached and coloured. They conducted, for many years, the business, which, while it afforded constant employment to a great number of people, proved very advantageous to the partners. Their successors, under the same firm, continue to manufacture, at their works, near Spring Garden, all kinds of linen threads, white and coloured, from the coarsest used for sowing dowlas,



las, to the finest for figuring on lace. The yarns for the coarser kinds are spun by machinery at the manufactory, and those for the finer kinds hand-spun, principally in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff.\* The company's bleachfield is situated at Gordon's-mills, on the right bank of the Don, and the machinery in the town is set in motion by means of two steam engines. The company lately experienced a loss by an accidental fire, which broke out in their works in the town, during the night time; but fortunately, by timely assistance, the fire was extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

#### A SAIL CLOTH MANUFACTURE

Has been established in the town for upwards of twenty years. The company who carry it on manufacture sail cloth, brown sheetings, and osnaburgs, which they have brought to great perfection. During the late war, they supplied government with considerable quantities of cloth, of a superior quality, for the use of the navy; and

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\* George Skene Keith, D.D. who is distinguished for his accurate knowledge of local matters of this kind, mentions, in his Survey of Aberdeenshire, in 1811—

“That the linen manufacture, strictly so called, has, of late years, varied considerably in its amount. In 1808, the most favourable year for a considerable time past, the quantity manufactured as above was 300,000 yards. By the official report of Mr. James Milne, stampmaster in Aberdeen, the quantity manufactured in 1808 was 314,556 yards, worth L.31,000.

In 1809, it fell to 102,297 yards, worth L.10,000.

In 1810, it rose to 153,336 yards, worth L.14,000.

“The manufacture of thread has been carried on to a much greater value than that of linen cloth amounts to at present. In 1808, by information from Mr. Milne, it appears, that upwards of 600,000 spyndles of yarn were spun in the northern counties, the greatest part of which belonged to manufacturers in Aberdeen, who paid the *women* alone for spinning upwards of L.35,000, besides giving bread to several hundred industrious men and boys, employed as flax dressers, in preparing the flax for spinning, independently of the sums paid to ship owners and carriers.

“The greater part of the yarn was made into sewing thread, from 3s. 6d. to L.4 4s. per pound, giving employment, in the manufacture of thread, to upwards of two thousand men, women, and children, in the city and neighbourhood, besides many thousands, employed in spinning the flax, in all the northern counties. A great deal of money is distributed by the thread manufacturers of Aberdeen, in all the northern districts, for spinning yarn. These and other manufacturers of flax send their goods to Glasgow and Paisley, in the west, and to the manufacturers in Perth, Fife, and Forfarshires.”



their sheetings and osnaburgs are shipped for London, and thence exported chiefly to the East Indies and America.

We may also mention another branch of linen work,\* being the manufacture of inkle, which has been made, for several years, by the Aberdeen Tape Company, of the best quality, and equal to any manufactured in any other part of Britain, or even to what is imported from Holland.

#### OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

The first introduction of machinery into the woollen manufacture of Aberdeen was, as we have been informed, by Mr. Charles Baird, silk dyer, of this place, who, about the year 1789, brought from England, at a considerable expense, two carding engines, and four spinning jennies, with the requisite apparatus. Soon afterwards, Mr. Baird constructed a mill at Stoneywood, where he commenced his operations by the power of water from the river Don; but the spinning jennies, broad and narrow looms, &c. were employed in the town. Previous to that time, the carding and spinning of wool were performed by the hand; but the manufacture of seys, serges, plaidens, and other coarse cloths, was afterwards, in general, carried on by means of machinery. The great advantage arising from this abridgement of labour soon became manifest, not only in the town, but over the whole county, and additional mills were constructed, in different places, on the same principles, and for the same purpose. The manufacturers availed themselves of that advantage, and generally sent their wool to these mills to be carded and roved, while they fitted up and employed their spinning jennies, &c. in the town for completing the manufacture. About twenty years ago, Messrs. Alexander Hadden and Sons, who had been long engaged chiefly in the manufacture of stockings, established an extensive work in the Green, the machinery of which is set in motion by means of two

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\* "The whole manufacturers in flax within the county give employment to above three thousand families, and bread to ten thousand individuals;" and, we may add, that one half of these are inhabitants of Aberdeen.—[Survey of Aberdeenshire.]



two powerful steam engines. They manufacture coarse stockings, mits, frocks, cloths, and various other articles in the woollen branch, to a very considerable extent, both for home consumpt and for the foreign market.

Among several other manufacturers now engaged in this business, we may mention Messrs. Crombie, Knowles, and Co. who have successfully conducted the woollen manufacture at Cothal mills, in the parish of Fintray, about eight miles from Aberdeen. Some years ago, this company divided with a manufacturer in Galashiels both the first and second premiums, which were given by the trustees for the encouragement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland, for cloth under the rate of 10s. 6d. the yard. Thomas Black and Sons, of Aberdeen, prosecute a manufacture of a similar kind at Garlogie.

Another branch of woollen manufacture, being that of carpets, was established, about the year 1781, at Barkmill, in the vicinity of the town. It was chiefly confined to articles for the home market, but is now given up.\*

#### THE COTTON MANUFACTURE

Was originally introduced into Aberdeen by Messrs. Gordon, Barron, and Co. who, in the year 1779, projected a printfield and bleachfield, and constructed at Woodside a very extensive cotton mill, the machinery of which is driven by water from the river Don. For upwards of twenty years, they conducted the business of spinning cotton, and manufacturing it into printed cloth, on an extensive scale, without the interruption of rivals.

About eighteen years ago, another cotton work was projected by a company, under the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Low, and Co. who constructed a very extensive spinning mill on the south side of the Den-  
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\* "The whole manufactories in woollen, hosiery and cloth included, employ, more or less, constantly, above seven thousand persons, and assist in supporting, where they do not entirely maintain, twenty thousand individuals;" and, we may add, that one third of these are inhabitants of Aberdeen.—[Survey of Aberdeenshire, p. 581.]



burn, the machinery of which is set in motion by two steam engines, one of which was the first of the kind that was introduced into this place. They carry on the cotton manufacture in all its branches, except that of bleaching and printing; and manufacture threads for the sempstress which have been found to rival those produced from flax.

The whole cotton trade employs above four thousand persons, of whom two thousand five hundred are grown up, and fifteen hundred are children from nine to fifteen years old. The earnings vary according to the state of trade, particularly in the weaving department. In general, the men can earn from 9s. to 25s.; the women, from 5s. to 10s.; and the children from 2s. to 5s. per week; and the printers from 3s. to 5s. a day, at job work. It is doubtful whether the very high wages paid to many of the best workmen, by introducing habits of dissipation, be not a loss to the community.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

Was first introduced into Aberdeen about the year 1696, by Patrick Sandilands of Cotton, who constructed a mill at Gordon's-mills,\* about two miles from the town. He manufactured paper, of all sorts, for several years; but how long this work continued we have not been informed. Previous to this time, the paper used in the town was generally imported from Holland, and continued to be so for many years afterwards. About fifty years ago, another paper mill was established at Stoneywood, upon the right bank of the Don, by the late Mr. Alexander Smith; and the manufacture has, since his death, been carried on by Mr. Alexander Pirie, his grandson, to a considerable extent. Besides this mill, there are three others, near this place, one of which manufactures the article by the patent machine, lately invented, and does business to a great extent.

#### ROPE WORKS.

It is only within these sixty years that the shipping belonging to the port of Aberdeen required the establishment of rope works, for  
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\* Forbes' Almanack.



furnishing sails and cordage. There are four different companies, at Aberdeen, who carry on this branch of manufacture to a considerable extent; and, since the great increase of the number of vessels at the port, they furnish constant employment to upwards of one hundred and fifty men and boys. These works supply many of the ship owners in the north with cordage and sails, of a quality not inferior to any produced in other parts of Britain. There are also several other works, on a smaller scale, for supplying the town and country with cordage and twine, for various domestic purposes. The first rope work established at Aberdeen was about the year 1756.

#### SHIP BUILDING

Has, of late years, been carried on at Aberdeen to some extent. There are upwards of six building yards, in constant employment, either in building new vessels, or in repairing old ones. In the course of the year preceding April 1st, 1818, there were launched from these yards twenty two vessels, whose tonnage amounted, in cumulo, to about 3300, register measure; and for the preceding year, about the same number, but their tonnage, in cumulo, was only about 2770. One of the vessels, called the *Castle Forbes*, lately launched, being of the burthen of 439 tons, is intended for the trade to India, and is the first ship built at Aberdeen for that purpose.

#### OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.

There are several tan works in the town; one of which, in Tannery-street, has been carried on, to a considerable extent, for upwards of sixty years.

A nail work, which furnishes employment to about thirty workmen, has been long established in Aberdeen. The manufacture of straw hats and of pins has, of late years, been introduced into the town; and both branches, although on a small scale, are carried on successfully, and are useful for giving employment to many people, who, perhaps, are not capable of more laborious work. To all these we may add manufactures of coaches, of piano fortes, and other musical instruments; several brick works, founderies, and a saw mill, the



the machinery of which is set in motion by a steam engine; but none of these works is carried on to any great extent.

#### OF BREWERIES.

After the establishment of Gilcomston brewery, in the year 1768, many other works of the same kind were commenced in the town, some of which succeeded, but others, after several years trial, were given up, as being unprofitable concerns to the proprietors. The principal work of this kind is distinguished by the name of the Devanha brewery, and is situated upon the banks of the Dee, about a mile from the harbour. It is carried on by Messrs. William Black and Co. and has acquired great celebrity for the excellence of its porter, not only in the town, but in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places. The porter of this brewery is frequently exported to London, where it also finds a ready market. This branch of business is successfully conducted by the company, upon an extensive scale. There are several other breweries still carried on in the town and the neighbourhood,\* but not to such an extent as by this company.

#### OF SALMON, AND SALMON FISHING.

From the earliest period, this was the staple article of the trade of Aberdeen. The rivers Dee and Don produce abundance of salmon for exportation, in favourable years. In the season 1798, Dee produced to the amount of 1890½ barrels, of four hundred weight each; and Don 1667. In 1804, which was an unfavourable season, the quantity was only 652¼ from Dee, and 349 from Don. The average produce is generally from 1000 to 1200 barrels from the former, and from 800 to 1000 from the latter. The salmon were, in former times, sent, as we have already had occasion to observe, either to the continent, in a salted state, and packed up in barrels, or to the London market, pickled with vinegar, and packed in kits. Since the

\* In the year 1638, a brewery company was established in Aberdeen, but, being restricted in their prices by the municipal laws of the borough, they seem to have made very little progress in business, and gave it up in a few years.—[*Council Register*, vol. lii. p. 428.]



the discovery of preserving them in ice, and the frequent opportunities of conveyance by the vessels employed in the London trade, almost all the fishes are sent to the London market in a fresh state, preserved in ice, very little salmon being used for home consumpt, comparatively with what is exported. The rent of the salmon fishings upon the river Dee, from the bridge downward, is conjectured to be about L.8000 sterling, per annum; and that of the river Don, from the cruives, inclusive, to the sea, about L.2700. It is, however, to be remarked, that the river Dee is more favourable than Don for producing fish in the early part of the season; and, of course, these are of more value in the London market. The discovery of preserving, in ice, salmon in a fresh state may be ascribed to the late George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen.

During the season 1817, 7206½ boxes of salmon, weighing each, on an average, one hundred pounds, Amsterdam weight; and 1725½ kits, each weighing about thirty two pounds, were exported from Aberdeen to London; but, in the preceding season, the quantity sent was double.

The salmon fishings at Aberdeen, which commence annually on the 11th of December, and end on the 19th of September, employ a considerable number of men, and are attended with no small advantage both to the proprietors, and to those who are engaged in the salmon trade. The fishings on the river Dee are distinguished by the names of cavels, in each of which there are six shares, called half nets. The corporation of Aberdeen had originally the greatest part of these fishings, from the bridge of Dee to the efflux of the river, comprehending the Stellis; the Rake, which consists of ten half nets; the Midchingle, of twelve half nets; the Pot, of twelve half nets; the Foords, of fourteen half nets; besides a small share near the bridge. Several individuals possess upon the river other shares, or half nets, which never belonged to the community of Aberdeen.

The fishing on the upper part of the north side of the river Don, in Old Machar parish, belongs to the proprietor of the lands of Grandholm. Below that, all the way down to Seaton, the fishings on both sides of the river belong to the proprietors of the cruives.

These



These are formed across the river, at Gordon's-mills; and the *hecks* are placed in the cruives as soon as the weather will permit, after the commencement of the fishing season, and taken out when it ends, that the salmon may make free progress up the river to spawn. The regulation of the cruives has often occasioned disputes and law suits between the proprietors and the heritors on the upper parts of the river. To put an end to these contentions, the parties entered into an agreement, by which the proprietors of the cruive fishing were allowed to regulate their cruives as they pleased, on paying a stipulated sum, annually, to the upper heritors. Formerly, they were left open from six o'clock on Saturday night till about sun-rise on Monday morning, and were so constructed as to permit small fishes to pass through them; but, since that agreement took place, the *hecks* have been made so narrow as to prevent the escape of a trout of two pounds weight, and the cruives are now kept constantly shut. This property is divided into eight shares, which may be separately sold or let, and one person may hold one or more of them. The proprietors employ an overseer, with a certain number of men, to look after and secure the fish caught in the cruives, and have also a fishing station below them, where a good many salmon are taken by the net. The Nether Don fishing extends from a place nearly opposite to the house of Seaton to the mouth of the river, includes both sides of it, and comprehends a small part of the coast on each side of its efflux. As the tide flows up the river as far as this fishing ground extends, some parts of the river can be fished only in certain states of the tide. The boats and nets with which they fish upon the sea coast are larger, and require more men to work them, than those which are generally used on the river. This fishing is divided into two distinct properties, distinguished by the titles of the King's and Bishop's cavel. The King's cavel, and the fishings upon the river Dee, were granted to the corporation of Aberdeen by King Robert Bruce, in the year 1320, and afterwards given off, by the council and community, in the time of Queen Mary, to certain individuals, for a small consideration, and for payment of an yearly feu duty to the treasurer of the town; which circumstance we have had occasion already to notice. In each cavel there are six shares, called half nets, and all these



these are nearly of equal value. The proprietors of each cavel employ an overseer, who, at the commencement of the season, has generally eleven men under him ; but, after the first of June, twenty men, and occasionally a greater number, are employed. Each of these cavels fishes alternately the same water, and it often happens that both fish in different places at the same time. Very curious regulations have been introduced, in the course of time, for fixing the periods at which they succeed one another on the sea, and on the different fishing stations on the river. Those regulations have no connexion with the stated hours of the day and night, but are ingeniously calculated, according to the ebbings and flowings of the tide, so as to give each cavel an equal chance of fish. The produce of both properties is, therefore, at the end of the season, very nearly equal. Such is the general principle on which those regulations are founded, but any minute detail of the particulars would be very uninteresting to the generality of readers. Besides the long nets used for taking fish, short ones, called *feeths*, are set, in certain parts of the river, and salmon are often found entangled in the meshes of these nets.

At the south end of the bridge of Don the proprietors of the fishings erected a court of offices, where, in former times, they were in the practice of curing their salmon for exportation ; but, since the discovery of preserving them in ice, in a fresh state, these works have been very little used.

The Nether Don, as well as the Cruive salmon fishing,\* often experienced, in former times, disadvantages, arising from the precarious state of the mouth of the river. For many ages, the Don, after passing the bridge, took a southerly direction, and run in the hollow ground of the links before entering the sea. This course rendered it so shallow, that the salmon were frequently prevented from making a free progress up the river. To obviate this inconvenience, the proprietors, in the year 1727, projected a scheme of making a cut through the sand hills, and of diverting the water straight

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\* The agreement above-mentioned between the proprietors of the cruives and the upper heritors having lately expired, the cruive fishing is now conducted, as in former times, according to the rules prescribed by various acts of parliament.



from the bridge towards the sea. The execution of this work was conducted by Dr. James Gregory, at that time one of the professors of King's college, who, by artificial means, opened a passage for the river through those hills; and in this channel it has ever since continued to run, being confined on the south side by means of a stone bulwark, part of which is still to be seen at low water. Although there is now little danger of the river returning to its original channel, as it runs through a large bed of soft sand, its efflux varies almost every season, especially after severe storms, and the river has a tendency to run to the south; but, by those artificial means which have been adopted, its progress that way is prevented.

The salmon in both rivers are in the highest perfection during the months of April and May, and are generally sold in the town at the rate of 1s. 6d. the pound weight; but they often fetch higher prices in the London market, when they are not abundant. After the first of July, the prices generally fall rather more than one half. The quantity used at home is very trifling, comparatively with that which is exported to London. Gilses\* enter the rivers about the middle

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\* The following extract, containing the natural history of the salmon, by Mr. Alex. Morison, is taken from the Prize Essays of the Highland Society:—

“The usual period of spawning is November. About that time, the fish, directed by the unerring laws of nature, ascend to the higher parts of the rivers, where they can deposit their spawn in greater safety than near the mouths of large rivers, the channels of which are frequently rendered less favourable for that purpose by floods, and other causes.

“At the spawning season, the male and female salmon go together to the shoals or fords of rivers, and there dig a hole or pit of between two and three feet square, according to the size of the fish. This laborious work is performed chiefly by the male salmon. The female emits her eggs (ova) in small quantities at a time, and these are impregnated by the male emitting a thin whitish matter over them. The operation of spawning is completed in eight or ten days, when the spawn is carefully covered up with gravel; after which, the male and female pay no more attention to each other. From the time the spawn is deposited, it lies in the pit till the month of March following; and, after it becomes vivified, the young fry, it is supposed, receive their nourishment at the navel, till the cover in which they are enveloped is dissolved. When the smolts, or young salmon, first appear, they are between two and three inches long, and even at that time the milt is seen formed in the male, and the roe in the female. It consists with my knowledge, that at least three male salmon die shortly after spawning, for one female. This singular fact may be accounted for, by the great fatigue they must necessarily undergo in digging and afterwards covering up the pit; their labour is also greatly increased on this occasion by an unremitting attention to keep off the river trouts from eating the spawn, and in which the females never take a concern. After the smolts make their first appearance, they continue in the river about two months; they then go to the sea,



middle of June, and continue till the end of the season of salmon fishing, and are frequently caught in great quantities. Being seldom sent to the London market, they are sold in the town at the rate of about 4d. the lib. White trout and finnock are often caught by the salmon fishers in their nets, and in the Don, by small *feeths*, set for the purpose. These being a perquisite of the fishers, are sold at the rate of about 2d. the lib.

#### OF WHALE FISHING.

In the year 1752, a company was instituted at Aberdeen for establishing the whale fishing business. Many citizens engaged in commerce, and several gentlemen of the county, became partners, and raised a capital stock of L.8000 sterling, in shares of L.50 each, for the purpose of carrying on the undertaking. The affairs of the company were conducted by a committee of management, chosen by the partners. Two large ships were fitted out in the spring of the year 1753, and sailed to the Greenland seas, one of them being called the *Saint Ann*, and the other the *City of Aberdeen*, of the burthen of five hundred tons. They returned from the fishing in the end of July, the former with five whales, and the latter with two. In the subsequent year they went upon a similar voyage, but were not so successful, for the *Saint Ann* sustained considerable injury from the ice, and was obliged to return without any fish, and the other ship brought home

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only

where they remain six or eight weeks, and, on their return to the river, they are gilses, of from three to four pounds weight.

“Of this speedy return of smolts from the sea to their native rivers, and of their surprisingly rapid growth, I have had long experience, and have it in my power to state a remarkable fact respecting it, which can, if necessary, be most amply attested:—In May, 1794, I marked five smolts, in the presence of five fishermen, and in such a manner, that if ever any of them returned to the river, and were caught, no doubt could remain as to their being of the number so marked. Two of these smolts, then become gilses, I caught in six or seven weeks after they had been marked, when they weighed about three pounds and a half each. In the month of April, 1795, I caught another of the number, then a salmon, which weighed between seven and eight pounds; and, in the month of August, of the same year, I caught a fourth, weighing eight pounds.

“Although, from the above circumstances, it appears unquestionably certain, that a salmon from the smallest size will advance to the weight of eight pounds in fifteen or sixteen months, yet it has never appeared to me certain to what age salmon usually arrive. I am disposed, however, from all the observations I have made, to think, that their utmost age does not exceed five years.”—[*Prize Essays*, vol. ii. p. 390, 391, 392.]



only two whales in the month of July.\* They never proceeded upon another voyage in the whale fishing business, but were sold, and the company dissolved, after having sunk a great part of their capital.

In the year 1783, another whale fishing company was established, who fitted out two vessels, called the *Hercules* and *Latona*. They persevered in the business for several years, with various degrees of success, but ultimately it proved a very good concern. There are now five established companies† in Aberdeen, who employ altogether fourteen ships in whale fishing, the cumulo tonnage of which is 4379 register measure, the number of hands on board of them being about 700.

#### QUARRYING AND PREPARING STONES FOR LONDON.

Under this branch, the exportation of granite stone to London deserves to be mentioned, as being an article of considerable importance both to the town and the county. About the year 1764, when the streets of the metropolis were found to require considerable repairs, Scottish granite was considered to be the most durable materials

\* Aberdeen Intelligencer, for 1753 and 1754.

† The following is a state of the success of the several Whale Fishing Ships belonging to Aberdeen, for the season 1817:—

|                    |   | Register                       |              |       | Tons of Whale-bone. |       | No. of Fish. | Seals. |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
|                    |   | Tonnage.                       | Tons of Oil. | T.    | Cwt.                |       |              |        |
| At Davis' Straits. | { | Bon-Accord, Parker .....       | 364          | 163   | 9                   | 19    | 12           | "      |
|                    |   | Elizabeth, Valentine .....     | 309          | 88    | 4                   | 10    | 6            | "      |
|                    |   | Elbe, Young .....              | 312          | 123   | 6                   | 4     | 8            | "      |
|                    |   | Middleton, Baxter .....        | 294          | 14    | 0                   | 9     | 1            | "      |
| At Greenland.      | { | Don, Craig .....               | 333          | 86    | 4                   | 9     | 6            | 39     |
|                    |   | Dee, M'Kinnan .....            | 320          | 56    | 2                   | 8     | 3            | 35     |
|                    |   | Diamond, Thomson .....         | 371          | 39    | 1                   | 7     | 4            | "      |
|                    |   | Hercules, Small .....          | 248          | 44    | 2                   | 12    | 3            | 60     |
|                    |   | Middleton, Brown .....         | 329          | 17    | 0                   | 16    | 1            | 28     |
|                    |   | Jean, Newton .....             | 278          | Clean |                     | "     | "            | "      |
|                    |   | St. Andrew, Reid .....         | 313          | 27    | 1                   | 6     | 2            | "      |
|                    |   | Neptune, Drysdale .....        | 282          | Clean |                     | "     | "            | "      |
|                    |   | Letitia, Gray .....            | 318          | 17    | 0                   | 15    | 1            | 368    |
|                    |   | Princess of Wales, Nairn ..... | 308          | 14    | 0                   | 12    | 1            | 138    |
|                    |   | <hr/>                          | <hr/>        | <hr/> | <hr/>               | <hr/> | <hr/>        | <hr/>  |
|                    |   | 4379                           | 688          | 35    | 7                   | 48    | 668          |        |

The crews of each consist, on an average of 50, viz.:—1 master, 1 mate, 1 surgeon, 6 harpooners, 6 boat-steerers, 6 line-managers, 6 green men, or landsmen, 6 apprentices, and 17 seamen.



terials for paving these streets, and for resisting the pressure of heavy carriages. Messrs. Adams, at that time eminent architects in London, who had contracted for the execution of the work, commenced the operation of quarrying stones from the rocks on the sea coast of the lands of Torrie, and transported the stones, when prepared, to London. These contractors, however, soon found that this was a very expensive mode of furnishing the article wanted, and, therefore, relinquished the plan, and entered into contracts with the masons of Aberdeen to supply them with stones, suitable to their purpose, at certain specified rates, and to find them where they best could. Accordingly, as there was abundance of granite in the neighbourhood of the town, the masons supplied them with stones at a rate far under what they had formerly paid; and a stone trade, for supplying the demands of London, was, in a few years, established in Aberdeen. It continued to be carried on, for many years, generally to a great extent, and has been productive of advantage not only to the town and the county, but to the shipping belonging to the port. The landed proprietors availed themselves of the demand for stones, and got rents for their quarries far beyond their utmost expectations. But, independent of this circumstance, these undertakings employed a number of poor labourers, and brought many people from the north, who found constant work at these quarries.

The quantity of stones exported to London, for the year ending January 5th, 1818, was 22,167 tons; and the value, including freight, may be estimated at L.23,275 7s. sterling. The quantity exported in the course of last year, was, however, far under an average of a series of years; the demand from London not being so great for some time, as it had been during former periods.

Aberdeen may be regarded both as the chief manufacturing and principal commercial town of the north of Scotland. During the last twenty years, its commerce and shipping have increased considerably, and are still increasing. It trades with Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Germany, and Holland, in the north; with Italy, Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, in the south of Europe; and with America, and the West Indies.

In



In the year ending 5th January, 1818, the number of vessels reported at the Custom house, inwards, from foreign ports, were 123; and coastways, 991. The outwards, for foreign ports, during the same period, were 157; and coastways, 684.

The number of ships which belonged to the port of Aberdeen, including Banff and Fraserburgh, formerly within the district of the Custom house of Aberdeen, also to Peterhead, and the creeks of Newburgh and Stonehaven, in the year 1789, were 176, and their tonnage 13,286, register measure; being navigated by 920 men. Of those there were only 38 vessels, of 100 tons burthen and upwards. The progressive increase of the shipping of Aberdeen will be observed from the following table:—

An ACCOUNT of the number of VESSELS, with the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to ABERDEEN, PETERHEAD, and the Creeks of NEWBURGH and STONEHAVEN, for the several years after-mentioned.

|            | 1814.         |              |             | 1816.         |              |             | 1818.         |              |             |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
|            | <i>Ships.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Men.</i> | <i>Ships.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Men.</i> | <i>Ships.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Men.</i> |
| Aberdeen   | 160           | 23,393       | 1,280       | 190           | 30,091       | 1,520       | 237           | 36,471       | 2,000       |
| Peterhead  | 69            | 8,004        | 552         | 75            | 9,393        | 600         | 84            | 11,418       | 672         |
| Newburgh   | 8             | 715          | 64          | 9             | 804          | 72          | 10            | 893          | 80          |
| Stonehaven | 9             | 706          | 72          | 9             | 706          | 72          | 13            | 753          | 104         |
|            | 246           | 32,818       | 1,968       | 283           | 40,994       | 2,264       | 344           | 49,535       | 2,856       |

Of those Vessels at present belonging to the port of Aberdeen, there are of the burthen of 200 tons, and upwards

Of the burthen of 100 tons, and not exceeding 200

And under 100 tons

Sum total

The



The official value of manufactured goods and wares exported to foreign parts, during the year 1816, was L.88,049 7s. 1d. sterling; and the real value of those sent coastways, during the same period, including all other commodities, was, from the best information, equal to about L.400,000; so that the total value of manufactured goods and wares, and of commodities, exported from Aberdeen, for that year, may be estimated at L.500,000. The Custom house duties on imports, for the year ending 5th January, 1817, were L.17,913 14s. 2½d.

The principal articles of import, chiefly brought coastways, as taken from the Custom house returns, and from other sources of information, were, during the year 1817—

|                                     |                                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Wheat . . . . .                     | <i>bolles</i> . . . . .                             | 7,677   |
| Ditto Flour . . . . .               | <i>sacks</i> . . . . .                              | 3,408   |
| Barley . . . . .                    | <i>bolles</i> . . . . .                             | 4,768   |
| English Coals . . . . .             | <i>chaldrons</i> 18,717, or <i>bolles</i> . . . . . | 187,170 |
| Scotch Coals . . . . .              | <i>tons</i> . . . . .                               | 6,000   |
| Wool . . . . .                      | <i>cwt.</i> . . . . .                               | 4,990   |
| Salt . . . . .                      | <i>bushels</i> . . . . .                            | 27,121  |
| Flax . . . . .                      | <i>cwt. chiefly from foreign parts</i> . . . . .    | 32,743  |
| Lime . . . . .                      | <i>bolles</i> . . . . .                             | 60,053  |
| Tobacco & Snuff . . . . .           | <i>libs.</i> . . . . .                              | 236,250 |
| Tea . . . . .                       | <i>libs.</i> . . . . .                              | 240,323 |
| Sugar . . . . .                     | <i>cwt.</i> . . . . .                               | 21,080  |
| Cotton Wool . . . . .               | <i>libs.</i> . . . . .                              | 560,789 |
| Ditto, from foreign parts . . . . . |                                                     | 27,142  |

The other imports brought coastways from London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, and Glasgow, to which places there are trading vessels in constant employment, consisted chiefly of the various articles used in the process of manufactures, besides the raw materials; oils, and dye stuffs; apothecaries' wares; china, glass, and stoneware; cutlery; haberdashery, and millinery; jewellery; stationary, and toys; leather; silk, cotton, woollen, and linen manufactures; fruit, wines, and British and foreign spirits; lead, ironmongery, and mahogany. But to form a just conception of the real value of these commodities, or even to enumerate them, would be impracticable.

ACCOUNT



ACCOUNT of the EXCISE DUTIES paid by the Town of ABERDEEN, for the Year ending 5th JANUARY, 1818.

| <i>On Home Articles.</i>     |          |    |    | <i>On Foreign Articles.</i> |          |    |   |
|------------------------------|----------|----|----|-----------------------------|----------|----|---|
| To Duty received on Auctions | L.565    | 13 | 3  | To Excise Duty on Wine      | L.3,273  | 2  | 6 |
| ~ Beer -                     | 3,908    | 3  | 11 | ~ Foreign Spirits           | 3,494    | 14 | 4 |
| ~ Bricks & Tiles             | 257      | 18 | 7  | ~ Coffee -                  | 49       | 1  | 6 |
| ~ Candles -                  | 1,113    | 16 | 2  | ~ Spruce Beer -             | 302      | 5  | 3 |
| ~ Hides & Skins              | 680      | 6  | 8  |                             |          |    |   |
| ~ Licenses -                 | 1,289    | 6  | 4  |                             | L.7,119  | 3  | 7 |
| ~ Malt -                     | 2,577    | 1  | 2  | Home Articles -             | 14,741   | 15 | 8 |
| ~ Soap -                     | 4,349    | 9  | 7  |                             |          |    |   |
|                              |          |    |    | Total Excise Duties         | L.21,860 | 19 | 3 |
|                              | L.14,741 | 15 | 8  |                             |          |    |   |

#### OF SUGAR HOUSES.

Although repeated attempts have been made to establish a house for baking and refining sugars in Aberdeen, those have hitherto failed. About fifty years ago, the late James Moir, Esq. of Stonewood projected a work of this kind on his lands, about five miles from the town; but, after a short trial, it was given up, as an unprofitable concern. Some years afterwards, a company, consisting of some of the principal merchants of the town, commenced a similar work near the quay, where they erected a sugar house, which, with other buildings belonging to it, still remains. They carried on the trade of baking and refining sugar, upon a large scale, for several years; but, although their capital was abundant, and the credit of the partners undoubted, the undertaking was not attended with that success which they had a right to expect. It was, therefore, relinquished about twenty years ago.

It is somewhat remarkable, that this branch of manufacture, which has been so long established in other towns in Scotland, and which affords every prospect of profit and advantage to the manufacturers, has not been revived at Aberdeen. It undoubtedly would be advantageous to the extensive district of the north, which must be supplied with the article of sugar from London, and other places in the south.

A salt work was also attempted, some years ago, in the bay of Nig, but, owing to various unfavourable circumstances, it did not succeed.



ANNALS  
OF  
ABERDEEN.

BOOK IV.

CHAPTER I.

*Of the Political Constitution of Aberdeen—Town Council—Mode of conducting the Annual Election—Warrants from the King in Council for new Elections, &c.—Lists of Provosts, from A.D. 1272 to 1817—Of the Seven Incorporations—Common Indenture—the Deacon Convener—Corporations of Hammermen—Bakers—Wrights and Coopers—Tailors—Weavers—Butchers—Ancient Seals of Cause, &c.*

IN the first branch of this work we particularly related those facts and circumstances that gave rise to the decree arbitral of King James VI. and to the award of the convention of royal boroughs in the year 1596,\* establishing the political constitution, or *set*, as it is commonly

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\* “ At Abirdene, the fyft day of July, the zeir of God Jaii v. fourscore and sextene zeirs.—The quilk day, in presence of the cõmissionaris of burrowis under subscryband, being convenit in thair generall conventionn haldin at said burgh, comperit Thomas Mengzies of Durne, provest of the said burght of Abirdene, and Alexander Rutherfuid, cõmissionaris for the said burght, on that ane pairt, and Mathew Guyld, dekin of the Hammermen; Johne Kempt, dekin of the Baxteris; David Watson, dekyn of the Tailzeors; David Castell, dekin of the Websteris; Johne Merfſr, Saidler, Alexander Stevin, Baxter, procurators, and havand power of the reminent dekynis and brether of the craftis of the said burght, on that other part, And submittit thameselfis to the amicable decisionn of the



termed, of the borough of Aberdeen. It may be granted, that, originally, the magistrates and counsellors of boroughs were chosen by a poll

said commissiounaris of burrowis anent the difference and questionn betwixt the saidis pairteis concerning the nūmer of the craftismen of the said burght ſhuld have voit zeirlye in electionn of the magistrattis of the samen at the feist of Michaelmes, and quhatsūever the saidis commissiounaris of burrowis shuld decerne tharintill promeist to hauld the samyn ferme and stabill, but revocationn, and war content that thair decreit to be gevin in the said mater sall be insert and registrat in the buikis of counsell or commissiounaris buikis of Abirdene, with executionn of horning, upon ten dayes warning, to pass theirupon; and the saidis commissiounaris of burrowis having hard bayth the saidis pairteis, efter reasoning and debating of the said mater amangis thameselffis, findis and delyueris, and in amicable wayes decernis and ordains, That in all tyme cūming, zeirlye and ilk zeir, the tyme of the electionn of the said magistrattis, thair salbe tua craftismen of the auld counsal, and tua of the new counsal, with the sex dekynis of craftis of the said burght allanerlye, quhilk salbe ten personis in nūmer for the saidis craftis, and na ma, to have voit in the zeirlye chesing, at Michaelmes, of the provest, bailleis, dean of gild, and theasurer; and in case ony of the saidis ten personis sall happen to be absent the day of the electionn, it salbe lesum to the remanent of the saidis craftis, having voit in the election, as said is, and being present, to cheis and put ane qualified persone or persones in place of thame that sall happen to be absent, to have voit as gif the psones absent war personallie present; and gif it sall happen ony of the provest, bailleis, dean of gild, theasurer, and counsal of the said burght, auld and new (by the said craftismen) quhilkis sall not exceed the nūmer of threttie persones by the provestes, ōr voit, ſhuld mackis threttie ane voittis in the haill for the pairt of the gild bretheren, to be absent the said time of election. In that cace it sal be lesum to the saidis provest, bailleis, dean of gild, theasurer, and counsal, quha salbe present, to elect another person or personis, according to the nūmer of thame that salbe absent, to gif voit at the said electionn in and be all thingis as gif thay had bene all present that hes voit ordinarlye; and this decreit thay decerne and ordane to be insert and registrat in the buikis, and in maner abone specefeit; with the quhilk the saidis pairteis compromittaris, for intertening of quyetnes amangis the bowellis of the said burght, war content, and agreit in all poyntis. In witnes of the quhilk, the saidis pairteis and commissiounaris hes subscriuit thir presentis w<sup>2</sup> thair handis, as followis, day, zeir, and place forsaid, befor thir witness—James, Wynrame, agent; Johne Nisbett, servitor to Mr. Alexander Guthrie, clerk to the saidis commissiounaris; Johne Forrett, clerk of Culross; Walter Robertsons, servitor to Mr. Thomas Mollisone, cōmon clerk of Abirdene. Et sic subscribitur Thomas Mengzeis, p̄uest; Alexander Rutherford; David Cargill, dean of gild; John Mersſis, saidler, w<sup>2</sup> my hand; Alexander Stevin, baxter; Johne Kempt; Mathew Guyld; George Elphingstonn, saidler; David Watsonn, tailzour; David Castell, webster; with our hands at the pen, led be the notaris publick under ōtin, becaus we cannot writ. Ita est M̄r Gulielmus Reid, notarius publicus de speciali mandato predictorum Georgii Elphingstoun, Daudis Watsonne, et Daudis Castell, scribere nesciē ut asseruerunt. Ita est M̄r Gilbertus Ross, co-notarius publicus de mandato dictarum personarum scribere nescientiū ut asseruerunt rogatus ad hoc; Richard Dowie, commissiounar of Ed<sup>2</sup>; Eduard Galbrayth, commissiounar of Ed<sup>2</sup>; Henrie Adamsone, commissiounar of Perth; Andrew Ker, commissiounar for Linlithgow; George Cochran, commissiounar of Air; David Averie, commissiounar for Sanct Andrews; George Durie, commissiounar for Innerkething; Thomas Petergrew, commissiounar for Glasḡw; Johne Caskettill, commissiounar for Hadingtown; William Ramsay, commissiounar for Brechin; Andrew Brown, commissiounar for Kingorne; James Clerk, commissiounar for Burntilaud; Andrew Hunter, commissiounar for Forfar;



a poll of the burgesses, perhaps without much form or ceremony ; but, by the act of parliament in 1469, the right of election was vested in the council, it being thereby enacted that the old council should choose the new ; that both together should elect the alderman, bailies, dean of guild, and other office bearers ; and that each corporation of artificers should choose a person of the same craft to vote in this election.\* It was also, by the same act, ordered, that the magistrates and counsellors should continue in office only for one year ; but, in this respect, the statute was not punctually observed in Aberdeen, and probably this was, and still is, the case in many of the royal boroughs of Scotland. Each borough enjoys its own peculiar constitution, sanctioned either by law, or by inveterate usage, and its administration is conducted accordingly. The constitution of Aberdeen, as now formed, was not completely established till after violent and repeated struggles between the burgesses of guild and those who were in possession of the civil government of the town ; and in all those struggles the former were invariably aided by the incorporated artificers, who, although they originally owed their creation as such to the town council, had no sooner obtained from them a confirmation of their liberties and privileges, than they demanded to be admitted, by their representatives, into that body, and to possess a proportional share of their influence and authority. This, after a long struggle, they at length accomplished ; but, after the extent of their powers had been distinctly defined by the decree arbitral, which proceeded upon the common indenture, in 1587, and by the award of the convention of boroughs above-mentioned, no further attempts to extend their influence in the council appear to have been made. The town council of Aberdeen, who are administrators of the public affairs of the borough, consist of nineteen per-

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sons ;

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Alexander Boyne, commissioner of Elgyne ; Robert Paton, commissioner of Dumfermling ; John Ahānay, commissioner for Vigtown ; John Wilsone, commissioner of Montrois ; Abrahame Crichton, commissioner for Arbroath ; John Anstruther, commissioner of that ilk, be eist the burne ; John Douglas, for Craill. James Wynrame, witnes ; John Wishart, witnes ; John Forrett, notar and witnes ; Walter Robertsons, witnes heirto."—[*Council Register*, vol. xxxvi. p. 565.]

\* " And pat ilka craft sall cheif<sup>o</sup> a p̄sone of pe samy craft, that sall haue voce in pe said election of pe officiaris, for pat tyme, in lik wi<sup>o</sup>, zeir be zeir."—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 95.]



sons; and these, with the exception of the two deacons of the artificers, must be burgesses of guild, indwellers, merchants, and actual traffickers. The offices in the council are designated as follows, viz.

*The PROVOST\**

*The Four Baillies*

*The Dean of Guild*

*The Treasurer*

*The Master of Shore Work*

*The Master of Kirk and Bridge Works*

*The Master of Mortifications*

*The Master of Guild Brethren's Hospital*

*Six Merchant Counsellors*

*Two Trades Counsellors.*

The annual election takes place on the Wednesday immediately preceding the 29th of September; and if that day should happen to be Wednesday, it then will, of course, fall on Wednesday the 22d of the month. The election, for time immemorial, has been conducted in the following manner:—On the appointed day, the town council, at least a majority of them, assembled in the town hall, and proceeded to the first step of the election, by choosing thirteen burgesses of guild; four members of the old council, who were to remain in the new council, according to the statute; and two trades counsellors, from a *leet* or list of six deacons, presented by the corporations for that purpose. This preliminary step being completed, the meeting then adjourned till the evening of the same day, in order to afford an opportunity of convening the new chosen members, along with the old council; and so far their proceedings became publicly known. About seven o'clock, the old and new councils re-assembled, for the purpose of completing the last step of procedure, being the election of the provost, four baillies, the dean of guild, and the other office bearers. At this adjourned meeting, not only the two old and the two new chosen trades counsellors attended, but six additional deacons of the incorporations, headed by their

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\* The chief magistrate, in his official capacity, is addressed by the title of "*My Lord Provost*," but is not distinguished by any particular dress. He generally wears about his neck a gold double chain, to which is appended a medallion, having, on one side, the figure of Justice, and other emblematical figures, in alto relievo; and, on the obverse, the arms of the town. The four baillies, dean of guild, and treasurer, also wear gold single chains, with a small medal appended to each, having the town's arms engraved upon it. Neither magistrates nor counsellors have been in use, for time immemorial, of wearing robes or gowns on any occasion. On days of ceremony, the magistrates are attended by six town serjeants, dressed in scarlet, and bearing on their shoulders long pikes.



their deacon convener.\* By these means, the constituent members of the adjourned meeting were augmented to forty in number, namely, seventeen burgesses of the old council, thirteen new counsellors, four old and new artificers, and six additional deacons. At this meeting, the provost, or, in the event of his absence, the presiding counsellor, had not only a deliberative, but, in case of equality of voices, a casting vote. As a preliminary step, it became necessary to inquire whether the new counsellors had accepted, and whether the whole forty members were present. In case of the absence of any of the deacons, power was vested, by the constitution, in the remainder to choose and put a qualified person or persons in place of those who happened to be absent; and, in like manner, similar powers were given to the burgesses present to supply the place of those of their number who were absent, by summoning immediately other burgesses in their places, according to the number that might be absent, to assist and vote in the election. The meeting being thus constituted, after the electors had taken the oaths prescribed by law, they proceeded to the election, and completed it accordingly.

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\* The flesher trade, although one of the incorporations, never was in the practice of sending deacons to the town council, and, of course, has no vote in the annual election. The deacon convener is neither a member of council, nor has he, *ex officio*, any vote in that election. He attends, along with the six ordinary deacons of the other corporations, the two old and the two new trades counsellors, and marks their votes collectively with the letter X, on the leet or list of burgesses who are named for office-bearers. This is done in consequence of an act† of the convener court, and according to ancient practice.

† "25th of September, 1671.—WILLIAM SCOTT, Deacon Conveaner.—The Court lausfullie fineit and affirmit—

"Item, the said day, the haill deacone conveaner court, all with ane consent and assent, strictlie statuts and ordaines, that in all tyme hereafter it shall be observed be the deacone conveaner, haill deacones, and the tuo counsellors, who shall goe up yerelie to the electione of the magistrats and counsell, shall be all of one mind, and shall voyte all alyk in electing the said counsel, as the major part of them shall ordaine, and putt in the deacone conveaner's mouth for that effect, according to old use and wont, so that ther be no alteratione nor breach of their ten voyces (called the X) in any maner of way, but to stand firme and suer to all future ages, under infamie and perjurie; and any quho shall contraveane herein to be holdin and reput infamous, and nowayes to have societie nor correspondance with his traid, nor voice at their courts, nor benefit of the hospitall, untill he supplicat and give the deacone conveaner court satisfactioun, as they shall ordaine. And siclyke, if it be found that any will be refractorie or disobedient herein, the deacone conveaner to have full power to putt off that persone or persones, and putt on another of that traid in their place, for voiceing in the said electione, as said is. And this act to stand unalterable, in all tyme coming, as the lawes of Medes and Persianes."—[Convener Court Register, vol. i. p. 12.]



This has been the inveterate practice observed in conducting the annual election of magistrates, dean of guild, and other office bearers, for time immemorial. In order to show distinctly the difference betwixt the ancient mode of election, after it was vested in the old council, and the practice observed subsequently to the year 1596, we shall annex, in the note below, the several acts of election in the years 1594 and in 1631,\* as being the most complete.

At

\* “ Apud Abirden, vigesimo quinto die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini 1594.—

“ The quhilk day, the provest, bailleis, and persones off the consall off the burght off Abirdene efter following, Thay ar ta say, Maister Johne Cheyn of Fortrie, provest; George Strathachyn, Henrie Forbes, Maister George Andersone, bailleis; Alexander Cullen, Alexander Rutherfurd, George Forbes, Johne Tulledaff, William Loremer, Alexander Andersone, Thomas Fergusson, Johne Kyng, Johne Layng, Robert Finderis, coupar, and David Watson, tailzeor, being convenit within the consal hous of the said burght upon the day forsaid, being the ordinar day of electionn of the magistrattis and officemen of the samen, to wit, Wedinsday immediatelie preceding Michaelmes next to cum, in the yeir of God above-wretin, for electing and chesing of the new consall of the same burght for the yeir to cum, viz. quhill Wedinsday immediatelie preceding Michaelmes, in the yeir of God 1595. According to the decree arbitrall, proñcit be his Maiestie as ouirsman, and utheris judges arbitrators, therein contenit, of ye dait at Ed<sup>2</sup> and Halyruidhous, the sevint day of December, 1592, anent the electionn of the consall, provest, bailleis, deane of gild, theasurer, and utheris officemen of the burght of Abirdene, in all tyme cūning, Be the ũlk decreit it is ordaint, that, in all tyme theirefter, the actis of parliament maid anent the electionn of magistrattis, consall, and officemen, within burght, salbe preceislie observit within the said burght of Abirdene, as in the said decreit arbitrall, of the dait forsaid, at lenth is contenit. For obedience to the ũlk decreit and actis of parliament, the persones efter following, Thay ar to say, Thomas Mengzeis of Durne, Mr. Patrick Cheyne, William Gray, Robert Mengzeis, Alexander Jaffray, Andro Scherar, David Fergusson, David Cargill, Alexander Ewyn, Robert Stewart, Robert Gray, William Devy, and William Jak, elder, merchandis, and burges of the said burgh; togidder with George Elphinstonn, saidler, and Andro Watson, wright, for the craftis of the samen; to be the new consall of this burght for the yeir to cum, as persones wordie and qualifeit to be consallors. To the ũlk new consall, sa electit and chosen, thir four persones of the said auld consall of the yeir preceding, war chosin and nominat to sitt and be new consallors with thame for the yeir to cum, to vit—the said Mr. Johne Cheyn, Alexander Rutherfurd, Johne Collysone, and George Forbes, conforme to the actis of parliament. Quhilkis persones, sua chosin be the votis and suffrages of the said auld cōsall, compearand all personallie, acceptit the said office in and upon thame, and war sworne for faithfull administration therein. And the said new consall being chosen in maner above s̄peit, thay, with the said auld consall, and ane persone chosin be ilk craft of the said burght, having voit in the said electionn, convening with thame, procedit to the electing and chesing of the provest, bailleis, deane of gild, theasurer, and utheris officemen of the said burght, for the yeir to cum; and furth of the litis chosin for the provestrie, an honourabill man, John Collysone, was chosin provest; and furth of the litis nominat for the bailleis, honorabill men, Maister Patrick Cheyne, William Gray, Alexander Jaffray, and Andro Scherar, war chosin bailleis of this burght; and sicklik, furth of



At the ordinary election which took place at Michaelmas, 1817, certain deviations were undoubtedly made, which were not sanctioned by

of the littis for the deanrie of gild, Alexander Ewyn was electit and chosin deane of gild of the samen; and David Cargill, furth of the litis of theasurie, was nominat and chosin theasurer of the same burght. Quhilkis persones electit, nominat, and chosin to the saids offices reſive, be the cōmon woittis of the saids auld and new consallis, and be ane of ilk craft, acceptit the said offices reſive in and upon thame, and war sworne for faithfull administratioun thereintill.”—[*Council Register*, vol. xxxvi. p. 5.]

“ Apud Abirden, vigesimo octavo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo primo.—

“ The quhilk day, the provest, bailleis, and persones of the counsell of the burghe of Aberdene efter named, Thay ar to say, Paul Mengzeis of Kinmundie, Knight; Gilbert Cullen, Maister Vedast Lowsone, Patrick Leslie, Gilbert Colinsone, baillies; Thomas Cromby of Kemnay, Robert Alexander, Alexander Stewart, David Aidye, Paull Inglis, George Mengzeis, Mr. Thomas Gray, Thomas Mortimer, Walter Cochrane, Charles Kulo, Thomas Gardyn, tailzeor, and William Udney, saidler, being conveyit within the counsal hous of the said burghe, as uponn the ordinarie day of electionn of the magistrattis, counsall, and office men, for electing and chuising of the new counsell of the said burghe for the zeir to come, To witt, while Wedinsday immediatlie preceding the feast of Michaelmas, in the zeir of God Jai six hundreth threttie twa yeares, according to the decreit arbitrall pronounced be ōr laite deceassed soverane Lord King James the Sext, of blissed memorie, as owirsmen, and be the judges arbitrators thairin conteinit, of the dait at Edinburghe and Halierude hous reſive, the sevent day of December, 1592, anent the electionn of the counsell, provest, baillies, deane of gild, theſs, and uther officemen of the said burghe of Aberdene, in all tyme coming. Be the quhilk decreit it is ordeinit, that, in all tyme thaireftir, the actis of parliament maid anent the electionn of magistrattis, counsall, and officemen within burghe salbe precislie observeit wīn the said burghe of Aberdene, as in the samen decreit arbitrall, of the dait foirsaid, at lenth is cōtenit. Conforme to the ōlk deciet and actis of parliament, the counsell above writtin, eftir incalling of God, procedit to the electionn of the said new counsell, for the zeir to come, in maner subsequent; and eftir debtfull deliberationn and consuliōnn had be thame of the worthiest persones of the said burghe that hed not beine of the counsell the zeir preceeding, electit, nominat, and ehuisit thir persones eftir following, viz.—Thomas Colinsone, Mr. Alexander Jaffray, Andro Meldrum, George Johnstone, yō<sup>2</sup>, George Moriesone, Johne Leslie, John Lowsone, Robert Skeyne, Thomas Mowat, Mr. William Moir, William Gray, yō<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Ramsay, George Meldrum, James Christie, tailzeor, and William Ord, wright, to be of the new counsall of this burghe the zeir to come, as persones worthie and qualified to be counsallors. To the quhilk new counsall, sua elected and chosen, thir four persones of the auld counsall of this burghe for the zeir preceeding, to witt, Paull Mengzeis, provest, Gilbert Mengzeis of Pitfoddellis, Mr. Vedast Lowsone, and Patrick Leslie, war electit and chosin to be lykwayis counsallors of this burghe for the zeir to come, conforme to the saidis actis of parliament. Quhilk haill persones, sua electit and chosin to be of the new counsall of this burghe for the zeir to come, compearand, all peſly acceptit the said office of counsallors in and uponn thame, and gave ſr aithis de fideli administratione.

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by those rules, or even by usage. A gentleman was elected provost, who was, by no means, qualified, according to the municipal laws of the borough, founded upon the act of parliament 1609;\* a person was chosen to be an assistant on this occasion who was not a burghess of guild; and the election was proceeded to before it was known whether the new chosen counsellors had acquiesced in their nominations, as was the practice on previous occasions.† These circumstances

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“ The said day, the new counsall of this burghe for the zeir to come, constitute of nynteine persones, being chosin, thay, with the foirnamed persones of the auld counsall the zeir preceeding, and in plaice of the absentis of the auld and new counsall, certane qualifiet persones selectit and chosen, according to the number of thame that wer absent, to give vote for thame, as gif they wer present, conteining the number of threttie ane votes in the haille for the pairt of the gild brether of the said burghe, with the four craftismen on the saidis new and auld cōsallis, togidder with the sex deacones of craftis of the same burghe, ōlk makis ten votes for the craftis, being assemblit in the cōsall hous, as the number appointit be the decreit arbitrall p̄nuncet be the p̄missionars of burrowes of this realme, in thair ḡnall p̄ventionn, haldin at this burgh in the month of July, 1596, to have vote in the electionn of the saidis magistrates and officemen, viz. the provest, baillies, deane of gild, theasurar, and remanent officemen following, for the zeir to come, and tackand the lites of the said officemen furth of the nynteine persones above-named, chosen to be of the new counsall, electit and chuisit the saidis officemen, in maner subsequent. And first, furth of the thrie lites chosen for the office of provestrie, ane honorable man, Paull Menzies of Kynmundie, was chosen provest of the said burghe for the yeare to come; and furth of the aucht lites nominat for the baillies, honōl men, Thomas Colinsone, Mr. Alexander Jaffray, Andro Meldrum, and George Johnstone, yō<sup>2</sup>, wer elected and chosen baillies of the said burghe, for the zeir to come; and furth of the lites for the deane of gild, George Moresone was chosen deane of gild; and furth of the lites for the theasurer, Johne Leslie was nōiat and electit theasurar for the zeir to come. Whilkis persones electit and chosin to the saidis offices reŋive, being all personallie p̄nt, acceptit the samen offices in and uponn thame, and gave thair aithes for faithful administration ŷrin,” &c. &c.

\* “ His Mātie, with advyse of the estaitis of highness parliamēt, statutis and ordains, that na man sall, in ony tyme comyng, be capable of provestrie or magistracie within ony burgh of this realme, nor to be electit to ony of the saidis offices within a burgh, bot m̄cheandis and actuall trafickeris, inhabiting within the saidis burghis alanerlie, and na otheris.”—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 435.]

† As a preparatory measure, the old council were in the practice, for time immemorial, of assembling in the town hall on the Tuesday evening preceding the election, and of selecting from the roll of burghesses such persons as they thought were best qualified or most suitable for being members of the new council. Although, perhaps, a division, on some occasions, took place, the minority generally concurred with the majority, and their proceedings became publicly known. Matters being thus previously arranged, the ceremony on Wednesday forenoon occupied very little time, was conducted unanimously, or *nemine contradicenti*, and there are few instances of counsellors so elected having declined to accept.



stances gave rise to the recent important question before the court of session, which annulled the election on the sole ground of the assistant thereat not being eligible to the office, in order to constitute a legal meeting.

The effect of this judgment, so far as the police and government of the town are concerned, has been to leave it deprived of public functionaries, and there is now an urgent necessity for having these restored as speedily as possible, under legal authority. "When an election of magistrates and counsellors is reduced, or, by reason of disturbances in the country, or some other cause, is not made at the usual time, no new election can take place until the king grant a warrant for that purpose." The reduction of an election, or the neglecting to make one upon the proper day, does not entirely dissolve a Scottish borough. Its property remains still with it, and the court of session, as has been done in the present instance, appoints guardians, or managers, to take care of its revenue, and authorises some person to receive resignations, and to grant infestments on any lands held burgage.\* "The burgesses, indeed, cannot meet for election, but the borough is not extinguished, and is, therefore, understood to have a right to demand of the king authority to meet for that purpose." The burgesses of guild have accordingly preferred an application† to their sovereign for the restoration of their an-

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\* Wight on Elections, p. 357.

† *Heads of the Petition of the Burgesses of Guild, Heritors, and Householdors of Aberdeen, to the King in Council.*

That his Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue his royal warrant for making an election of counsellors and magistrates for this burgh, by a general poll of the burgesses of the respective bodies of the guildry and incorporated trades, resident in the burgh or liberties thereof, (excluding all honorary burgesses, town or hospital servants, and pensioners); the council and magistrates, so elected, to remain in office till Michaelmas 1819.

That it stands confessed, both by a solemn recorded declaration of the late magistrates, and by general assent of all concerned, that the present ruined and calamitous state of the corporation funds is to be ascribed to the system of self election; and which, if continued, must tend to withhold credit and confidence from any future magistracy, and prevent them from uniting with their fellow citizens for the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of the community.

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cient privilege of electing their magistrates and counsellors to conduct the many weighty and important affairs of the town, which fall under the administration of these office bearers.

These warrants for authorising a new election are of different kinds, according to his Majesty's pleasure, or to existing circumstances. Sometimes the nomination is committed to the former magistrates alone, without the concurrence of the other members of council: at other times, the burgesses in general are allowed a poll election, as in the cases of Edinburgh, in the year 1746; of the borough of Anstruther Wester, in the year 1767; of Stirling, in 1773;\* and of Montrose, in 1817. When a warrant is granted for a poll election, it is generally directed to the sheriff of the county within which the borough lies, and to the sheriffs of two neighbouring counties.†

On the ordinary day of the election of the council of Aberdeen, at Michaelmas, 1715, the rebels having occupied the town, the magistrates and counsellors in office for the preceding year absented themselves, and no new election took place in the usual manner. After the suppression of the rebellion, the power of nomination was committed, by a warrant of the king in council, to the former magistrates, without the concurrence of the other counsellors,‡ and the election was conducted by them accordingly.§ In the year 1745, the rebels took possession of the town on the day of the annual election, after

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That the petitioners, therefore, most humbly trust, that his Majesty will be pleased to grant and concede, that, in all time coming, the guildry shall be allowed to elect their dean, and his court; and, instead of the old council electing the new, that a majority of the council shall be annually elected by the suffrages of the guildry and trades respectively.

That the petitioners beg leave most humbly to assure his Majesty, that the change in the mode of electing the council, now submitted to his Majesty's most gracious consideration, is not suggested by speculative views, but solely from a conscientious belief that it is absolutely necessary for ensuring the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the city, and promoting the interest of the numerous creditors of the corporation; and, if authorised and enjoined by his Majesty, will conduce, in an eminent degree, to restore harmony and good government to his Majesty's ancient and loyal burgh of Aberdeen.

\* Wight, p. 354.

† Ibid. p. 360.

‡ Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 419. 455.

§ Council Register, vol. i. p. 288.



after the new council had been nominated, but before the provost, baillies, dean of guild, and other office bearers, had been elected; by which means all further procedure was suspended. On the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the King's army, he put the civil government of the town under the administration of twelve citizens, with the title of governors,\* till peace and tranquillity should be restored to the kingdom. When the rebellion was suppressed, these governors, in their own names, without the concurrence of any of the other citizens, presented a petition to the late king in council, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to order the last provost and four baillies to proceed to the election of a new magistracy and common council. The reflections which were thrown upon the other members of the former councils in this petition do not seem to have been attended with the desired effect, for his Majesty in council was graciously pleased to order, that, for restoring the peace and good government of the town, the same persons who might have elected the magistrates, counsellors, and other office bearers, in the same borough, at Michaelmas preceding, should, and they were thereby authorised and required, on Wednesday the 9th day of July then next, to proceed to make or complete the election of magistrates, counsellors, and other office bearers, to serve in the borough from that time until the ordinary day of the annual change of the council in the same year, in such manner as they might or ought to have done at Michaelmas preceding, if they had not been disturbed by the rebellion; and that from thenceforward the procedure in the election of magistrates and other office bearers be continued,

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\* The governors appointed by his Royal Highness, on this occasion, were—

Provost James Morison

Provost William Cruickshank

Provost John Robertson

Provost William Chalmers

Provost Alexander Robertson

Provost Alexander Aberdein

Baillie William Mowat

Baillie William Gordon

Baillie John Burnett

Andrew Logie, late Dean of Guild

Alexander Thomson, Town's Assessor

John Auldjo, Convener of the Incorporations.

[Council Register, vol. lxi. p. 217.]



nued, according to the constitution, setts, and customs of the borough.\* The election was accordingly proceeded to, under the authority of this warrant, and completed in the usual manner.

The

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\* At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of June, 1746.—Present, The Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

“Whereas a petition hath been presented to his Majesty, at this board, in the name of the governors of the city of Aberdeen, appointed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, setting forth, that Michaelmas last being the legal time for the annual election of the magistracy and common council of the said burgh, those who were in office at that time did proceed, on the usual day, to elect their successors; that, in the forenoon, they did chuse a new council, and adjourned to the afternoon, intending then to meet and chuse magistrates, and other office bearers, out of the new council, conformable to the usual custom, but, about mid-day, the rebels entered the town, laid violent hands on the provost and others of the magistrates, maltreated them, and obliged the provost to fly from the town, and thereby put a stop to any further procedure in the election; that, during this wicked and unnatural rebellion, a few members of the old and new council have not behaved with that zeal and affection to his Majesty's person and government as became dutiful and loyal subjects; that when the election in the said burgh was obstructed by the rebellion in 1715, his late Majesty did, in council, grant a warrant for the provost and four baillies of the former year to make elections of a magistracy and council, after the rebels were dispossessed. The petitioners, therefore, pray, that his Majesty would be pleased to order the last provost and four baillies (who are all well affected) to proceed to the election of a new magistracy and common council. And whereas his Majesty's Attorney General, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and his Majesty's Solicitor General, (to whom his Majesty had thought proper to refer the said petition,) have this day reported that they have considered the same, and, upon enquiry, find, that the majority of the said petitioners were members of the council for the last year, or of the new council chosen at Michaelmas last, when the further proceedings to complete the annual election were interrupted by the rebels; and the said Attorney General, Lord Advocate, and Solicitor General are of opinion, that none of the persons who were entitled to elect magistrates and other office bearers out of the new council chosen at Michaelmas last, and who have since behaved themselves dutifully and loyally, should be excluded from taking part in what remains to be done for completing such election; and that, as no evidence have been laid before them of the treason or misbehaviour of any members of the old or new council during this rebellion, they are of opinion, that in case any of them have rendered themselves obnoxious to the law, by joining with, or by aiding or abetting the rebels, care should be taken to bring them to justice, in due course of law. That the same persons who might have elected the magistrates, and other office bearers, in the city of Aberdeen, at Michaelmas last, may, by order in council, be authorised to proceed to make or complete such election now, on a day to be named, in such order and in the same manner as they might and ought to have done at Michaelmas last, had they not been prevented by such necessity as the power of the rebels, at that time, in those parts; and, at the same time, the petitioners may be directed to exhibit particular informations against such members of the old or new council (if there have been such) as have rendered themselves obnoxious to the law by joining with, or by aiding or abetting the rebels, to the end that, by warrant of proper magistrates, they may be apprehended, and committed to custody, in order to tryal. Which report being this day taken into consideration, it is thereupon ordered in council,



The magistrates and town council are patrons of Saint Nicholas, Greyfriars, and Saint Clement's churches; of several offices in Marischal college; of the Grammar school; and of many other offices of trust, honour, and emolument, in the town. They also appoint a commissioner, or delegate, to vote at the election of a member of parliament for the district of boroughs, comprehending Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Bervie.

They are likewise invested with the administration of several public institutions, and of very considerable funds belonging to the guildry; and of property, both in lands and money, belonging to various private institutions founded by benevolent individuals, for charitable and pious purposes. These last are under the immediate management

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that, for restoring the peace and good government of the said burgh, the same persons who might have elected the magistrates, councillors, and other office bearers, in the said burgh, at Michaelmas last, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required, on Wednesday the ninth day of July next, to proceed to make or complete the election of magistrates, councillors, and other office bearers, to serve in the said burgh of Aberdeen from the ninth day of July aforesaid until the ordinary time of the annual change of the magistrates, councillors, and other office bearers of the said burgh, in the year 1746, in such manner as they might and ought to have done at Michaelmas last, if they had not been disturbed by the rebellion; and that from thenceforward the procedure in the election of magistrates, councillors, and other office bearers, be continued, according to the constitution, setts, and customs of the said burgh. And it is hereby further ordered, that the petitioners do exhibit particular informations against such members of the old or new council (if there have been such) as have rendered themselves obnoxious to the law, by joining with, or by aiding or abetting the rebels, to the end that, by warrant of proper magistrates, they may be apprehended, and committed to custody, in order to tryal. Of which all persons concerned are to take notice, and pay due obedience hereto."

" (Signed) W. SHARP."

The town of Perth, in 1716, was in a similar situation with Aberdeen at that time, and the power of nominating the new magistracy and council was committed to the former magistrates alone. In the year 1746, in the case of Montrose, a warrant was granted by the king in council, in the same terms with that which had been granted to Aberdeen;\* but, in Edinburgh, the new election for that year was, in consequence of an order from the king in council, by a poll of the burghesses of guild, who gave in signed lists of twenty five persons, whom they named as magistrates and other members of the ordinary council, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of November. At the same time, the incorporations assembled at their usual place of meeting, and chose their deacons.

\* Wight, p. 357, 358.

† Arnot's History of Edinburgh, p. 230.



management of an officer in the council who is distinguished by the name of the master of mortifications, (mortmains.) The funds of these institutions have been considerably improved since they were originally vested in the council, by purchases, in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, of landed property, which has been feued out to advantage. As far as we have had access to know, all these institutions have been managed with fidelity, and their annual revenues applied according to the designs of the original founders.

The affairs of the treasury are undoubtedly, at present, under embarrassment; but as the property belonging to it is vested in a separate body of trustees, who have been, for some time, constantly engaged in bringing its lands and tenements into market, and in improving its annual revenue, those affairs are bearing a more favourable aspect than they did at the commencement of the trust. The present annual revenue of the treasury funds is rather more than four per cent. of the principal sums due to the creditors; and, in the space of a few years, it may be expected to produce full five per cent.

To this account of the constitution of Aberdeen, and of the ministerial department of the magistrates and council, we shall annex a chronological list of the successive chief magistrates of Aberdeen, with the town clerks, brought down from the earliest period to the present time; taken from the public records, and other authentic sources of information.

*Chronological List of the Provosts of Aberdeen, from the year 1272 to the year 1817, collected from the records of Aberdeen, and from other authentic sources of information.*

|                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1272 Ricardus Cementarius          | 1342 David Fingask                  |
| 1273 Math. de Grechened            | 1343 Thomas Mercer                  |
| 1284 Malcomus de Pelgonerii        | 1348 Symon Lynton                   |
| 1310 Duncan Melville               | 1349 to 1351 Robert Edynhame        |
| 1321 Duncan Kennedy                | 1352 to 1355 William Leith of Ruth- |
| 1326 to 1328 Simon Gelchach        | rieston                             |
| 1329 to 1334 William Strawbrock of | 1360 to 1362 Thomas Merser          |
| Foveran                            | 1366 Laurence Garvock               |



|                                                      |                              |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1367 Laurence de Foty of<br>Waterton                 | 1447 William Sherar          |
| 1373 Willms. de Leth                                 | 1448 John Fife               |
| 1382 Alex. Bannerman                                 | 1449 to 1451 John Scrogs     |
| 1383 Johannes Tulloh                                 | 1451 to 1453 John Fife       |
| 1385 to 1390 Laurence de Foty                        | 1453 John Marr               |
| 1391 Willms. de Camera                               | 1454 Andrew Menzies          |
| 1392 to 1394 William Chalmers, sen.                  | 1455 John Scrogs             |
| 1395 William Anderson                                | 1456 to 1458 John Fife       |
| 1396 to 1399 William Chalmers                        | 1458 to 1461 Richard Kintore |
| 1399 to 1401 Adam Benyn                              | 1461 Andrew Menzies          |
| 1401 to 1403 Laurence Leith                          | 1461 to 1467 Richard Kintore |
| 1404 William Chalmers, yor.                          | 1467 to 1470 Alex. Chalmers  |
| 1405 to 1409 Robert Davidson                         | 1470 Andrew Allanson         |
| 1409 John Fichet                                     | 1471 Richard Kintore         |
| 1410 Robert Davidson                                 | 1472 Andrew Sherar           |
| 1411 Andrew Giffard                                  | 1473 Andrew Allanson         |
| 1412 Thomas Chalmers                                 | 1474 Alex. Chalmers          |
| 1413 to 1414 William Jackson                         | 1475 Alex. Menzies           |
| 1416 Thomas Roull                                    | 1476 Andrew Sherar           |
| 1419 Thomas Giffard                                  | 1477 Alex. Chalmers          |
| 1420 John Vaus                                       | 1478 Andrew Sherar           |
| 1421 to 1423 William Kintore                         | 1479 Alex. Chalmers          |
| 1425 John Vaus                                       | 1480 Alex. Menzies           |
| 1426 to 1428 Gilbert Menzies                         | 1481 James Leslie of Wardous |
| 1428 to 1430 John Vaus                               | 1482 Robert Blyndsele        |
| 1433 to 1435 Thomas Chalmers                         | 1483 John Rutherford of Tar- |
| 1435 John Scroggs                                    | land and Migvie              |
| 1436 John Vaus                                       | 1484 Alex. Chalmers          |
| 1437 John Fife                                       | 1485 John Rutherford         |
| 1438 Thomas Chalmers                                 | 1486 Alex. Menzies           |
| 1439 Gilbert Menzies                                 | 1487 John Rutherford         |
| 1440 Sir Alex. Irvine of Drum,<br>Captain & Governor | 1488 David Menzies           |
| — John Fyfe, Provost                                 | 1489 to 1491 John Rutherford |
| 1441 Sir A. Irvine, Governor                         | 1491 John Cullen             |
| — Mathew Fichet, Provost                             | 1492 John Rutherford resign- |
| 1442 John Marr, jun.                                 | ed, and succeeded by         |
| 1443 Alex. Chalmers                                  | A. Reid of Pitfoddels        |
| 1444 to 1446 John Vaus                               | 1493 Alex. Reid              |
| 1446 Alex. Chalmers                                  | 1494 David Menzies           |
|                                                      | 1495 Alex. Chalmers of Murt- |
|                                                      | hill                         |



|              |                                   |              |                                  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1496 to 1501 | John Rutherford                   | 1610         | Alex. Cullen                     |
| 1501 to 1504 | Alex. Menzies                     | 1611 to 1615 | Alex. Rutherford                 |
| 1504         | John Leslie of Wardouse           | 1615 to 1620 | Thomas Menzies of Cults          |
| 1505         | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1621         | David Rutherford                 |
| 1506         | Andrew Cullen                     | 1622         | George Nicolson                  |
| 1507 to 1514 | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1623 to 1634 | Paul Menzies of Kin-<br>mundy    |
| 1514 to 1516 | John Marr                         | 1634         | Patrick Leslie of Eden           |
| 1516 to 1521 | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1635         | Robert Johnston                  |
| 1521         | John Collison                     | 1636         | Alex. Jaffray of Kings-<br>wells |
| 1522 to 1525 | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1637         | Robert Johnston                  |
| 1525         | Thomas Menzies of Pit-<br>foddels | 1638         | Alex. Jaffray                    |
| 1526 to 1533 | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1639 to 1641 | Patrick Leslie                   |
| 1533 to 1535 | Thomas Menzies                    | 1641         | Alex. Jaffray                    |
| 1535         | Andrew Cullen                     | 1642 to 1644 | Patrick Leslie                   |
| 1536         | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1644         | Robert Farquhar of<br>Mounie     |
| 1537 to 1545 | Thomas Menzies                    | 1645 to 1647 | Thomas Gray                      |
| 1545 to 1547 | George, Earl of Huntly            | 1647         | Patrick Leslie                   |
| 1547 to 1576 | Thomas Menzies                    | 1648         | Thomas Gray                      |
| 1576 to 1588 | Gilbert Menzies                   | 1649         | Alex. Jaffray                    |
| 1588 to 1590 | Thomas Menzies                    | 1650         | Robert Farquhar                  |
| 1590         | Alex. Cullen                      | 1651         | Alex. Jaffray                    |
| 1591         | Alex. Rutherford                  | 1652 to 1656 | George Morison of Pit-<br>four   |
| 1592         | Thomas Menzies                    | 1656         | George Cullen                    |
| 1593         | John Cheyne                       | 1657 to 1660 | John Jaffray                     |
| 1594         | John Collison                     | 1660 to 1662 | Gilbert Gray                     |
| 1595         | Thomas Menzies of Durn            | 1662         | William Gray                     |
| 1596         | Alex. Rutherford                  | 1663         | Gilbert Gray                     |
| 1597         | Alex. Chalmers of Cults           | 1664 to 1666 | Robert Petrie of Port-<br>lethen |
| 1598         | Alex. Rutherford                  | 1666         | Gilbert Gray                     |
| 1599         | Alex. Cullen                      | 1667 to 1670 | Robert Petrie                    |
| 1600         | Alex. Rutherford                  | 1671 to 1674 | Robert Forbes of Rubis-<br>law   |
| 1601         | Alex. Cullen                      | 1674         | Robert Petrie                    |
| 1602         | Thomas Menzies of Durn            | 1675         | Robert Forbes                    |
| 1603         | Alex. Rutherford                  | 1676 to 1685 | George Skene of Fintray          |
| 1604         | David Menzies, elder              | 1685 to 1688 | George Leslie                    |
| 1605         | Alex. Rutherford                  |              |                                  |
| 1606         | Alex. Cullen                      |              |                                  |
| 1607         | Alex. Rutherford                  |              |                                  |
| 1608         | Alex. Cullen                      |              |                                  |
| 1609         | Alex. Rutherford                  |              |                                  |



|              |                                         |              |                                    |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1688 to 1690 | Alexander Gordon                        | 1752 to 1754 | James Morison                      |
| 1690         | George Sandilands                       | 1754 to 1756 | Wm. Mowat of Colpnay               |
| 1691 to 1693 | Walter Cochran                          | 1756 to 1758 | Alexander Robertson                |
| 1693 to 1698 | Robert Cruickshank of<br>Banchory       | 1758 to 1760 | John Duncan of Mos-<br>town        |
| 1698 to 1700 | Thomas Mitchell                         | 1760 to 1762 | William Davidson                   |
| 1700 to 1702 | John Allardes                           | 1762 to 1764 | John Duncan                        |
| 1702 to 1704 | Thomas Mitchell                         | 1764 to 1766 | George Shand                       |
| 1704 to 1706 | Alexander Paton                         | 1766 to 1768 | John Duncan                        |
| 1706 to 1708 | John Gordon, Campvere                   | 1768 to 1770 | James Jopp of Cotton               |
| 1708 to 1710 | John Allardes                           | 1770 to 1772 | George Shand                       |
| 1710 to 1712 | John Ross of Arnage                     | 1772 to 1774 | James Jopp                         |
| 1712 to 1714 | John Allardes                           | 1774 to 1776 | Adam Duff                          |
| 1714         | Robert Stuart                           | 1776 to 1778 | James Jopp                         |
| 1715         | Patrick Bannerman                       | 1778 to 1780 | William Young of Shet-<br>tocksley |
| 1716         | Robert Stuart                           | 1780 to 1782 | James Jopp                         |
| 1717         | John Gordon                             | 1782 to 1784 | William Young                      |
| 1718 to 1720 | George Fordyce                          | 1784 to 1786 | William Cruden                     |
| 1720 to 1722 | Robert Stewart                          | 1786         | James Jopp                         |
| 1722 to 1724 | George Fordyce                          | 1787 to 1789 | John Abercrombie                   |
| 1724 to 1726 | Robert Stewart                          | 1789 to 1791 | William Cruden                     |
| 1726 to 1728 | George Fordyce                          | 1791 to 1793 | George Auldjo of Port-<br>lethen   |
| 1728 to 1730 | William Cruickshank                     | 1793 to 1795 | John Abercrombie                   |
| 1730 to 1732 | James Morison                           | 1795 to 1797 | George More of Raeden              |
| 1732 to 1734 | William Cruickshank                     | 1797 to 1799 | Thomas Leys of Glasgo-<br>forest   |
| 1734 to 1736 | Hugh Hay of Park                        | 1799 to 1801 | John Dingwall of Ardo              |
| 1736 to 1738 | John Robertson of Pit-<br>millan        | 1801 to 1803 | James Hadden                       |
| 1738 to 1740 | William Chalmers                        | 1803 to 1805 | Thomas Leys                        |
| 1740 to 1742 | Alexander Robertson of<br>Glasgoego     | 1805 to 1807 | Alexander Brebner of<br>Learnie    |
| 1742 to 1744 | Alex. Aberdeen, yor. of<br>Cairnbulg    | 1807 to 1809 | George More                        |
| 1744 to 1746 | James Morison, jun. of<br>Elsick        | 1809 to 1811 | James Hadden                       |
| 1746 to 1748 | William Chalmers                        | 1811 to 1813 | James Young                        |
| 1748 to 1750 | Alexander Robertson                     | 1813 to 1815 | James Hadden                       |
| 1750 to 1752 | Alexander Livingston of<br>Counteswells | 1815 to 1817 | Alexander Fraser                   |



*Chronological List of Town Clerks, from the year 1461 to the present time, with the dates of their several appointments.*

|      |                                |      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1461 | Robert Leis                    | 1647 | John Chalmers                  |
| 1486 | William Chalmers               | 1649 | James Sandilands               |
| 1502 | Gilbert Menzies                | 1660 | John Alexander                 |
|      | John Stirling, <i>Depute</i>   | 1672 | James Kennedy                  |
| 1506 | Thomas Menzies                 | 1678 | Alexander Robertson            |
|      | James Menzies                  | 1688 | George Ædie                    |
| 1530 | David Nicholson, <i>Depute</i> | 1689 | John Moir                      |
| 1568 | Gilbert Menzies                | 1694 | Alexander Thomson              |
|      | John Kennedy, <i>Depute</i>    | 1724 | Robert Thomson                 |
| 1588 | Thomas Menzies                 | 1728 | Walter Cochran, <i>Depute</i>  |
| 1593 | Thomas Mollison                | 1762 | Alexander Carnegie             |
| 1622 | Walter Robertson               | 1770 | Robert Turner, <i>Depute</i>   |
| 1628 | John Ingraham, <i>Depute</i>   | 1793 | William Copland, <i>Depute</i> |
| 1643 | Patrick Chalmers               | 1793 | William Carnegie               |

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OF THE SEVEN INCORPORATED TRADES.

That many of the ancient secular institutions of this country originated from the church, will not, perhaps, be controverted. In the age of superstition, certain classes of the community, usually employed in ordinary occupations, became necessary appendages to the clerical order, for supporting characters in the religious dramas, pageants, and plays, that were originally conducted under the immediate direction of the clergy, and formed a part of the sacred rites then in observance. On these solemn occasions, those of different occupations ranged themselves into companies, under their respective leaders, distinguished by the title of deacon, which is a well known ecclesiastical office; and this officer afterwards became their preses at their occasional meetings on secular affairs.

In the course of our narrative, we remarked, that the artificers of Aberdeen, at an early period, supported conspicuous characters in those religious dramas and pageants, which, in conformity with the custom



custom of the times, were occasionally exhibited.\* Hence they formed themselves into societies, according to their several occupations; regarded themselves as important members of the church; and had, among the saints, their several patrons, in honour of whom they founded chantries for the exercise of solemn acts of devotion. These circumstances will be more distinctly explained by their seals of cause, which we shall have occasion afterwards fully to notice. In their secular affairs, however, they were, in consequence of various acts of parliament, under the controul and direction of the magistrates, who regulated their wages, and the prices of their wares and commodities which were sold in the market.

The earliest notice which we have obtained of companies of artificers occurs in the beginning of the fifteenth century. By a statute of King James I. in the year 1424, it was ordained, that, in every town, each company of artificers should choose one of their number annually to be deacon, or *master man*, who was empowered to oversee and inspect the work of the rest. In the year 1427, this office was entirely abolished, as being prejudicial to the nation, and the former meetings of the artificers condemned as the assemblies of conspirators.† In a few years afterwards, however, the office became general among the different trades; and as during this period they were appendages to the church, and of essential service in the religious pageants, perhaps they were prompted by the clergy to reassume the name of the office, although deprived of its secular powers. In the year 1493, it was again checked, as being dangerous, and as causing great trouble in boroughs; and deacons were required to confine themselves solely to the inspection of the work performed by the individuals of their respective companies. By an act which passed in the

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\* Vol. i. p. 95, 96, 97.

† “Die Veñis undecimo die mens̃s Julii, 1427.—Quia ordinacões facte in pliamētē pcedentib⁹ sup artificior⁹ decanis in burgis regni tendebāt ad noxā et commune toti⁹ regni dispēdium rex et triū regni statuū deliberacone ipas ordinacões revocavit et illas totalit⁹ adnullavit inhibendo de ceto ne tales decani in aliquib⁹ regni burg⁹ inter artifices eligan⁹ nec eciā als electi ul⁹ius exēceant officia decanor⁹ nec faciāt suas congregacões p̃suetas que cōspiracões sape psumūtur.”—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 14.]



the year 1555,\* the office was entirely abolished, as occasioning commotions and unlawful combinations. But, although this statute never was expressly repealed, yet, in the subsequent year, the craftsmen of boroughs in general obtained from Queen Mary a writ, under the great seal,† by which all their former liberties and privileges were restored to them. The artificers of Aberdeen, who seem to have been at this time of some importance in the community, afterwards acquired considerable influence and favour in the town, and never failed to contribute their aid to the burgesses of guild in their various struggles with the administrators, in political affairs.

The several corporations of Aberdeen were originally the Litsters; the Smiths and Hammermen; the Tailors; the Skinners and Furriers; the Cordwainers; the Fleshers; the Barbers; the Wrights, Coopers, and Masons; and the Bakers. The members of these corporations, during an early period, seem to have been at continual variance with the burgesses of guild, concerning the extent of their privileges in the way of trade. Like those in every other royal borough,

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\* “Item, because it hes bene cleirlye understand to the Quenis grace Regent, and the thre Estatis, that the chesing of dekinnis and men of craft within burgh hes bene rycht dangerous, and as thay have vsit thameselfis bygane, hes causet greit troubill in burrowis, commotioun and rysing of the Quenis liegis in diuers partis, and be making of liggis and bandis amangis thameselfis, and be-tuix burgh and burgh, quhilk deseruis greit punishmēt; Thairfoir, the Quenis grace Regent, with auisse of the thre Estatis foirsaidis, hes statute and ordanit, that thair be na dekinnis chosin in tymes cūming within burgh, bot the prouest, baillies, and counsall of the burgh to cheis the maist honest man of craft, of gude conscience, and of euerie craft, to visie thair craft that thay laubour sufficientlie, and that the samen be sufficient stuffe and wark; and thir persounes to be callit visitouris of thair craft, and to be electit and chosen zeirlye, at Michaelmes, be the prouest, baillies, and counsall of burgh. And that thay thairefter gif thair aith in jugement to visie leililie and trewlie thair said craft, without ony powar to mak gaddering or assēbling of thame to ony priuate conuention, or making of ony actis or statutis; bot all craftismen, in tymes cumming, to be under the prouest, baillies, and counsall. And thir visitouris, chosin, sworne, and admittit, to have voting in chesing of officiaris and uthers thingis, as the dekinnis votit in of befoir. And that na craftismen bruke of-fice within burgh in tymes cumming, except twa of thame, maist honest, and famous to be chosin zeirlye upone the counsall; and thay twa to be ane part of the auditouris zeirlye to the compt of the commun gudis, according to the actis of parliamēt maid thairupone of befoir,” &c.—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 497.]

† There is, in the archives of the incorporations, an unauthenticated copy of such a deed, dated 18th April, 1556, and which bears to have passed the great seal.



rough, they were originally confined to the exercise of their own respective crafts, and entitled to sell, only in the market of the borough, wares which they themselves had manufactured. At no time did they enjoy the privilege of dealing in foreign commodities, or of exporting or importing merchandize of any kind. This limitation, founded on law and usage, the guildry seem to have been extremely anxious to preserve. It would appear, however, that in the relaxed state of the government of the kingdom during the minority of James VI. the craftsmen had found means to procure a license for trafficking and dealing, as merchants, in all kinds of Scottish commodities. This license was considered, by the burgesses of guild, as an infringement of their privileges, and they challenged it accordingly. The matter was warmly contested in a question before the privy council, between the burgesses and the craftsmen, namely, the hammermen, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and butchers; but the parties came to an amicable understanding, and, in the year 1587, all their differences and disputes were, by the common indenture, formerly noticed, referred to the arbitration of certain persons therein named, who nominated Mr. Alexander Cheyne, parson of Snaw, commissary of Aberdeen, as oversman. From the proceedings of these arbiters and oversman, certain points of controversy between the parties appear to have been fully discussed, and were, in fact, by their decree arbitral, distinctly defined, and completely established. The first of these was, that the craftsmen should be entitled to the privilege of buying and selling all manner of Scottish wares within the kingdom, with the exception of certain staple commodities; secondly, of dealing in certain staple commodities by retail; and, lastly, of selling, either in wholesale or in retail, within Scotland, their own manufactures of serges, worsteds, and such stuffs, as were formerly in use to be manufactured in the place.

With regard to the artificers bearing offices in the town council, a circumstance which seems also to have been comprehended in the arbitration, it was declared that no craftsmen should aspire to the offices of provost, baillie, dean of guild, or treasurer, until they should be admitted burgesses of guild, in the usual manner; without prejudice to their choosing six persons of their own number yearly,



yearly, to be upon the leet for counsellors, two of whom the council should choose to have place with the rest of the ordinary auditors in the council, to hear and see the accounts of the town's public affairs. The decree arbitral,\* pronounced by these arbiters, seems to have been received with universal satisfaction, and to have restored peace and tranquillity to the community. It was afterwards expressly ratified in a charter of the borough, granted by King James VI. to the council and community, in the year 1617; and was further confirmed by acts of parliament, in 1633 and 1681. Although none of the corporations of Aberdeen were originally represented by delegates in the ordinary town council, nor had a vote in the nomination of the magistrates and counsellors, yet, by the act of parliament 1469, it was declared, that each craft should have the privilege of choosing a person to vote for it in the annual election of the magistrates, dean of guild, and other office bearers; but at what time they first obtained admission into the town council we have not been informed. It is certain, however, that, during a period of upwards of a century posterior to that act, there were continued struggles between them and the administrators of the town, before their right was completely established.

At what particular time the office of deacon convener was originally instituted we have not been able to ascertain. Such an office was found to exist previous to the year 1587, when the controversy between the artificers and the burgesses of guild became the subject of the arbitration which we have just noticed. That officer appears to have been one of the commissioners or arbiters, appointed on the part of the corporations; but the office does not seem to have been expressly recognised by the council, nor had the deacon convener, during any period, a seat, *ex officio*, in that assembly. In the year 1591, the election of a deacon convener having taken place, and being objected to by the council as unconstitutional, it was declared to be void, by a judgment of the provost and baillies.†

Notwith-

\* This deed being rather voluminous for a note, will be found in the Appendix, at the end of the volume.

† Council Register, vol. xxxiii. p. 1293, 1306.



Notwithstanding this judgment, the incorporations continued the practice of electing their deacon convener annually; formed a separate association, composed of the several deacons, and of other members of those bodies; and instituted a fund, under the administration of the convener and his court, for the purpose of affording pecuniary relief to members contributing to it, who, by misfortunes, or by the infirmities of old age, might happen to be reduced to indigence. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, the incorporations having declined to contribute to the funds of Saint Thomas' hospital, an act of council was passed, March 1st, 1609, which deprived their indigent members of the benefit of that institution; and, perhaps, this was the reason of their instituting the present fund. At that time, the incorporations were possessed of very little property, and had no hall or place for holding their occasional meetings. Sometimes they assembled in the Greyfriars church, and in Saint Ninian's chapel, and, at other times, in private houses, where they could be best accommodated.

About the year 1632, Dr. William Guild, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, afterwards principal of King's college, founded an hospital for their indigent brethren in the ancient monastery which had formerly belonged to the monks of the Holy Trinity. By a charter, dated June 6th, 1633, he granted to the freemen artificers of the town the whole of that property, with the church, church-yard, and pertinents, for the purposes of the institution; and King Charles I. by a royal charter, dated 24th of the same month, confirmed the foundation. About the same time, the town council voted, in aid of the hospital, the ordinary composition of a burghess of guild, being two hundred merks, to be paid yearly, for the five subsequent years; and each of the corporations contributed liberally towards the institution, according to their circumstances.\* The buildings of the monastery being

\* On the 15th June, 1632, the following sums were paid by the several incorporations, towards the institution under the administration of the convener court:—

|                  |       |   |    |
|------------------|-------|---|----|
| By the Hammermen | L.533 | 6 | 8  |
| The Bakers       | 200   | 0 | 0  |
|                  |       |   | By |



being in a ruinous state, were repaired, and fitted up for the reception of those who were entitled to the benefit of that asylum, which, according to the terms of the foundation, was placed under the immediate direction of the master of hospital. Soon afterwards, a public hall was erected, for the occasional meetings of the convener court, with an elegant porch, fronting the street, built after the fashion of the time. The institution was now established under the superintendence of the benevolent founder, who was chosen patron, and under the administration of the convener and his court, which is composed of thirty three members, namely, the convener, and his predecessor in office; the master of hospital; the seven deacons in office, and the seven who served for the preceding year; the seven boxmasters; a master from each corporation; and the two counsellors. When assembled, their deliberations relate chiefly to the management and application of the particular funds under their charge, and to any subject that embraces the united interest of all the corporations. The patron, who is one of the established ministers of the town, is chosen for life, and invested with certain powers of superintendence, according to Dr. Guild's foundation. The convener and master of hospital are elected annually by the ordinary members of whom the convener court is composed, and the other members are sent as delegates from the respective corporations. The foundation of this hospital was not the only instance of Dr. Guild's liberality to the artificers. This benevolent divine also bestowed upon them a tenement in the south side of the Castle-street, the yearly rents of which he directed to be applied, as bursaries, to such of the sons of members

|                                                 |   |   |   |       |     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|-----|------|
| By the Wrights and Coopers                      |   |   |   | L.360 | 0   | 0    |
| The Tailors, for the Trade                      | - | - | - | L.200 | 0   | 0    |
| Thomas Garden, Deacon Convener                  | - | - | - | 139   | 0   | 0    |
|                                                 |   |   |   |       | 339 | 0 0  |
| The Cordwainers                                 | - | - | - | L.233 | 6   | 8    |
| Thomas Ardes' Bond                              | - | - | - | 70    | 0   | 0    |
|                                                 |   |   |   |       | 303 | 6 8  |
| The Weavers                                     | - | - | - |       | 200 | 0 0  |
| And the Fleshers contributed, 11th April, 1657, | - | - | - |       | 266 | 13 4 |

[Convener Court Book.]



bers of the incorporations as might be inclined to prosecute an academical course of education at Marischal college. From this fund generally six or eight young men participate of this bounty yearly. There have been various other bequests and donations added by benevolent individuals to Dr. Guild's original foundation, which is now distinguished by the name of the Trades hospital. Those funds have been gradually increased by purchases of ground in the vicinity of the town; and the property, by local improvement, and by the extension of buildings in various directions, has, of late years, become valuable and productive. The management of the affairs of the incorporated artificers has been conducted with fidelity and exemplary prudence, and with a due consideration to economy. By these means, and by small annual contributions from the members, they have been enabled, in the course of little more than a century, to acquire property which now produces an annual revenue of upwards of L.1000 sterling, while, in the meantime, they have afforded ample pecuniary relief to their indigent brethren. At Martinmas, 1817, they distributed nearly that sum among twenty hammermen, seven bakers, twenty wrights and coopers, twenty two tailors, twenty seven shoemakers, thirteen weavers, and nine fleshers, who, having been reduced in their circumstances by misfortunes, and the infirmities of old age, were found entitled to the benefit of this institution.

In the year 1771, the incorporations instituted a fund for a small provision to their widows; and the stock, which has been gradually augmented by annual contributions made to it by the members, produces an annuity of L.5 sterling to each widow. In the year 1816, a similar institution was projected by Convener John Leslie, for affording additional pecuniary relief to their widows; but the fund, although in a progressive state of improvement, is not yet opened for the benefit of those for whom it is designed.

Besides those general institutions, just mentioned, in which all the seven incorporations have a common interest, each enjoys its own peculiar stock and revenues, which are appropriated to the relief of those immediately connected with it, being indigent members, widows,



dows, and orphans, who participate according to their respective situations.

#### OF THE TRINITY HALL.\*

This room is sixty four feet long, seventeen broad, and nearly seventeen feet high in the roof. It has seven large windows in front, and a fire place in each end, with three brass chandeliers suspended from the roof. In the hall there are some tolerable portraits, and a great many very indifferent. The principal ones are those of Dr. Guild, the original founder of the hospital; of Matthew Guild, armourer, his father; of the successive patrons of the institution; and of several of the deacon conveners. There is also a large portrait of King William the Lion, in a strange costume. That this is a rude performance can be no object of wonder, when we are informed from the record, 4th January, 1715, that an agreement was made with *Charles White*, a common painter, for renewing the original painting, which had been in the ancient monastery for many ages, "*as cheap as possible, not exceeding fifty shillings sterling.*"† In the hall there are likewise several ancient chairs, of curious and rude workmanship, one of which is called King William's chair; and two others are very clumsy, and marked, the one 1564, the other 1574. Under this room were the refectory, kitchen, and dormitories, for the inmates of the hospital, in former times; and near it stood the ancient church belonging to the monastery, long used as an episcopal chapel. It was of considerable length, and narrow, with a small belfry on the east end; and was demolished about the year 1794, when the present presbyterian chapel and manse were erected on its site.

The following are the corporations of Aberdeen, in the order of their precedence.

#### I.—THE HAMMERMEN.

The earliest information which we have obtained of this company, in a secular character, occurred in the year 1519. On the 17th September,

\* The trinity hall was rebuilt, and fitted up in its present form, in the year 1731.

† Convener Court Book.



tember, of that year, the magistrates, council, and community, assembled in their ordinary head court, passed an act, by which they granted full power and liberty to David Bruce, William Wallace, William Lorimer, and Andrew Smith, deacons of the hammermen craft, to take and receive, from each entering member, half a merk; from every master, indenting with an apprentice, half a merk; and for every engaged servant, working for meat and fee, one pound of wax yearly. Besides, every master was obliged to contribute, weekly, one penny, as an offering to their patroness, Saint Helen.\* They were also invested with full authority to punish and correct transgressors in the line of their occupation. This act may be regarded as the original seal of cause, erecting the hammermen into a corporation; and the monies or small dues, thereby authorised to be levied, were undoubtedly applied to the purposes of the church, or to the expense of supporting the performance of their ancient religious ceremonies, while popery prevailed. In the year 1532, they obtained another writ,† from the council and community, under the

H h 2

common

“ 17th September, 1519.—The said day the provest, bailzeis, and conseil being pnt for the tym, w<sup>2</sup> aviss, conseil, assent, and consent of the nytbours being pnt for the tym, gaf, grantit, and concedit to yar wil belouit nytbours and svands, David Broce, Willēm Wallace, William Loremer, and Androw Smyt, deckinss of the hamirmā craft, for this instant zeir, and to uthiriss quhatsueū, yar successours, deckinss of the said craft, yar full pouer and licence to resaif, uptak, and inbring of eūy broy of the said craft yat uptakis or haldis of new boutht or forge, to wyrk w<sup>2</sup>tin this burgh, for his entra silū half ane mark at his first beginyn. Secundly, of ilke mas<sup>l</sup> yt takis an prenteis, at his begining, half a mark. Thirdly, of eūy feit mā yt wirkis for mait and fee, ane pund of wax zeirly. Fordly, of ilk mas<sup>l</sup> mā of the craft, eūy ouk a d. of offerand to yar patroune Sanct Elen; and attour the saidis provest, bailzeis, and consail has gevin, grantit, and assignit, and, be thir pnts, gevis, grants, and assignis to yar said deckins, and yar successours, yar full, plane, and express auctorite and pouer to amend, puneiss, and correct all mān of trespassours and failtars of yar said craft, for all trespass and failtis cōmittit be yam, concing yar said craft and all uther small failtis doune amang yamself, out-taking bloud weck and dait. The quhilkis deweties, yt is to say entray silū, prenteiss silū, offrand of mas<sup>l</sup>, lib. of wax of feit fšuandis, togidd w<sup>2</sup> the correctioniss of the falts forsaid, salbe applyit, all the mest proffit it may be, to the honor, utilite, and proffit, of yar said patroness alē, and uphald of the chaplane of the samen, as yai will ansuer to God and yar said patrō, be the aviss, sycht, and considerationn of all the maistis of the said craft; quhilk mas<sup>l</sup> and ilkane of yam sall zeirly uphald and finde ane honest cādill, of ane pund of wax, of yar awne expenss, and sua yai sall, God willene, decor and dote yar said alē w<sup>2</sup> vestmētis, bukis, touellis, chanlair, ymagis, and all uther ornamētis, according to ye honor of God and yar said patrone.”—[*Council Register*, vol. x. p. 112.]

† “ Be it kend till all men, be y pnt tres, us, provest, bailzeis, psale, and cōmite of Abirdene, our gmond weill of ye same, in yat part, hard, sene, psiderit, and understand be us to have gevin,



common seal, conferring upon them the power of imposing fines upon transgressors in the craft, and of establishing statutes and ordinances, for the better government of the corporation; but under this express condition, that no person should be admitted freeman of the craft until he underwent an examination by the deacon, performed his essay piece of work, and was presented, as a qualified person, to the magistrates and council. After this seal of cause had been granted, it would seem that the deacons of the corporations had assumed the powers of judicature; for, in the year 1557, James Hunter, their deacon, was tried before the magistrates for usurping the authority of a judge, by holding courts, and deciding in actions of debt; and, being convicted by a jury, was fined accordingly.\* Subsequent to the Reformation, the ancient dues payable by the members, as expressed in their

grantit, & gmittit, and, be ye tenor herof, gevis, grantis, and gmittis to our louit nythour, Walp Hay, goldsmyt, decane of ye craft of ye smyt<sup>9</sup> and hamirmen of ye said burgh, and to his success, decanis of ye same, for us and our success, in all tymes to cum, our full, fre, and plane pouar and aucte, uponn all and sundry occupear and exercers of ye said craft w<sup>2</sup>in ye fredome, to correct and puneis ye trespassors yr unlaw aunciaments and medis deuisit be ye said decane and his success to uptak and inbring to the gmond weill of ye said craft, bluid and blay being exceptit to us and our punicionn. Secundlie, we ratife and affirmis, yat na fremā salbe maid of ye said craft qll he be exemt be ye said decane and his successors, of ye said craft, and yat he be fundin, be yame, sufficient craftsman, and maid his maist stik of wark, and yat he be pōvin wordy, be his wark, to be ane maist, and admittit be yame, and presentit to us as ane abill pson to be maid freman of ye said craft: and yat nane be sufferit to hald nor uptak buith nor forge of his awin qll he be freman, and admittit be us and ye said decane, as said is. Thirdlie, yat it salbe lesū to ye said decane and his suers, w<sup>2</sup> ye auiss and psale of ye principale nythours of ye said craft, to mak statut<sup>9</sup> and ordināces to the honor of God, and y<sup>2</sup> patrounn Sanct Elene, and gmond weill of ye guid town and craft forsaid. And to ye obsuing & keiping of all y<sup>2</sup> pmiss in forme and effect, as said is, gevin and grantit to ye said Walp Hay, and his suers quhatsueū, decanis of ye said craft to cū for eū, all pouar & pūilege afore grantit in yis writ, for us and our succeſs to yā, y<sup>2</sup> decanis and craft, pnt and to cū; the said decane and his suers being obliſs to ansuere to us and ōr suers for all and sundry y<sup>2</sup> nythours, maist<sup>9</sup>, suandis, & prentes of ye said craft, for all falts yat lyis under y<sup>2</sup> correctionn, gif he or his suers levis ony sic faltis unpuñest; and to do iustice to all ye occuper<sup>9</sup> of ye said craft at all tymes quhen yā ar requirit, but feid or fauo<sup>r</sup>. And gif ony occupear of the said craft disobeis and gtempnis ye said decane, or his suers, yat yā cōplain to us or ōr suers, and we sall causs be obeitt gforme to yir pouar. Puidine alwais, yat ye said craft cheis not ane decane in tymes cūing, bot he yat be ſnsale to ansuer ye tounn, gforme to yir pouar. And we, ye saidis pvest, bailzeis, psale, and gmite, and ōr suers, sall varrane, keip, and defend all & sundry ye pmiss to ye said decane and his suers, be yis writ, gevin und ōr gmond seill, at Abird, ye saxt day of Februar, ye zeir of God ane thousand five hundreth thretty and two žrs."—[Council Register, vol. xiv. p. 109.]

\* Council Register, vol. xxii. p. 339.



their seals of cause, as well as the annuities belonging to their chantry in the church, were permitted, by the magistrates, to be appropriated to a fund for pecuniary relief to their indigent brethren.\*

The skimmers and furriers were, at one period, a separate and distinct company by themselves; but, in the year 1633, they were, in consequence of an act of council, united with the hammermen incorporation,† which was composed of blacksmiths, goldsmiths, cutlers, saddlers, clock and watch makers, copper and tin smiths, plumbers, armourers, pewterers, and fish-hook makers; but these three last occupations are now scarcely known.

The affairs of this company are conducted under the direction of a deacon and six masters, who are annually elected by the members, and one of those masters is also appointed boxmaster, for managing the funds belonging to it. Those who become members not only pay a sum of money to the dean of guild, as a composition for their freedom, according to the terms of the decree arbitral on the common indenture, but also considerable dues as entry money to the trade, and fines to various annuity institutions, founded for relief to decayed members and widows.

The funds of this corporation are very ample: the present contributing members of the corporation amount to seventy two, and there are twenty indigent members on the funds.

## II.—THE BAKERS.

As early as the year 1398, the bakers of Aberdeen were recognised as a company by the magistrates and council, who regulated the weight of their bread, from time to time, according to the price of grain. In the year 1458, there were, under the sanction of the magistrates, eleven public bakers exercising their trade in the town, each of whom had his distinguishing mark upon his bread. At what time they were erected into a corporation we have not been able to ascertain, their seal of cause not being discovered in the registers.

\* Council Register, vol. xxv. p. 270.

† Ibid. vol. lii p. 104.



gisters of the town council. Previous to the year 1532, they had been in the practice of electing their deacon, and reporting him to the council for their approbation; but having that year neglected to do so, they were subjected to the payment of a fine, imposed upon them by the baillies. The funds of this corporation\* are very ample, and their affairs are conducted by the same number of officers as those of the hammermen. The number of the present members is forty two, and there are seven indigent brethren on the funds.

### III.—THE WRIGHTS AND COOPERS.

This corporation obtained their original seal of cause from the magistrates, council, and community, upon the 5th of August, 1527,† in almost

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\* The arms of this corporation were duly registered in the books of the Lord Lyon, May 15th, 1682.—For the badge and ensign armorial, it bears, in salter, *gules*, each charged with *three loaves*, in pale, argent, betwixt a *tower*, *triple tower'd*, in chief; and a *mill rind* in base of the third, with this symbol, "FLORIAN PISTORES."

† "Curia balliuorum burgi de Abirdene tenta in pretorio eiusd quito die mēis Augusti, anno Dñi mill<sup>a</sup> quim<sup>a</sup> xxvii<sup>a</sup>."

"The said day ye provost, bailzeis, and counsall of yis bur<sup>2</sup> of Abirdene, w<sup>2</sup> consent and assent of all ye nythouris of ye toune, beand pnt for ye tyme, repntand ye haill body of ye toune, gaif, grātīt, and assignit to y<sup>e</sup> lovīt nythouris and sūitors, Jhone Soupur, James Wryt, and George Baxst, deckinss of the couparris, wrytts, and masounis crafts, for yis instant zeir, to ye successours deckinss of ye said crafts, for e<sup>v</sup>, and all mañ of tyme to cum, y<sup>e</sup> full fre and plaine powar and licence to resave, ouptak, and inbring of euery broy of ye said craft yat entis of new, to wirk w<sup>2</sup>in ye said bur<sup>2</sup>, for his entres siluer, half a mark, at his fyrst begyng; of eūy maist yat feis of new a prenteis, at ye entres of ye said prēteis, half a m̄k; of eūy feit mā yat wirks for meit and fei zeirlie, a lib. of waxe; and inlikwiss of eūy maist mā of ye said craft, eūy ouik, a peñy of offerand. Quhilk entres siluer, prēteis silū, ouklie offerand, and zeirlie pund of waxe of ye sūuandis salbe leillie, troulie, and fa<sup>2</sup>fullie garrarit be ctane maistis of ye said craifts, and treulie spendit one ye decoring, ouphalding, and repairing of Sanct Jhone Evangelist's altar, w<sup>2</sup>in ye p̄reis kyrk of Abirdene, y<sup>e</sup> speciall patrone, in ymagyre, vestmēts, and touallis, chandelars, desk, lytts, and all u<sup>y</sup> ornamēts requirit to ye sūuice of God, and of y<sup>e</sup> said patronne. And atour ye saids p̄vest, bailzeis, consaill, and comite, gevis, grants, and assignis to ye said deckinss, and to y<sup>e</sup> successors, y<sup>e</sup> full, plain, and fre powar, express iurisdictione and autorite to correct, puneiss, and amend all mañ of crymes, trespasss, and falts of ye said craifts, or p̄mittit be ye brey and sūuandis of ye samy crafts, outak bluid and debts, w<sup>2</sup> power to unlaw and amcy ye said trespassours, and p̄mittars of ye said falts, y<sup>e</sup> unlawis and amciamēts to ouptak and inbring. Pvidand allwaiss, yat ye said unlawis and amciamēts be applyit to ye honour and decoracionn of y<sup>e</sup> said patronn, w<sup>2</sup> all ye deuteiss abone writin, sall be put to ye gritest p̄feit, yat ya mā be, be ye awiss of ye said craift, to ye honour and utilitie of ye said patronn, as ya will to God, y<sup>e</sup> patronne, and y<sup>e</sup> awin cōscience, be ye awiss and psiderationn of all ye maistis of



almost the same terms which had been granted to the hammermen in the year 1519; and similar powers and privileges. In this charter are also included masons. Their deacons were authorised to receive entry money from members, and to collect, annually, certain dues, which were ordered to be appropriated to the purposes of the church, and to the expense of ornamenting the chantry dedicated to their patron, Saint John the Evangelist. In the year 1541, their powers and privileges were confirmed to them by another deed, under the common seal,\* in which are comprehended carvers and painters, as well as wrights and coopers, and masons: and all those powers and privileges which had been conferred upon them by these seals of cause were further confirmed, by an act of the town council, in the year 1565,† by which also their wages were regulated. The masons seem to have separated early from the other branches of this company, but at what particular time we have not been informed. The funds belonging to this corporation, chiefly invested in landed property, are very ample. The contributing members amount in number to seventy six, and there are, at present, twenty indigent brethren on the funds.

The affairs of the corporation are conducted by the same number of officers as those of the preceding trades.

#### IV.—THE TAILORS.

The tailors appear to have been first recognised in a corporate capacity by the magistrates and council, about the year 1511, when they were permitted to choose their deacon. The election having taken

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ye said crafts; ſilk maiſtis and ilk ane of yame ſall zeirlie decoir ȝ ſaid patronn w<sup>2</sup> a honest cādill of a lib. of wax, and ouphald ye ſame; and in yis wiſſ, God willand, ȝ ſaid patronn and chaptoure ſalbe honeſtlye decorit and dotit w<sup>2</sup> all neceſſars, as eſſers, to ye honour of God and ȝ ſaid patrone," &c.—[*Council Register*, vol. xii. p. 208.]

\* "6th May, 1541.—The ſaid day, ye haill toun pnt for ye tyme pſentit & aſſentit to ye geving of ye prevelege to ye wrytis, meſſounis, cowpers, carvors, & pators, red be ye prowteſt in jugmēt, and affirmes ye ſamȝ, and ordains your p̄moune ſeill to be affixit to ye ſamȝ, and charg<sup>e</sup> ye keipars of ye ſamȝ to ſeill ye forſaid prevelege."—[*Council Register*, vol. xvi. p. 785.]

† *Council Register*, vol. xxv. p. 617.



taken place, this officer was reported and approved of by the baillies, and sworn into office. On the 9th of June, 1533, they obtained from the council and community a seal of cause, which conferred upon them powers and privileges equally ample with those which had, in the preceding year, been granted to the hammermen.\* They thereupon elected two deacons of the craft for the ensuing year, and the election received the sanction of the council.

In the course of the seventeenth century, it would seem that they considered their privileges as extending to the exclusive right of making wearing apparel both for men and women. Their deacon, at one time, thought proper to order a person to seize and carry off a gown and materials belonging to a lady, who had employed one who was not a member of the corporation to execute the work for her. This being reported to the magistrates, the deacon was deprived of his freedom, by their judgment; and a bill of suspension being presented to the court of session, complaining against this decision, was refused. The deacon, however, having afterwards expressed contrition for his offence, his freedom was restored to him.†

This corporation,‡ whose affairs are conducted by a deacon, box-master, and other officers, is possessed of considerable funds in money, and lands, which, being in the vicinity of the town, have, by the rapid progress of improvement, been rendered valuable and productive. Their annual revenue, at present, is about L.500 sterling; which

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\* “Curia balliuorū burgi de Abirdene, tenē in p̄torio eiusd̄ ix die men̄s Junii, anno Dñi mille quigen̄ xxxiiii p̄ honol̄ viros Adream Mēzies, et Alex̄m Mēzies, seniorem.

“Item ye haill toun being quenit for ye maist part in ye tolbu, grantit ye same p̄ueleges to ye tailzours ya have grantit afoir to ye smytis, and sicklik pouar ya chesand and p̄ntand to yam an sufficient dekin, sicklik as ye smytis hes done, yat sall answer to ye toun for ȳ hail craft and deēnis.”—[*Council Register*, vol. xiv. p. 198.]

† “The arms of this corporation were duly matriculated in the register of the Lord Lyon, May 15th, 1682. For its badge and ensign armorial it bears quarterly, first, *gules*, a tower, triple tower’d, *argent*; second, *azure*, a pair of scissars, *Or*; third, *argent*, a smoothing iron, *azure*; fourth, *gules*, a tailor’s bodkin, or boring iron, proper hafted, *Or*; with this symbol, “IN GOD IS OUR TRUST.”

‡ *Council Register*, vol. liv. p. 354. 371.



which sum is distributed among twenty two decayed members, twelve widows, and ten orphans. About the year 1736, James Milne, one of the members, bequeathed to the corporation ten thousand merks, Scottish money, the yearly interest of which was directed to be applied towards the expense of educating the sons of decayed freemen tailors, and of placing them, as apprentices, in such occupations or employments as they might be inclined to prosecute. This benevolent bequest has, of course, been attended with beneficial consequences to the children of members of the incorporation. In the year 1695, there were thirty six contributing members of the corporation; in 1730, thirty eight; and, at present, there are forty two.

#### V.—THE SHOEMAKERS.

This corporation was recognised by the magistrates and town council previous to the year 1484, and had been in the practice of electing a deacon annually. At that time, however, his powers were annulled by the magistrates, who appointed two overseers to inspect the work of the craft, and determined to exercise their own authority in correcting transgressions committed by any of the trade. In the year 1495, according to the custom of the age, the corporation founded, in the church of Saint Nicholas, a chantry or altar, dedicated to their patrons or tutelar Saints Crispin and Crispinian, for the exercise of solemn acts of devotion; and their officiating priest had a yearly salary of L.2, besides his diet, which was provided for him daily by seven of the wealthiest of the craft alternately through the week.\* It does not appear that ever they obtained any formal seal of cause from the council and community; but, in the year 1520, having elected their deacon and other officers, the election was confirmed by the magistrates and council, and the same practice was afterwards strictly observed annually. The funds belonging to this corporation are ample, and consist chiefly of lands in the vicinity of the town. These, of late, have become valuable and productive

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\* Vol. i. p. 97.



tive, and the revenue is distributed annually among twenty seven indigent members, besides widows and orphans. The present contributing members are in number sixty six; and the affairs of the incorporation are conducted by a deacon, boxmaster, and other officers, in the same manner as the preceding companies.

#### VI.—THE WEAVERS.

The weavers are an ancient company, having, in the year 1449, elected Robert Petit and William Hunter their deacons, who were approved of by the council, and sworn into office. In the year 1533, their election of a deacon was sanctioned by the magistrates; but, in 1536, they seem to have regarded themselves as independent of the council, and entered into an agreement among themselves to that effect. This being considered as an infringement of the power and authority of the town council, they were brought to trial before the magistrates for the offence, and being convicted by a verdict of a jury, the agreement, which had been recorded in the commissary court books, was declared null, as being contrary to the liberties of the community, and a fine was imposed on the offenders.\* This corporation consists at present of thirty members, and the revenue arising from their funds is distributed annually among thirteen decayed brethren, besides widows and orphans.

The affairs of the corporation are conducted by a deacon, boxmaster, and six masters, who are elected annually.

#### VII.—THE FLESHERS AND BUTCHERS

Were originally dealers in fish, as well as in flesh, and this was the practice of the fleshers in other royal boroughs at the time; but, in the year 1518, they were prohibited, by an act of council, from exercising more than one trade:† after which time they seem to have confined themselves to dealing in flesh only. Although this was an ancient

\* Council Register, vol. xv. p. 235. 431.

† Ibid. vol. x. p. 9.



ancient company, and recognised, in the year 1444, by an act of council, which prescribed to them salutary regulations for conducting their trade, yet they do not appear to have been in the practice of sending their deacon to the town council, as was the practice with the artificers; nor had they, at any time, a vote in the election of the magistrates and other office bearers of the town. In the year 1720, they made an attempt to obtain a vote in the election of that year, and sent their deacon to the meeting of council;\* but this was summarily checked by the magistrates, and no attempt of the kind has since occurred. The funds of this corporation are not very ample; but there are, at present, only nine indigent brethren who receive any benefit from them. The members belonging to it are in number twenty nine, and the affairs of the corporation are conducted by a deacon, boxmaster, and six masters, as the other companies.†

The members of these several incorporations pay very considerable fines on their admission; part of which is applied towards augmenting their funds, under the management of the trade, as well as those under the administration of the convener court, and a portion of the fine is paid to the dean of guild, for the freedom of the town, according to the terms of the decree arbitral pronounced on the common indenture, already mentioned. These fines are fixed by certain regulations, established from time to time by the respective companies, and vary according to circumstances. The incorporation of tailors receive from every entering member, for the dues to the trade, to the convener court, and to the dean of guild, the following sums, in sterling money:—

|                                                                                  |   |   |   |   |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| From one who has not served a regular apprenticeship to a member, if above forty |   |   |   |   |           |
| years of age                                                                     | — | — | — | — | L.67 4 2½ |
| Besides the clerks and officers                                                  | — | — | — | — | 0 18 0    |
|                                                                                  |   |   |   |   | <hr/>     |
| Carried forward                                                                  |   |   |   |   | L.68 2 2½ |
|                                                                                  |   |   |   |   | <hr/>     |
|                                                                                  |   |   |   |   | 1 1 2     |

\* Council Register, vol. lviii. p. 720.

† Although we have had occasion to see the acts of matriculation of the armorial bearings of two of the corporations only, yet we are informed that those of the other five were matriculated in the register of the lord lyon, with suitable devices, according to their several occupations.



|                                                                |                 |      |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------|----|----|
|                                                                | Brought forward | L.68 | 2  | 2½ |
| And to the widows' fund, if married                            |                 | 1    | 0  | 0  |
| Sum payable to the incorporation                               |                 | L.69 | 2  | 2½ |
| to the dean of guild, for the freedom as a burghess            |                 | 19   | 5  | 4  |
| In whole                                                       |                 | L.88 | 7  | 6½ |
| From those who have served regular apprenticeships to a member |                 | L.34 | 14 | 6½ |
| Besides to the clerks and officers                             |                 | 0    | 18 | 0  |
| And to the widows' fund, if married                            |                 | 1    | 0  | 0  |
| In whole                                                       |                 | L.36 | 12 | 6½ |

We believe this is the highest fine paid by members to any of the incorporations at present.

In the history of these incorporations, according to tradition, a circumstance which displayed their loyalty and valour in the hour of impending danger to the town, merits to be particularly noticed. When Aberdeen was threatened by the approach of Donald of the Isles, in the year 1411, they, in their several companies, joined their fellow citizens, under the command of Provost Davidson, whom we have already had occasion to mention, and marched to the field of Harlaw. They were actively engaged in that memorable conflict, so fatal to the citizens, and seem to have fought with bravery. Such of them as survived returned in triumph, each company bearing, as a trophy of their prowess on that memorable day, a sword, of extraordinary size, which had been taken from some of the enemy. These venerated trophies have been handed down from one generation to another, and are carefully preserved, by the several corporations, at the present time. The tailors, in particular, at their annual election, exhibit the sword belonging to the corporation, and present it, unsheathed, before the deacon, when they also display the fragments of the colours under which they fought at Harlaw, with a suitable eulogium on their bravery in the field of battle. This ceremony is religiously observed annually by all the incorporations, except the wrights and coopers, who, as we are informed, some years ago,



ago, returned their sword to Macdonald of Lochiel, the representative of the chieftain from whom it was reported to have been taken; and for this they received, in exchange, a silver mounted dirk.

The following is a list of the deacon convener, deacons, and other office bearers, of the several incorporations, and members of the convener court, for the present year:—

JAMES ROSS, D.D. one of the Ministers of the town, *Patron*.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Shoemaker, *Convener*.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Junior, Tailor, *Master of Trades Hospital*.

*Hammermen* ..... David Marshall, *Deacon*

George Booth, *late Deacon*

John Barron, *Boxmaster*

John Smith, *Master*

*Bakers* ..... John Mathew, *Deacon*

Adam Low, *late Deacon, and member of  
the town council*

James Topp, *Boxmaster*

George Middleton, *Master*

Alexander Kelman, *Master*

*Wrights and Coopers*... George Gibb, *Deacon*

James Cobban, *late Deacon*

John Addie, *Boxmaster*

George Philp, *Master*

*Tailors* ..... John Innes, *Deacon*

John Dunn, *late Deacon, and member of  
the town council*

William Nicol, *Boxmaster*

William Russel, *Master*

Francis Brodie, *Master*

*Shoemakers* ..... Alexander Sutherland, *Deacon*

Francis Tough, *late Deacon*

James Coutts, *Boxmaster*

James Gray, *Master*

*Weavers*.....



*Weavers* ..... James Coutts, *Deacon*

James Collie, *late Deacon*

John Frost, *Boxmaster*

James Troup, *Master*

*Fleshers* ..... Peter Davidson, *Deacon*

Francis Marr, *late Deacon*

William Duncan, *Boxmaster*

Robert Donaldson, *Master*.

*Trades' Clerks*..... { Adam Coutts, } *Advocates in Aberdeen.*  
                                  { Alexander Allan, }



## CHAPTER II.

*Of the Courts of Judicature—Circuit Court of Justiciary—Sheriff Courts—Commissary Court—Justice of Peace Courts—Criminal Courts of the Magistrates—Baillie Courts—Dean of Guild Court—Public Registers.*

ABERDEEN being the chief town of the county, the several courts for the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal matters, have been held there for time immemorial. The first of those is

## THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

In the months of April and September, two of the lords commissioners of justiciary, or one of them and the lord justice clerk, hold the assizes at Aberdeen, for the administration of justice in cases of felony occurring within the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, which are comprehended within this district of the circuit. In trials before that court, the prisoners enjoy many favourable privileges. They must be served, at least fifteen days before the day of the trial, with a copy of the indictment or charge brought against them, and also with a list, not only of the names of the witnesses who are to be adduced, by the public prosecutor, as evidence, but of those of the assize, which consists of forty five persons, twenty of whom are summoned from the county of Aberdeen, fifteen from Banff, and ten from Kincardine. An omission in any of these forms proves fatal to the proceedings, and the prisoners are entitled to avail themselves of the least informality. In former times, it was the practice to take down, in every case, the evidence in writing; but, in the year 1748, this was restricted, in consequence of an act of parliament, to cases inferring the punishment of death or dismembration; and, by another act, in the year 1783, the practice was abolished in every case. If the prisoner be in indigence, which frequently happens, counsel and an attorney are always appointed for conducting his defence, and, by a special



a special act of parliament, his counsel is entitled to sum up the evidence in his behalf, and to be the last speaker, except in trials for high treason. Since the act abolishing the taking down the evidence in writing, the presiding judge sums up the evidence to the jury, after the counsel for the pannel has concluded his charge. It is not necessary that the jury, which consists of fifteen persons, should be unanimous in their verdict; nor can sentence or judgment, importing a capital punishment, be put in execution within less than forty days after its being pronounced; but corporal punishments may be inflicted after the elapsing of twelve days.

An appeal lies to this court from all judgments of inferior judges within the district, not only in every case of a criminal nature not extending to the loss of life or to dismembration, but in civil matters, where the debt or damage does not exceed in value L.25 sterling.

The judges of this court, on their approach to the town, are received by the magistrates with every degree of ceremony; and the ministers, and the professors of both universities, in their official capacities, wait on them when they arrive in the town. Since the introduction of jury trials in civil cases in Scotland, one of the circuit judges is of that court; but there have yet been only three cases tried, in that manner, at Aberdeen. Of late years, the criminal business before the circuit court has increased very considerably.\* Although sentence of death be frequently pronounced, it is seldom carried into execution, owing to the benignity of our gracious sovereign, who generally grants a remission of the punishment, on condition of transportation.

#### OF THE SHERIFF COURT.

The county of Aberdeen comprehends an extensive district, in which there are the two royal boroughs of Kintore and Inverury, and several populous manufacturing towns, particularly Peterhead, Fraserburgh,

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\* In the year 1761, there was no business, either civil or criminal, before the judges on the circuits, in the months of May and September, nor any culprit in jail. On both these occasions, the magistrates, on account of the unprecedented circumstance, complimented the judges with white gloves. From the 29th of April to the 13th of May, of that year, the prison doors were shut.



Fraserburgh, and Huntly. The kingdom being originally divided into counties or shires, the sheriff was anciently the king's lieutenant within his particular district, and possessed an ample jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. He reviewed the decrees of the baron courts of old, and, in modern times, interposes his authority to their execution. He officiates, in a ministerial capacity, under the crown, and still continues to receive the royal revenues, which he pays into the exchequer. He returns, twice a year, a jury of forty five persons, out of whom there are selected, by the proper officer at Edinburgh, twenty to sit upon trials at the assizes, in spring and autumn, at Aberdeen. He is the returning officer of the person who is elected member of parliament for the county by a majority of suffrages upon the roll of freeholders. He establishes, by the assistance of a jury, consisting of fifteen persons, summoned for the purpose, the fiars or rates which are usually paid for corn that ought to be delivered to the established clergy for their stipends, and to others for feu duties, when no precise price is stipulated. He has ample civil jurisdiction, and a criminal one, as in cases of theft and petty delinquencies; but all trials for felony must be conducted in presence of a jury, in the same manner as observed before the circuit court, and the evidence must be taken down in writing. The office of sheriff of Aberdeen was, for many ages, hereditary in the family of the Duke of Gordon, having been conferred by King James II. on Alexander, the first Earl of Huntly, in the year 1452, as a reward for his meritorious services in subduing the rebellious Alexander, Earl of Crawford, at Brechin.\* The office remained in that family until the year 1629, when the Marquis of Huntly was induced to surrender it into the hands of King Charles I. on a promise of L.5000 sterling, to be paid his lordship, which promise was never performed. After that time it remained with the crown, a nobleman or baron of distinction of the county being generally appointed sheriff depute, during pleasure. In the year 1747, this and all other offices possessing any important heritable jurisdiction were either dissolved, or reassumed and annexed to the crown, in consequence of an act of parliament. The

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\* Crawford's Peerage.



office is now exercised by a judge called the sheriff depute, who must be a member of the faculty of advocates, of at least three years standing, and holds his appointment from the crown during life. The first sheriff depute of the county, after the abolishing of heritable jurisdictions, was David Dalrymple of Westhall, and, on his promotion to the bench as one of the senators of the college of justice, in the year 1777, he was succeeded by the late Alexander Elphinstone of Glack. The present sheriff depute is Alexander Moir of Scotstown, who, on the death of Mr. Elphinstone, in the year 1796, was appointed to the office. The more laborious part of the duty is discharged by a substitute, who is named by the sheriff depute, and approved by the crown. The present sheriff substitute is Alexander Dauney, LL.D. one of the members of the society of advocates, Aberdeen, and professor of civil law in King's college. The salary of the former is L.400, and of the latter L.240.

In ancient times, there was appended to this court an officer distinguished by the name of mair of fee, to whom all warrants issued by the sheriff for execution were directed. The office was hereditary in the proprietor of the lands of Pitmuckstone; but, for many years, it has been in desuetude, and warrants are executed by the ordinary officers of the court, or by messengers at arms.

The office of sheriff clerk is in the gift of the crown, although the keeper of his Majesty's signet for Scotland received from the incumbent a consideration in money, on the appointment to the office. The present sheriff clerk is James Gordon of Craig, one of the faculty of advocates, but he serves by deputy. No salary is attached to the office, but the emoluments arising from fees of court, and from the registers kept under his charge, are conjectured to be upwards of L.500 annually.

The oldest records of this court commence in the year 1503, but, for a great part of the sixteenth century, if any were kept, they have been lost. From the commencement of the seventeenth century down to the present time they appear to have been regularly and correctly conducted. Some years ago, all the registered deeds belonging to the commissary court were put under the charge of the sheriff



sheriff clerk, in consequence of an act of parliament. Since this act took effect, there is only one register for the county, for recording deeds, either for preservation, or for summary process.

The public prosecutor in this court, or procurator fiscal, as he is usually styled, is Hugh Fullerton, advocate in Aberdeen.

#### OF HEAD COURTS.

Of old, the sheriff was bound to hold three head courts in the year, viz. at Lent, Michaelmas, and Christmas, for the due administration of justice, at which all the freeholders were obliged to attend. Those who owed suit and presence were to attend personally, but those who owed suit only were allowed to send their suitors, or proxies, provided such proxies were qualified to pass upon an assize or jury. By the act of parliament which passed in the year 1747, abolishing heritable jurisdictions, no freeholder can now be subjected to any fine for absence from a sheriff court, unless he be summoned to serve as a jurymen, or for some other necessary purpose. Since that time, there have been only two such head courts held in the year; one on the 30th of April, or the next lawful day thereafter, consisting of the commissioners of supply, for settling the land tax of the county, and for other public matters in which they are interested, and the other on the first Tuesday of October. This last is termed the Michaelmas head court, and the constituent members of it are the freeholders of the county qualified by law to vote in the election of a member of parliament, and one freeholder can constitute a court. At this meeting, they consider the state of the roll, and adjust it by striking off the names of those who have died, or been denuded of their qualification, since the preceding meeting. At the same time, they pronounce judgment upon those claims which are presented for inrolment, according to the votes of the majority; and a new roll being made up, is authenticated by the preses of the meeting, who is generally the commissioner in parliament for the time.

When an election of commissioner takes place, a special court is called for the purpose, and held in the same manner. The majority



of votes determines who is to be member, and the preses of the meeting has not only a deliberative, but, in case of an equality, a casting vote.

#### OF THE COMMISSARY COURT.

This was the ancient consistorial court of the diocese of Aberdeen, in the time of episcopacy, and the bishop's official was the judge. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole county of Aberdeen, except the parishes of Huntly, Gartly, Rhynie and Essie, Glass, and Cairnie; and comprehends the parishes of Alva, Gamery, Forglen, Inverkeithney, Mortlach, Fordyce, Banff, Cullen, Deskford, Rathven, Boyndie, and Ordequhill, in the county of Banff; and three parishes in the county of Kincardine, viz. Strachan, Upper Banchory, and Maryculter. The seat of the consistory was, in old times, within the cathedral church, where a court room was fitted up by Bishop Stewart. It continued in Old Aberdeen till the year 1649, when episcopacy being abolished, it was translated to the town of Aberdeen, in consequence of an act of the convention of estates, the ordinary court room being in Saint Ninian's chapel, on the Castlehill. After the Restoration it returned to Old Aberdeen, but, since the Revolution, it has remained in Aberdeen. In the year 1721, the whole records of this court were destroyed by an accidental fire in the office of the commissary clerk, in the north side of the Castlegate. By that accident, many ancient deeds, which had been recorded in the commissary court books, were irretrievably lost. The judge of this court exercises his powers in confirming testaments, and in determining in all matters of a testamentary nature. He decides in all actions of scandal, and, in general, upon all debts, not exceeding L.40, Scottish money, in value. In former times, the judge possessed the power of issuing summary process upon all bonds, personal obligations, and bills, but, of late years, these powers have been solely vested in the sheriff; and the clerk of his court is the custodier of all deeds given in for registration, either for preservation, or for summary process.

Arthur Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh, LL.D. is the present commissary, and holds his commission of the crown, having been appointed in



in the year 1788; but there is no salary annexed to the office. By the constitution of this court, the judge, as well as the clerk, is entitled to remuneration for his trouble by certain fees or perquisites, which are paid by the litigants before it, and by certain rates or poundage on the funds given up in the letters of administration sued out by the executor.

The clerk of court is Charles Gordon, advocate in Aberdeen; and David Hutcheon, advocate there, is procurator fiscal, or public prosecutor.

#### OF THE JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.

The office of justice of peace, in Scotland, is of no longer standing than the year 1609, when an act of parliament was passed, authorising the king to appoint yearly, in every shire, proper persons, residing within the same, to be justices and commissioners for keeping the peace, and for preventing and suppressing riots. They were also to bind over disorderly persons to appear before the justiciary, or privy council. By various other acts, their powers were extended. They were empowered to judge in riots, and breaches of the peace; to regulate high ways, bridges, and ferries. In determining these last matters, they are, however, joined by the commissioners of supply. They have also authority to enforce the laws against beggars and vagrants; to punish the offenders against sundry penal laws; to judge of transgressions of the game laws, and of frauds committed against the revenue. They are likewise authorised to establish the rate, and to ordain payment of servants' wages; and are, besides, possessed of various other branches of jurisdiction. By an act which passed in the year 1795, they are authorised to judge in all cases of a civil nature, where the debt or damage does not exceed in value L.5 sterling. For judging in matters of this last description, the justices of peace hold a court, for this district of the county, on the first Monday of every month, and sometimes once a fortnight, when they decide, in a summary and expeditious manner, generally from fifty to sixty causes. This mode of procedure has an excellent tendency, since the heavy stamp duties were imposed upon law proceedings before the ordinary courts; for it enables a creditor  
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to recover from a poor debtor the money due to him, at a trifling expense, and by summary process. Besides, litigants have an opportunity of indulging their humour, in the way of litigation, at a moderate expense; and a decision of this court often puts an end, for a time, to their contentious disposition. The justices of peace for the county of Aberdeen are appointed by a general commission, which is issued, at the expense of the member of parliament, generally once every six or eight years.

The clerk of the peace, who is at present Francis Gordon, advocate in Aberdeen, holds his commission from the crown, but he has no fixed salary, being remunerated for his services by perquisites arising from the causes brought before the court.

The public prosecutor, or procurator fiscal, as he is styled, is John Watson, advocate in Aberdeen.

#### OF THE CRIMINAL COURT OF THE MAGISTRATES.

By the charter of King Charles I. in the year 1638,\* the provost of Aberdeen, for the time being, is ordained high sheriff and coroner, and the baillies his deputy sheriffs and coroners, within the town and liberties. They are also appointed justiciaries of peace, with the power of holding courts, as well civil as criminal, as often as they think necessary, within any part of this jurisdiction; and of judging in all causes, civil and criminal, as well against the burgesses and inhabitants as against all other persons resorting to and frequenting the town and its territories; of administering justice in the said sheriff courts, imposing fines on absents, and of punishing transgressors, delinquents, or criminals, to death, or by banishment, whipping, burning upon the hand or cheek, or by any other punishment used in any other royal borough, according to the nature of the crime, and agreeably to the laws of the kingdom; and of making, creating, and constituting necessary members and administrators of the

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\* As this charter, which contains many important privileges and immunities in favour of the community, is very voluminous, a copy of it will be found in the Appendix, at the end of the volume.



the said sheriff courts, to be chosen and appointed out of the burghesses of the borough. This jurisdiction the magistrates have exercised in three several instances only during the course of the preceding century; the first of which was in the year 1738, for a capital offence,\* and the two last in the year 1787, for petty delinquencies.

The ordinary jurisdiction of the magistrates has generally been, and continues to be exercised by the baillies, who sit for the administration of justice in

#### THE BAILLIE COURT.

Among the earliest privileges and immunities enjoyed by the citizens were those of being governed by magistrates of their own choosing, and of having all their controversies and civil questions determined by them, as their sole judges. The provost and baillies administered justice to the citizens in the court of the borough: they heard and decided all causes occurring among them, and had the privilege of repledging any of them who happened to be called, as defendants, in any suit whatever, before the county court, or consistory of the bishop. So tenacious were the magistrates of their privileges, that they were not unfrequently, in former times, at variance on these topics, with the judges of those courts, whose decrees were not permitted to be put in execution against any inhabitant of the town without the previous authority of the magistrates. The judgments of this court, in ancient times, were subject only to the review of the chamberlain of Scotland, and his court of the four boroughs. The earliest proceedings of this judicatory commence in October, 1398, and are regularly brought down to the present period. Many of the cases before it, in ancient times, are curious and interesting to the

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\* We think it proper to give an abstract of this case in the following words:—"Thomas Donald, servitor Roberti Cassie, cursoris de Aberdonia, coram præposito et ballivis vicecomitibus et pacis justiciariis in hac parte accusatus de crimine veneris nefandæ cum equa, fuit damnatus per quindecim juratos homines qui majore numero declaraverunt eum esse reum criminis de quo accusatus fuerat, idque in duobus factis unumquodque per unum testem, probatum fuisse. Suo rogatu postea Scotia exulatus fuit ad unam regis coloniarum de America morte mulctari si rediisset, et Gulielmo Arbuckle, stabulario in Glasgwa, deditus fuit cum quo quinque per annos in Jamaica servire consenserat."—[*Records of Criminal Court*, p. 1. et seq.]



the attentive enquirer, in as far as they discover the dispositions of the people during a remote period, and the different shades of manners and customs, from time to time, in former ages. In the administration of justice the whole magistrates generally attended, the provost being the presiding judge; and, for several centuries, questions of a civil nature, as well as petty delinquencies, were tried by a jury of citizens, summoned for the purpose. In some of these cases, the jury seem to have decided both upon the law and upon the fact, and, in some instances, to have awarded the punishment.\* About the close of the eighteenth century, the powers of this court were devolved upon the four baillies, in consequence of an act of the town council. They sat alternately, each of them three months, for the administration of justice, and were attended by a legal assessor, appointed for the purpose, which practice has been observed to the present time. In the year 1563, certain regulations were instituted for conducting judicial proceedings before this court. By these it was ordered, that all cases and pleas should be stated by petition or bill, in writing, to be lodged with the clerk of court, who was prohibited from calling any cause in which this rule was not observed; and none but procurators, or advocates, conducting business before the court, were allowed to stand within the bar. Such was the ancient constitution of the borough court of Aberdeen. In modern times, it has been held on Saturday, weekly. The baillies, in their turn, sit in the ordinary court room, for dispensing justice, according to law, in civil causes only. They also hold, occasionally, courts in the town clerk's chamber, during the week, for judging in breaches of the peace, in minor delinquencies, and in petty disputes among the inhabitants. The baillies have also the exclusive jurisdiction in questions arising between any of the inhabitants, with regard to the boundaries of their respective properties; they also exercise their authority in preventing encroachments from being made upon the public streets, in rebuilding houses; and have the power of valuing and selling ruinous tenements within the town, in order that they

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\* A few of these cases have been selected, at different periods, and will be found in the Appendix, at the end of the volume.



they may be rebuilt, in case the proprietor should refuse or neglect to repair or to rebuild them; but cases of this last nature now very rarely occur. The provost and baillies, as justices of the peace within the town, hold quarter sessions from time to time, and take cognizance of frauds committed against the revenue. The baillies, as judges in the ordinary borough courts,\* have the power of enforcing execution of their decree by distress of the moveable property belonging to the debtor, or by imprisonment of his person, by a writ, which is commonly known by the name of an act of warding.

The town clerk and town clerk depute are clerks of this and of the other courts of the borough, of which the magistrates are judges.

Alexander Cadenhead, advocate in Aberdeen, is procurator fiscal.

#### OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

The powers of jurisdiction of this court were originally very limited, and, in modern times, the office of dean of guild of Aberdeen is merely ministerial. By the act of parliament, 1593, he was empowered to exercise the authority of a judge in all causes and matters occurring between merchants, and between merchant and mariner, and, with the assistance of his council, to decide in such cases in a summary manner, according to the practice observed by the dean of guild at Edinburgh;† but he never possessed the power of judging, in any case, with regard to property within the town, or between conterminous proprietors, upon the limits of their respective tenements.

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\* In former times, no defendant was obliged to answer to any suit in this court till he had been cited to two several diets of appearance; but this practice was abolished about thirty years ago. The court of the four boroughs, in which the chamberlain presided, and which anciently reviewed the sentences of borough courts, was composed of certain burgesses of the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh, who were appointed to meet annually at Haddington, to decide, as a court of the last resort, upon appeals taken from the chamberlain-ayres, and to deliberate and determine upon all matters respecting the common welfare of any of the royal boroughs. When Berwick and Roxburgh were taken by the English, the boroughs of Linlithgow and Lanark were substituted in their place. Upon the office of chamberlain being suppressed, the power of controuling the magistrates' accompts was vested in the court of exchequer; that of reviewing their sentences was left to the ordinary courts of law.—[*Arnol's History of Edinburgh*, p. 463.]

† Acts of Parliament, vol. iv. p. 30.



tenements. For time immemorial, all matters of that kind have been solely judged of and determined by the magistrates and council, without whose authority the dean of guild and his court could institute no positive law or regulation.\* Of late years, his powers of jurisdiction in mercantile matters have almost fallen into desuetude. By the charter from King Charles I. to the town, in 1638, the provost, baillies, and council are authorised, by themselves, or by their dean of guild, or by any other person whom they shall yearly nominate and appoint for that purpose, to visit, search, and try the weights, metes, and measures, within the bounds of the borough, and of the whole sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and within its common fairs and markets. They have also the power, under the same authority, "of marking and stamping all firlots, pecks, pound weights, stone weights, elvands, quart, pint, chopin, and mutchkin stoups, and all others of that kind, with an iron or brass stamp or seal, having the impression of the lion and crown, according to the sundry measures and standards prescribed by the acts of parliament;" also of uplifting all fees and duties exigible for regulating or proving such weights and measures. Under the authority of that grant, the magistrates have been in the practice of appointing the dean of guild custodier of the standard weights and measures of the town and county; and of delegating to him, and the proper officers under him, the power of marking and stamping all new weights and measures, after these have been proved by their respective standards. Although the dean of guild possesses no powers of judicature, *ex officio*, with regard to those matters, yet he has been in use, occasionally, of making progresses through the county,

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\* The extent of the powers of the dean of guild were particularly defined by an act of the town council, in the year 1609:—

1. The dean of guild was to have power to hold courts, and judge in matters between merchants, and between merchant and mariner, concerning merchants' accounts and charter parties; the town clerk, or his depute, being clerk of court.
2. He was to have four assessors, chosen yearly by the council, who should be brethren of guild and counsellors for the preceding period.
3. He was to have no power to set down any positive law, or statute, but by the advice of the magistrates and town council.



county, for the purpose of examining the weights and measures in common use, and of proving them by the legal standard; but it belongs solely to the judge ordinary to impose fines for contravention of any statute made in that behalf.

#### OF LOCAL REGISTERS.

Local registers, in which are recorded deeds and instruments connected with lands and tenements in Scotland, have undoubtedly been attended with important consequences to the public at large. They have tended to the security of heritable property, and long experience has shown the utility of this institution. The plan seems to have originated as early as the time of Queen Mary; for an act of parliament was passed in the year 1555, by which all seizins upon precepts not passing from the chancery were ordered to be presented to the sheriff clerk, within a year and a day after they had been taken, for the purpose of being inserted in his court books.\* Many seizins have accordingly been recorded in these books, under the authority of the act; but the oldest minute book of these registrations only commences in the year 1599, and appears to have been regularly conducted till the year 1609, when it was discontinued.

In the year 1617, a register was instituted for the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, under the authority of an act of parliament, which passed in the month of June of that year.† By the statute it is ordained, that all reversions, regresses, bonds, assignations, discharges, renunciations of wadsets, grants of redemption, and all instruments of sasine, shall be registered in the general register at Edinburgh, or in the particular register of the district, within sixty days subsequent to their respective dates; and extracts from these registers are declared to bear faith in all cases, except in the case of improbation. About the year 1633, the county of Banff, it would seem, had been separated from this district, and the register was confined solely to the other two counties. Since that period it

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\* Acts of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 497.

† Ibid. vol. iv. p. 545.



has been regularly conducted, and is brought down to the present time. This register is properly a branch of the department of the lord clerk register, under whose directions volumes are provided, from time to time, for the keeper of the local register. When a volume is filled up, it is immediately returned to the general repository at Edinburgh, along with a minute book, containing a short description of the several deeds and instruments which have been inserted in it. The keeper, however, retains a copy of the minute book, which is ready to be shown, without fee or reward, to those who have occasion to examine the register. This circumstance renders a search of it extremely easy to every one concerned, and is attended with much advantage to professional men, as well as to the public at large. Of late years, the many salutary regulations adopted by the parliamentary commissioners, on the suggestions of Thomas Thomson, Esq. the deputy clerk register, for conducting the public registers in general, and for the regular transmission of this and other registers of a similar kind, to the general repository at Edinburgh, have been attended with the best consequences.

William Copland, advocate in Aberdeen, who holds his commission of the crown, is keeper of this register; and James Copland, his son, joint keeper.



## CHAPTER III.

*Of the Post Office—Custom House—Excise Office—Linen Stamp Office—Cess Office—Fire Insurance Offices—and other local matters.*

## OF THE POST OFFICE.

WE have already noticed the introduction of a post at Aberdeen about the year 1590, and the institution of a regular post office in the year 1667, by the magistrates, in consequence of an act of the privy council; but of this privilege they were soon deprived, under the same authority. After this time, the office continued under the sole direction of the postmaster general of Scotland; and, for many years, a post was appointed to go between Edinburgh and Aberdeen twice a week, and between the former place and Inverness once a week. But it was not till the year 1695 that the post office of Scotland received the sanction of parliament, when posts were established over the greatest part of the kingdom. In those times they were extremely dilatory on the road. The mail from Edinburgh to Aberdeen passed through Fife, and, after crossing two ferries, only reached Dundee the first night; hence to Montrose, where the person who had the charge of it rested the second night; and arrived at Aberdeen only on the third day after leaving Edinburgh. In this manner the mail was conveyed, thrice a week, for many years, between these places, the rate of postage of a single letter being three pence; but between most other parts of Scotland a post went only twice a week, between some only once a week, and the post boy generally travelled on foot. About the year 1750, a plan was adopted of conveying the mail from stage to stage, by different post boys, with fresh horses, to the principal places of Scotland, and by foot-runners to the rest. In October, 1755, a regular post was established betwixt Aberdeen and Inverness thrice a week. The mail left the former place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock forenoon,



forenoon, and arrived at the latter on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at the same hour of the day. At the same time, foot runners were appointed, for carrying the Old Rain and Huntly packets to and from Old Meldrum, and the Keith packet to and from Fochabers, three times a week, so as to correspond with the riding post. On the 10th of October, 1763, a post was established, five times a week, betwixt London and Edinburgh, and, of course, was extended to Aberdeen; but the London mail only arrived here on the sixth day after its departure. Little alteration took place in the mode of conveying the mail, or of forwarding the post, till the establishment of mail coaches. On the 31st July, 1798, a coach with four horses, under the new plan which had been recently adopted, was dispatched with the north mail from Edinburgh, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Aberdeen next morning, about six o'clock; and the mail for the north was immediately forwarded by the former mode of conveyance.

In the year 1787, when the present postmaster was appointed to the office, there were only eight post towns in the county, viz. Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Kintore, Old Rain, Old Meldrum, Turriff, and Huntly; six posts from Edinburgh, and three from Inverness, weekly, and these were conveyed by single horses, over very bad roads; the time occupied in conveying the mail from Edinburgh being generally thirty five or thirty six hours.

Since the establishment of the mail coach from Edinburgh to the north, additional post offices have been instituted in different parts of the county, for expediting the delivery of letters, namely, Banchory Ternan, Kincardine O'Neil, Aboyne, Tullich, Tarland, Strathdon, Braemar, Old Deer, Mintlaw, Strichen, New Pitsligo, Keith-hall, Monymusk, Skene, Alford, and Rhynie. The gross revenue of the office, which, in the year 1787, was under L.2000, has gradually increased from that time, and for the year ending 5th January, 1818, it exceeded L.8500.

The mail coaches by Banff and Huntly, from Aberdeen to Inverness, were first started in the year 1811, and as they have been attended with the desired success, and with great convenience to travellers,



vellers, and to the public in general, they will undoubtedly be continued.

The mail coach from Edinburgh is now dispatched about nine o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Aberdeen betwixt five and six o'clock next morning; and the mails for the north, and for other places in the county are immediately forwarded. That for the south is dispatched from Aberdeen about half past three in the afternoon.

Alexander Dingwall, Esq. is the present postmaster, having been appointed to the office in the year 1787.

There are four runners, for delivery of letters within the town and its vicinity; but they are paid by those who receive them.

#### OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The institution of a custom house at Aberdeen was established immediately after the treaty of union; and a collector, comptroller, and other officers, were appointed by government for conducting the affairs of the revenue. In the year 1710, the limits of the port were fixed by the collector, the provost of Aberdeen, and certain other persons, appointed by a commission which was issued for the purpose by the barons of exchequer of Scotland. These limits were the Tod-head, on the south, and the north part of the harbour of Cullen, on the north. Within these were comprehended Stonehaven, Newburgh, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Auchmedden, Banff, and Portsoy; at which places only, goods, wares, and merchandize, were permitted to be landed or shipped.

The inconvenience attending this extensive district was long complained of, particularly by merchants and ship owners in the northern parts of it, on account of the great trouble and expense they were subjected to in their journies to and from Aberdeen. In order to remedy this inconvenience, a custom house was instituted at Banff in the year 1801, when Fraserburgh, Banff, Portsoy, and other creeks, were disjoined from the port of Aberdeen, formed into a district by themselves, and have so continued since that time.

The



The ordinary business of the customs was, for many years, conducted in a house on the north side of the Shipraw, near the Shorebrae. About forty years ago, a very neat and commodious building on the quay was purchased by government, and fitted up, as a dwelling house, for the accommodation of the collector, having, on the first floor, a long room, and other apartments, for the several officers of this branch of the revenue. The establishment consists of a collector, comptroller, land surveyor, tide surveyor, four land waiters, twenty eight tidesmen, and six boatmen, besides a weigher and a warehouse keeper.

Alexander More, Esq. is the present collector, and Alexander Lyall, Esq. comptroller.

The following is a list of the successive collectors and comptrollers of the customs since the commencement of the institution:—

| <i>Collectors.</i> |                    | <i>Comptrollers.</i> |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1708               | John Crawford      | 1749                 | Theophilus Ogilvie |
| 1738               | James Ogilvie      | 1763                 | Alexander Osborn   |
| 1763               | Theophilus Ogilvie | 1785                 | John Forbes        |
| 1781               | Walter Sim         | 1795                 | George Ogilvie     |
| 1795               | James Allardyce    | 1803                 | Alexander Lyall    |
| 1811               | Alexander More     |                      |                    |

1789 JOHN SIM, COLLECTOR'S CLERK.

1815 GEORGE CLARK, COMPTROLLER'S do.

#### OF THE EXCISE OFFICE.

The excise district of Aberdeen was formerly very extensive, but, of late years, it has been considerably diminished in its limits. It now extends only a little way beyond Inverury on the north, comprehends Peterhead, and all the other parts of the county southward of those places, and includes Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine, and intermediate parts. The district is divided into five divisions, under the collector of Aberdeen, in which there are five supervisors and forty one officers employed, besides two assistants, and two clerks in the permit office of the town.

Gray



Gray Campbell, Esq. is the present collector, having been appointed to that office in the year 1803.

#### OF THE LINEN STAMP OFFICE.

As the linen manufacture forms a considerable branch of the trade of Aberdeen, petty dealers in this article, instead of endeavouring to procure an extensive sale by the quality of their goods, not unfrequently attempt to grasp at an immediate profit by those frauds which are not always obvious to detection, but which would ultimately tend to ruin their reputation and their trade. For the purpose of checking abuses of this kind in the district of Aberdeen, and marking linen cloth intended for sale, a stamp office was early instituted in the town, by the board of trustees for manufactures, in consequence of the act of parliament, and has been attended with salutary effects.

Mr. James Milne is the present stamp-master, and has under him proper persons, for inspecting linen yarns, and for marking, with the office stamp, cloth intended for sale, as required by the statute.

The quantity and quality of cloth manufactured from flax, for four years, preceding November 1st, 1817, will appear from the following table, which will, at the same time, show the progressive increase of this branch of manufacture:—

TABLE of LINEN CLOTH Stamped for Sale at the ABERDEEN OFFICE, and estimated Value thereof, for the several periods after-mentioned.

| Denomination of Cloth.                                                    | 1814.                 |                  | 1815.                 |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|                                                                           | Number of Yards.      | Estimated Value. | Number of Yards.      | Estimated Value. |
| Bleached Cloth .....                                                      | 238,461 $\frac{3}{4}$ | L.23,846 3 6     | 341,606               | L.31,313 17 8    |
| Sheeting .....                                                            | 5,331 $\frac{1}{4}$   | 355 8 0          | 3,429 $\frac{3}{4}$   | 200 1 4          |
| Refused to be stamped, on account of being faulty, from uneven yarn ..... | 243,793               | L.24,201 11 6    | 345,035 $\frac{3}{4}$ | L.31,513 19 0    |
|                                                                           | 4,966 $\frac{3}{4}$   |                  | 10,206                |                  |
|                                                                           | 248,759 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                  | 355,241 $\frac{3}{4}$ |                  |



TABLE of LINEN CLOTH Continued.

| Denomination of Cloth.                                                                      | 1816.                 |                  | 1817.                |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
|                                                                                             | Number of Yards.      | Estimated Value. | Number of Yards.     | Estimated Value. |
| Bleached Cloth .....                                                                        | 499,513 $\frac{1}{2}$ | L.41,626 1 8     | 802,476              | L.66,873 0 0     |
| Sheeting .....                                                                              | 5,392 $\frac{1}{4}$   | 269 12 0         | 4,817                | 280 19 10        |
| Cotton Bagging .....                                                                        | 43,678 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 1,637 18 6       | 42,347 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1,676 4 11       |
| Sacking .....                                                                               | 958                   | 31 18 8          | 5,359 $\frac{3}{4}$  | 189 16 6         |
|                                                                                             | 549,542 $\frac{1}{4}$ | L.43,565 10 10   | 855,000              | L.69,020 1 3     |
| Refused to be stamped, on account of being faulty, from uneven yarn .....                   | 13,151                |                  |                      |                  |
|                                                                                             | 562,693 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                  |                      |                  |
| Ditto, Bleached Cloth, made of tow yarn, uneven .....                                       |                       |                  | 8,365                |                  |
| Ditto, Cotton Sacking and Bagging, made of East India }<br>Hemp, coarse and thin wove ..... |                       |                  | 4,877                |                  |
|                                                                                             |                       |                  | 868,242              |                  |

The whole quantity of linen stamped for sale in Scotland, was, for the years under-mentioned:—

|                                                | YARDS.     | VALUE.    |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| From 1st November, 1727, to 1st November, 1728 | 2,183,978  | L.103,312 |
| 1746 to 1747                                   | 6,661,788  | 262,866   |
| 1756 to 1757                                   | 9,764,408  | 401,511   |
| 1765 to 1766                                   | 13,242,557 | 637,346   |
| 1776 to 1777                                   | 14,793,888 | 710,633   |

[*Arnol's History of Edinburgh*, p. 593.]

## CESS OFFICE.

The office for receiving the cess, or land tax of the borough, is in the town house, and the collector, who is appointed to the office by the council, is also receiver of the taxes payable to government. The land tax, which amounts to L.526 10s. sterling annually, is proportioned upon the rents of houses within the town, lands and salmon fishings within the liberties, and also upon merchant trade and casual profits, by a certain number of the citizens, under the title of the board of taxers, who are nominated annually, for that purpose, by the council. As the rents of property and the trade of the town have, of late, considerably increased, this tax is very little felt by the citizens comparatively with other assessments. For the year 1817, it was at the rate of only eight pence on every L.100, Scottish money, or L.8 6s. 8d. sterling,



sterling, of rents and trade ; although, not many years ago, it was as high as 2s. 6d. on the same sum.

The Valued Rent of Houses was, for the following

|                                       |   |   |       |           |    |   |       |         |           |   |    |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------|-----------|----|---|-------|---------|-----------|---|----|---|
| years, in sterling money              | - | - | 1807  | L.6,436   | 5  | 0 | 1817  | L.7,742 | 1         | 8 |    |   |
| Valued Rent of Fishings               | - | - | ..... | 5,452     | 10 | 0 | ..... | 7,600   | 0         | 0 |    |   |
| ..... Lands                           | - | - | ..... | 30,391    | 11 | 8 | ..... | 42,220  | 0         | 0 |    |   |
| The estimated value of Merchant Trade | - | - | ..... | 68,414    | 3  | 4 | ..... | 83,529  | 11        | 8 |    |   |
| Casual Profit                         | - | - | ..... | 24,754    | 11 | 8 | ..... | 44,881  | 5         | 0 |    |   |
|                                       |   |   |       | <hr/>     |    |   | <hr/> |         |           |   |    |   |
|                                       |   |   |       | L.135,449 |    |   | 1     | 8       | L.185,972 |   | 18 | 4 |

The assessed taxes for the town were, for the under-mentioned years, as follows :—

| ASSESSED TAXES for                                                                    | - | - | 1806.        | 1816.       | 1817.        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| To Window and Cottage Tax                                                             | - | - | L.2,248 15 6 | L.4,574 1 0 | L.4,204 15 6 |
| Inhabited House ditto                                                                 | - | - | 1,051 12 4   | 2,250 4 1   | 2,336 9 3    |
| Male Servants and Clerks                                                              | - | - | 227 17 0     | 1,176 12 0  | 1,106 1 0    |
| Six private four wheeled Carriages, and<br>twenty-one Post Chaises                    | - | - | 236 8 0      |             |              |
| Ten private four wheeled Carriages, seven-<br>teen Post Chaises, & five Stage Coaches | - | - |              | 300 0 0     | 342 0 0      |
| Twenty-six two wheeled Carriages                                                      | - | - | 81 18 0      | 168 0 0     | 148 10 0     |
| Seventy-six Carriage and Saddle Horses                                                | - | - | 114 16 0     | 280 13 6    | 265 6 0      |
| One hundred and ninety-six Draught and<br>Husbandry Horses                            | - | - | 113 5 0      | 233 2 6     | 191 4 0      |
| Two hundred and four Dogs                                                             | - | - | 21 2 0       | 67 0 0      | 94 4 0       |
| Armorial bearings                                                                     | - | - | 15 15 0      | 21 0 0      | 27 12 0      |
| Hair Powder                                                                           | - | - | 68 5 0       | 51 14 0     | 36 8 6       |
| Duty on Carriages made for sale                                                       | - | - | 12 10 0      |             | 15 5 0       |
|                                                                                       |   |   | <hr/>        |             |              |
| Property Tax, about                                                                   |   |   | L.4,187 3 10 | L.9,122 7 1 | L.8,767 15 3 |
|                                                                                       |   |   |              | 12,000 0 0  |              |
|                                                                                       |   |   | <hr/>        |             |              |
|                                                                                       |   |   | L.21,122 7 1 |             |              |

The only other public offices in the town are those of the collector of the cess, or land tax, and assessed taxes of the county, and of the distributor of stamps for this district ; but with regard to these assessed taxes, or the amount of stamp duties for Aberdeen, we have, for obvious reasons, not been informed.



## OF FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES, &amp;c.

A company for insuring houses, and other property, against losses by fire, was instituted by many gentlemen of the town, in the year 1801; and, for several years, the business was conducted successfully, and to the advantage of the partners. Some years afterwards, numerous companies, that were instituted for a similar purpose in various parts of the kingdom, established branches at Aberdeen. Those, by the influence of their agents, who were allowed a very liberal commission for their trouble, in a very short time engrossed the insuring business of the town, to such an extent that the Aberdeen company, although their rates of premiums were equally moderate with those of any other office, soon found that their business gradually declined, that it was no object for a regular establishment, and, therefore, relinquished the concern about five years ago. There are now no fewer than seventeen branches of other offices established in the town. By the great exertions of their agents, and the inducements held out to the insured, a great deal of money is drawn from the place annually for premiums and government duty. The former, owing to the high rates on manufacturing mills and machinery, cannot be estimated at less than L.4000 sterling, and the latter at about L.3000. The Sun fire office was the first that established a branch in the town, about sixty years ago; and we believe that that office still engrosses a considerable part of the fire insurance business of the town and the county.

A company for insuring lives and granting annuities was also instituted in the town, about fifteen years ago; but as this was a new undertaking in the north of Scotland, the business of the office, for some time, made very slow progress. Although, however, it was conducted upon a small scale, it proved advantageous to the company, and had every appearance of being a tenable and profitable concern; but the partners not deeming it prudent to persist longer in what they concluded to be an uncertain speculation, thought proper to dissolve the company several years ago. The insurance of lives is now generally effected by agents for the English companies that have branches in the town.

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The insurance of vessels from the enemy, and from hazard at sea, was carried on to a considerable extent in Aberdeen during the late war. The underwriters in the town insured vessels not only belonging to the port, but to many other places, both in Scotland and England. Since the termination of the war, this business has very much decreased. There are, however, eight or ten offices in the town for conducting insurances of this kind, and the rate of premium is generally regulated by that of London.

State lottery offices are also very abundant in the town, and a great deal of money is collected in Aberdeen, and remitted to London, in the course of the year, for tickets. Although we occasionally hear of a share of a small prize falling to the lot of some fortunate individual, yet this by no means balances the sums which are almost daily paid, by credulous persons, for chances in these tempting but uncertain speculations.

#### OF POST CHAISES, &c.

Post chaises were first introduced into Aberdeen about the year 1763, two of these being kept, for the convenience of the public, by persons who hired post horses. Previous to that time, the only vehicle used for travelling was a one horse chaise, provided with a driver, who sat in front, after the manner of an Irish noddie. The body of the carriage was built close, the fore part folding down for admitting the traveller to take his seat. The first private carriage, with four wheels, kept in this place, or in its vicinity, was by Colonel Middleton of Seaton, about the year 1750, and many years elapsed before any other private carriage was used in Aberdeen. There are, however, at present, ten four wheeled carriages belonging to gentlemen in the town. About the year 1777, George Smith, who then occupied the New Inn as a tavern, established a good many post chaises for the accommodation of the public. Other innkeepers soon afterwards followed his example, by keeping such carriages, and letting them to travellers and others who had occasion for them. The first stage coach betwixt Aberdeen and Edinburgh was projected by Mr. Smith about forty years ago; but although it was denominated, perhaps facetiously,



facetiously, *the Fly*, it required about thirty two hours to perform the journey, the passengers being obliged to remain one night at Perth. It continued to run three days a week for several years, but afterwards went every week day. This tedious conveyance, some years ago, gave place to one more expeditious, by the establishment of *the Telegraph*, which passes through Strathmore, and performs the journey to Perth in little more than thirteen hours. This coach contains six inside passengers, and a greater number on the outside than is, perhaps, on some occasions, consistent with safety, although few serious accidents have happened from it. It runs every week day, and is attended with much convenience to travellers, by its expeditious mode of conveyance. A similar stage coach, established about two years ago, runs daily between Aberdeen and Perth, by the coast road; another has been lately started between Aberdeen and Peterhead; and a third is projected to run to Pananich during the summer. All these, with the mail coaches, render travelling, both south and north, certain and expeditious. There is also a number of caravans to different parts of the county, constantly employed, for the accommodation of travellers.

Besides these conveniences for travelling by land, there are no fewer than ten very fine vessels, belonging to the London shipping company, employed in carrying goods and passengers to and from London; so that, at all times, any person can obtain a passage to that place every three or four days. There are several vessels employed for a similar purpose betwixt Aberdeen, Leith, and Glasgow. About thirty years ago, there were only four or five smacks employed in the London trade, and each of these generally made four or five voyages in the year. At the present time, each of the London smacks performs twelve or thirteen voyages in the year; and, with a favourable wind, often accomplishes a voyage in less time than is required by the mail coach from London.



## CHAPTER IV.

*Of the Theatre—Concerts—Assemblies—Horse Racing—and other local matters.*

## OF THE THEATRE.

WE have already observed the rise and progress of religious dramatic exhibitions in Aberdeen as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, and remarked that plays of this kind continued to be performed by the citizens during the ages of popery. We have also noticed the introduction of stage plays into the town by the original company of comedians, licensed by King James VI. in the beginning of the seventeenth century. For many ages afterwards, such was the disordered state of the country, arising from civil commotions and other circumstances, that amusements of this kind were very little thought of by the people of Scotland; and till after the rebellion, in 1715, no stage adventurers were in the practice of visiting this country. Soon after the suppression of the insurrection, in the year 1745, a company of comedians had, after much opposition, established themselves at Edinburgh, and, about the year 1751, a detachment of them repaired to Aberdeen, in hopes of meeting with encouragement from the people there; but such was the opposition raised against them by the magistrates and clergy, who would on no account allow them to exhibit dramatic entertainments within the town, that they were obliged to raise a building, for the purpose of a theatre, in the south side of the Spittal, near the extremity of the town. They did not, however, meet with all the encouragement which they expected from the people, and took their departure at the close of a short season. In the year 1768, an itinerant company from England, under one Fisher, visited the town, and were permitted, by the magistrates, to perform in the New Inn, the hall of which was fitted up as a theatre; but, although this company shared the patronage



patronage of the public, they did not continue long in the town. In the year 1773, the celebrated West Digges, Esq. when in the zenith of his popularity in Edinburgh, formed a scheme of establishing a theatre in Aberdeen, but that being opposed by the constituted authorities, he erected a very neat play-house in the north end of the Spittal, where the Edinburgh company performed for several seasons successfully, and with much eclat. The theatre, although it was often well attended, was found exceedingly inconvenient for those who frequented it, on account of its great distance from the town; and the magistrates having abated in their zeal to suppress exhibitions of this kind, at length permitted Mr. Digges and his company to perform theatrical entertainments within the town. The Edinburgh company having established a theatre, continued to visit Aberdeen occasionally for several years; but the rage for dramatic amusements having subsided, they were often very unsuccessful, and discontinued their visits. Itinerant companies, from time to time, were allowed to exhibit in temporary buildings erected for the purpose, with various degrees of success.

The present theatre, on the west side of Marischal street, was completed in the year 1795, and the expense defrayed by subscription. It is finished in a very neat and elegant style, after a design by Mr. Holland, architect, and cost about L.3000 sterling; is capable of containing from five to six hundred spectators; and has been let, from year to year, to the manager of an itinerant company. For the seasons 1817 and 1818, it was under the direction of Mr. Ryder, who has conducted the dramatic performances much to the satisfaction of the public. In the month of April, Mr. Kean, of so much celebrity in the histrionic art, performed at this theatre, for six nights, to crowded audiences. On the last night of his performance, the receipts of the house were about L.160 sterling, the prices of the boxes being 6s. the pit 4s. and the gallery 2s.

#### OF THE CONCERT HALL.

Music was, for many ages, a favourite amusement with the people of Aberdeen. From an early period they had their public minstrels, supported



supported at the charge of the community. In the time of popery, church music was cultivated as a science, and the establishment of vocal performers in the church was kept up, at a considerable expense to the community; but, at the Reformation, this was completely done away. In the puritanical age, psalmody prevailed both on sacred and secular occasions; the science was cultivated by the people, and studied in the school as a favourite branch of education; but it was only in modern times that there was any musical institution in the town. About the year 1750, a society was formed for the purpose of establishing weekly concerts in Aberdeen, and was supported not only by many gentlemen of the town, but by the nobility and gentry of the county, who contributed annually towards the expense of the institution. Their hall was on the east side of the Broadgate, and the concerts were conducted, for many years, with much taste, and in a manner highly honourable to the managers. The affairs of the society were under the management of a president and directors, chosen annually by the subscribers. They had occasionally eminent leaders on the violin, Oliveri the elder, Pinto, Thurstans, and others; all of whom had salaries from the society, according to their respective merits. To these were joined many gentlemen of the town, who were excellent performers, and took the several parts allotted to them in the orchestra. They were aided, on extraordinary occasions, by a male or female singer, and by assistants hired for the purpose. The concert was permitted, by the magistrates, to be held occasionally in the town hall, particularly for the benefit of the infirmary. It is, however, an object of regret, that, owing to the deaths of many of the gentlemen amateurs, who rendered their gratuitous services, and to various changes in the fashionable circles of the place, this elegant entertainment has been, for some time past, completely given up, and the society dissolved. There belonged to it a very fine collection of music, an excellent organ by Snetzler, a harpsichord, and a variety of other musical instruments, which, we understand, are deposited in the Marischal college, under an expectation of the society being re-established, and the weekly concerts revived. A very fine picture, supposed to be from the hand of one of the old Italian masters,



ters, and presented to the society by Alexander, the painter, hung over the folding door of the hall. A golden lyre, ornamented with diamonds and rubies, was presented to the society by the late Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, to be displayed by the president at all public meetings. All these articles of property, as we are informed, are inventoried, so as to be made forthcoming to those who are interested in them.

#### OF ARCHERY, &c.

Archery, in ancient times, was not only a favourite amusement of the citizens, but enjoined by the legislature; and at no very remote period, after the bow and arrow came to be superseded as an implement of war, it was regarded as a necessary branch of education. It does not, however, appear, that any society was instituted in Aberdeen for encouraging and exercising archery till about thirty years ago, when an association was formed of a great many gentlemen, for the purpose of reviving the amusement, under the denomination of the "*Bowmen of Mar.*" They continued, for several years, to exercise the bow and arrow, and several of them became expert archers; but, like every other institution of the kind, the most zealous members wearied of the sport, the society dwindled away, and, at length, was dissolved.

A circus and riding school was attempted to be established several years ago, and a building was erected for the purpose. A company of equestrians performed in it for several seasons, and gave lessons in riding to many of the young citizens, who attended as scholars. The manager of the circus, however, did not meet the encouragement which he expected, and, after a few years trial, the company discontinued their visits. Equestrians visit the town occasionally, but they rest contented with a temporary theatre for their exhibitions.

#### OF ASSEMBLIES.

Assemblies are generally held once a fortnight, during the winter season, and the expense defrayed by subscription. They are under



under the direction of a certain number of the subscribers, who are appointed for that purpose; but the arrangement of the dancing, and other business of the evening, are under the superintendence of a lady of distinction, nominated by the directors. The subscription is one guinea, and stranger gentlemen introduced by subscribers generally pay for their admission five shillings each, towards the expense of the music.

There being no public rooms in the town for fashionable amusements, as in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, those assemblies are, of necessity, obliged to be held in the taverns, which are very incommodious, and ill adapted to such a purpose. This inconvenience has long been felt, and has often been complained of by the public, but no plan has been adopted to remedy it. Frequent attempts have been made to raise, by subscription, a fund adequate to the expense of building a proper suite of public rooms, particularly assembly rooms, but, as yet, they have proved abortive. It is much to be regretted, that, while public improvements have, of late years, so much engaged the general attention of the community in almost every department, there is no public coffee room, or any suite of apartments for the accommodation of a large company, assembled on an extraordinary occasion, for any purpose whatever.

#### OF HORSE RACING.

Horse racing has often been introduced as a fashionable amusement at Aberdeen, and sometimes relinquished by those who generally patronised it. About the year 1790, the northern shooting club commenced horse races in the links, with an intention to hold them annually, in the month of October; and, to encourage the sport, the members of the club voted a piece of plate, of fifty guineas value, to be run for. The magistrates also, for several years, gave a purse of thirty guineas, for the same purpose; but, owing to various circumstances, these races, after a few years, were discontinued.

About four or five years ago, an association was formed of the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Banff, and



and Kincardine, for patronizing races, and other amusements, at Aberdeen, during the first week of October, annually. A very excellent race course has been made out in the links, and the races continue for four days. The prizes run for in October, 1817, were, four silver cups, value fifty guineas each; a purse of sixty guineas, by subscription of the ladies; an open plate of fifty guineas, by the citizens of Aberdeen; a silver cup, value one hundred guineas, given by the representatives in parliament of the four counties; and an open plate of fifty guineas, by the members of parliament of the district of boroughs connected with the meeting.

As the company assembled on this occasion was numerous and respectable, there were ordinaries and assemblies during the race week; and liberal contributions were made for the benefit of the public charitable institutions of the place.

A preses and nine stewards are annually chosen from among the members of the association, for directing the business of the week, for deciding any differences that may occur in the course of the races, and for adjudging the prizes. The expense of supporting this institution is defrayed by voluntary annual subscriptions from the members of the association.

#### OF TAVERNS.

A tavern and inn, for the accommodation of strangers, and a coffee house, for the convenience of the citizens engaged in business, were first fitted up in the town in the beginning of the eighteenth century. About the year 1701, George Cruickshank, merchant, was permitted, by an act of the town council, to open a house in the west end of the Castle-street, under the denomination of the Exchange coffee house. He was also entitled to the exclusive privilege of vending tea, coffee, and chocolate, for nineteen years; and, as an inducement to him for prosecuting the undertaking, he was exempted, for nineteen years, from the excise duties on the ingredients used by him in preparing those articles for his customers. In the year 1709, Patrick Copland was also permitted, under the same authority, to open



open a tavern for the accommodation of travellers. This house was situated on the west side of the Shipraw, and long distinguished by the name of the Ship tavern. For his encouragement, his house and stables were exempted from the burden of quartering military stationed in the town.\* The New Inn, belonging to the mason society, erected about the year 1755, and the Hotel in Union-street, are, at present, the principal houses for the reception of travellers. These afford very excellent accommodation and entertainment to strangers, but they are not so much frequented by the people of the town as they were in former times, when tavern expenses were less extravagant than what they are at present. Strangers resorting to the place, with an intention to remain in it for a short time, generally find suitable accommodation in private lodging houses, of which there are many in the town, neatly fitted up and well furnished.

#### OF THE ATHENÆUM, &c.

There are two literary rooms, for the convenience of subscribers. One of them, called the *Athenæum*, was established about fifteen years ago, in the Castle-street; and the other, called the *Exchange News Room*, about two years ago, in Union-street. Each of these establishments is daily provided with a complete assortment of newspapers, and, from time to time, with the periodical works published in London and Edinburgh.

#### OF SEA BATHING.

No place in the kingdom affords more excellent accommodation for sea bathing than Aberdeen. There is a fine flat sandy beach within less than a mile of the cross; and bathing machines, which may be had for a moderate charge, are constantly on the spot. In the summer months they are in frequent employment. There are also warm salt-water baths erected close upon the shore, neatly fitted

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\* Council Register, vol. lvii. p. 822. vol. lviii. p. 174.



ted up with every accommodation. Besides these, commodious bathing rooms have lately been made out upon the quay, for invalids, and others, who may prefer them to the open beach; and, at all seasons, either the warm or cold salt-water bath can be had.

About forty years ago, a very neat house was erected upon the east side of the Denburn, and fitted up with four bathing rooms, for the use of the citizens. The baths are supplied with pure spring water, conducted to the house by leaden pipes. The charge for this convenience is moderate; but since the establishment of bathing machines upon the sea beach, few people avail themselves of this bath, the salt water being generally preferred.



## CHAPTER V.

*Of the Butcher Market—Fish Market—Meal, Poultry, and other Markets—Weigh-house—and Weights and Measures.*

THERE is, perhaps, no town in the kingdom better supplied with provisions of every kind than Aberdeen, and the prices, in general, are moderate.

## OF THE BUTCHER MARKET.

The shambles were formerly situated on the north side of King-street, and the weekly market was held on Friday. About twelve years ago, the corporation of fleshers erected, on the east side of the town, a court of buildings for stalls, market place, and slaughter houses. These consist of two ranges, having, in the one, thirty eight stalls, each twelve feet square, with a pavement four feet broad in front; and, in the other, forty eight stalls, about ten feet square each, with a pavement four feet broad in front. Within the same court, there are also fifteen slaughter houses, for the use of the fleshers of the town. The public market continues to be held on Friday, weekly. The butcher meat has, for many years, been esteemed of an excellent quality, not inferior to that of any other town in the kingdom; but it has often been a subject of regret, that there are not in this town, as in Montrose, Dundee, and other places in the south of Scotland, private shops, for supplying the inhabitants with butcher meat throughout the week. The inconvenience of this is frequently experienced by private families, particularly in the summer months, when such provisions cannot be preserved in a fresh state beyond a day or two.

About two years ago, another market place was laid out in the Lochlands, on the north side of the town, for the sale of butcher meat on Friday, weekly, for the accommodation of the inhabitants  
in



in that quarter. It consists of forty two stalls, each thirteen feet by twelve, having a pavement five feet broad in front, covered by a roof which is supported by cast iron pillars. The buildings were erected at the expense of the proprietors of the Lochlands, and are chiefly occupied by butchers from the country, who bring their meat to town for sale. The quantity, of this essential necessary of life, consumed in the town, can be ascertained only by the number of hides of the cattle and sheep slaughtered weekly, of which an account is kept by the proper officer, appointed under the act of parliament; but no correct estimate can be formed of the quantity brought to the town by the country butchers, who bring a great deal every market day throughout the year.

The following table will show the number of cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs, slaughtered in the Aberdeen market for the year ending in May, 1818, and for the three preceding years. The cattle are supposed to weigh, on an average, about five hundred weight each; calves and sheep, from twenty to fifty pounds weight; and hogs one hundred and twenty pounds weight each, on an average.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

|                   | 1815.  | 1816.  | 1817.  | 1818.  |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Oxen .....        | 5,388  | 5,394  | 5,751  | 6,109  |
| Calves .....      | 1,909  | 2,329  | 1,852  | 2,236  |
| Sheep .....       | 12,209 | 13,127 | 12,450 | 14,435 |
| Hogs, about ..... | 1,500  | 1,500  | 1,500  | 1,500  |

## OF THE FISH MARKET.

The local situation of Aberdeen affords the advantage of an abundant supply of fish, at almost every season of the year, for the use of the inhabitants; but very little white fish is cured or exported from Aberdeen to the foreign market. Haddocks seldom fail; cod and ling are plentiful, and good in their season; hollibut is caught in great quantities; whittings occasionally appear on the coast, but they are rarely brought to market; flat fish, such as skate, and salt and fresh water flounders, are frequently sold; but roddan fluke, or turbot,



bot, is not very plenty. Herrings appear, from time to time, on the coast, and mackarel occasionally, but these last seldom continue long upon it.\* The best cod, however, above a certain size, are often bought up by contractors, for the London market, and prevented from being brought to the town in such quantities as might, otherwise, be expected.

These fish are all taken by the white fishers, whose places of residence are Futtie and Torrie. They are a peculiar class of people, who form a sort of community among themselves, and seldom intermarry with the other inhabitants of the place. There are employed in the white fishing six boats, manned with six men each, belonging to Futtie, besides several yawls, and the same number of boats and men belonging to Torrie. When not engaged in fishing, they are employed as pilots for the shipping frequenting the port. The fish are brought to the market, and sold by the wives of the fishers at prices which fluctuate according to the scarcity or abundance of the article. Besides what is brought to the town by these people, there is an occasional supply, of various kinds, from other places, both north and south, when fish is abundant upon the coast. The fishers of Findon, about six miles to the south, bring immense quantities of haddocks to the market every morning, before breakfast, prepared in a peculiar manner, being split, salted, and smoked, in the course of the preceding night. They are highly esteemed by many people as a delicacy, find a ready sale, and large quantities of them are bought up, and sent to Edinburgh, and to other places in the south, even as far as London. The supply of shell fish is not very abundant. Crabs are caught in considerable quantities,

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\* FISH IN SEASON.

Cod—April to July, November to February  
 Crabs—1st August to November  
 Eels—1st May to October  
 Hollibut, Turbot—June to August  
 Haddocks—May to February  
 Herrings—September to January  
 Ling—March to June  
 Lobsters—1st March to September

Mackarel—June to August  
 Muscles—1st August to April  
 Flounders—1st March to November  
 Salmon and Trout—December to September  
 Salmon Grilse—May to September  
 Skate—Good all the year  
 Roddan Fluke—May to February  
 Whittings—May to November



quantities, on the rocky coast near Findon, and brought to the town every morning, during the season, but lobsters very rarely appear in the market. Muscles are brought from Ythan daily, and sold in large quantities. Oysters are imported from Leith, and other parts of the frith of Forth, and even from England occasionally by the London smacks. There is, in the harbour mouth, a muscle scalp, which, if permitted to arrive at maturity, would produce abundance of this fish for the use of the inhabitants; but it is constantly destroyed by the white fishers, who tear up the young muscles from the bed to use them as bait, although the magistrates often exert their authority to put a stop to this destructive practice. Shrimps are found in vast abundance in the proper season, and can be had on the shortest notice.

The exposing of fish to sale in the Castle-street had long been complained of by the inhabitants as an intolerable nuisance, particularly in the summer months. To remedy this, the magistrates, about the year 1742, appropriated a piece of ground, on the south side of the Shiprow, close upon the tideway, as a fish market, and fitted it up with sheds and stalls, for the accommodation both of the fishers and of the public. But, notwithstanding this convenience, it was found very difficult to restrain the fishers from resorting to the Castlegate, where they still attempt, on some occasions, to expose their fish upon the public street, often in a very disgusting manner. Cleanliness, however, is not a characteristic of these people at any time.

Salmon, although taken in abundance in the rivers Dee and Don during the season of fishing, is seldom brought to market in the town. It finds a ready sale in London, whither it is almost daily sent by sea, either preserved in ice, or boiled and cured with vinegar. When any families have occasion for fish of this kind, they are generally supplied by the dealers, at the current price. Salmon is always sold by the pound weight, the small white fish by tale, and the great white fish generally in cuts.



## OF THE MEAL, POULTRY, AND OTHER MARKETS.

These market places are situated on the west side of King-street, both being laid out on excellent plans for the accommodation of the public. The supply of meal, poultry, butter, and cheese, is generally abundant; and these articles are brought to the town every market day from almost every part of this extensive county. The quantity of meal sold is easily ascertained, as a regular account of it is kept by the magistrates, but of the amount of the other articles it is impracticable to form any correct estimate. There is also a daily supply of vegetables, of all kinds, for the table. Potatoes are produced in the grounds in the vicinity of the town, in great abundance. Immense quantities of strawberries, gooseberries, and other small fruit, are likewise produced in the gardens in the neighbourhood, and brought to the market almost daily, during the season. They are sold, upon an average, at 6d. the Scotch pint, which is equal to four English pints. It is estimated, by an intelligent gardener, that there are annually sold, in favourable seasons, in the town and in the gardens in the neighbourhood, upwards of 20,000 pints, or 80,000 English pints of strawberries, and about the same quantity of gooseberries. These together produce to the gardeners upwards of L.1000 sterling annually.

The following tables will show the quantities of meal sold in the market for the three preceding years, and the prices of provisions in Aberdeen for four different periods, during the last fifty years.

## TABLE OF THE QUANTITIES OF MEAL SOLD IN THE PUBLIC WEEKLY MARKET OF ABERDEEN.

*From 17th February to 1st September, 1815,*

8892 bolls Oat meal—268 bolls Bear meal—and 318 bolls Sids.

*From 8th September, 1815, to 22d March, 1816,*

12,132 bolls Oatmeal—301 bolls Bear meal—and 690 bolls Sids.

*From 29th March to 11th October, 1816,*

7747 bolls Oat meal—179 bolls Bear meal—and 432 bolls Sids.

*From 18th October, 1816, to 2d May, 1817,*

9044 bolls Oat meal—550 bolls Bear meal—and 511 bolls Sids.

*From 9th May to the 21st November, 1817,*

8754 bolls Oat meal—1405 bolls Bear meal—and 656 bolls Sids.



Besides what is sold in the weekly market, there are considerable quantities of meal retailed by dealers in the town, who supply the inhabitants, in the course of the week, generally at a higher price than what is current in the market. The greatest part of the flour consumed in the town is imported from the south, and sold to the bakers by those who deal in that branch of trade. There is little flour manufactured in the town comparatively with what is imported, and none of it is sold in the weekly market.

MARKET PRICES, ABERDEEN, FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED YEARS.

|                            | 1768.       | 1799.   | 1808.              | 1818.               |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1st Loaf                   | -           | -       | -                  | 4 lib. 8 dr.        |
| Oatmeal, per peck          | 7d. to 8d.  | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. | 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. |
| Barley do.                 | -           | 9d.     | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.  |
| Potatoes                   | -           | 11d.    | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.  |
| Malt                       | 8d. to 1s.  | -       | 2s. 9d. to 3s.     | 3s. 6d. to          |
| Beef, per lib. 17½ oz.     | 1½d. to 3d. | 4d.     | 5d. to 7d.         | 4d. to 8d.          |
| Mutton, do.                | 2d. to 3d.  | 4d.     | 5d. to 7d.         | 4d. to 8d.          |
| Veal, do.                  | -           | 6d.     | 4d. to 6d.         | 4d. to 8d.          |
| Pork, do.                  | -           | -       | -                  | 4d. to 6d.          |
| Butter, do. 28 oz.         | 6d.         | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.  |
| Eggs, per doz.             | 3d.         | 8d.     | 8d. to 10d.        | 6d. to 7d.          |
| Cheese, per stone          | 4s.         | -       | 7s. to 8s. 6d.     | 6s. to 7s.          |
| Tallow, do.                | -           | -       | 10s. to 15s.       | 11s. to 14s.        |
| Hay, do.                   | -           | -       | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. | 9d. to 10d.         |
| Raw Hides, per lib.        | -           | -       | 3d. to 0d.         | 4d. to 4½d.         |
| Coals, per boll, 36 stones | 5s.         | 6s.     | 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. | 4s. 6d. to          |

OF THE WEIGH HOUSE.

A public weigh house was erected upon the quay about the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the purpose of weighing goods sold in large quantities in the market. This institution is a branch of the treasury, and the annual revenue derived from it, which is about L.150 sterling, is appropriated to the expense of furnishing weights, and keeping them in correct order, and to other public purposes. There is also in this building an apparatus for packing stockings and woollen cloth; but since the establishment of extensive manufacturing houses in the town, this piece of machinery is very little used.

In



In order to give a distinct view of the weights and measures used in Aberdeen, we shall take the following accurate account, which was drawn up and published in the year 1795, by a gentleman who is pre-eminently distinguished for his scientific acquirements in such matters :—

#### I.—OF THE WEIGHTS.

“ Trone weight, the ancient legal standard weight of Scotland, though still used in Edinburgh, and in many of the southern counties of North Britain, has long been disused in Aberdeen. The only weights at present used in the town are the Scotch Troy, the English Troy, and Avoirdupois weights.

“ Scotch Troy,\* commonly called old weight or meal weight, and also Dutch or Amsterdam weight, are used for weighing meal and other articles which are raised in the country. Eight pounds of this weight are reckoned a peck, 16 pecks a boll, and 16 bolls a chalder of meal. The chalder is nearly equal to an English or Avoirdupois ton, being only  $\frac{1}{264}$  part less. Sixteen pounds of this weight are reckoned a stone; and the stone weight is equal to 17 lbs. 6 oz. and 15 drs. Avoirdupois or English weight. Consequently the pound of Scotch Troy, or meal weight, is 17 oz. 6 drs. and  $\frac{15}{16}$  of a dram Avoirdupois.—(It is commonly reckoned  $17\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) Salt and iron† are sold in retail by the stone of 16 lbs. Scotch Troy. Butter, cheese, Scotch wool, Scotch tallow, and hogs lard, are sold in retail by the pound of 26 oz. Scotch Troy, in Aberdeen; which is equal to 28 oz. and nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of an ounce Avoirdupois, though commonly reckoned only 28 oz. In some parts of the county, 24 oz. of this weight, and in

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\* “ Scotch Troy weight was imported from France in 1618. In the act establishing it, (19th February, 1618,) it is called French Troy weight, and by that act the Trone weight is abolished. Scotch Troy, Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels weights were originally the same, being the weight established by Charlemagne over his extensive empire. At present these weights differ a little, about  $\frac{1}{200}$  part, from each other. Scotch Troy, though imported from France, is the greatest, and Paris weight is the least.”

† “ Honey is also sold by this weight, 5 pounds being reckoned a pint.”



in others 20 oz. Scotch Troy, are reckoned a pound. This last is the old Trone pound.

“English Troy,\* the legal weight of England, as Scotch Troy was of Scotland, is used only for weighing gold and silver work; for compounding medicines, and weighing small quantities of these. The goldsmiths divide the Troy ounce into 16 drops, each drop containing 30 grains.

“Avoirdupois weight, commonly called English weight, is used for weighing groceries in retail; and almost all articles which are sold by weight are sold in wholesale by the long hundred of 112 Avoirdupois pounds.

“The Scotch Troy pound has been fixed by Professor Robison, in his report to the court of session, at  $7621\frac{9}{11}$  grains. The Avoirdupois pound is generally reckoned 7000 Troy grains; and the English Troy pound contains 5760 grains.

## II.—OF THE MEASURES.

“The measures of length used in Aberdeen, are the foot of 12 English inches, (the Scotch foot being disused since the union,) the English yard of 36 English inches, the Scots ell of  $37\frac{1}{5}$  English inches, and the Aberdeen plaiding of 38 English inches and  $\frac{5}{12}$ .

“The measures of capacity are the English bushel, the English wine gallon, the Stirling jug, and the Aberdeen pint.

“The three first of these are not used for any purpose but for comparing the standard English and Scots with the Aberdeen measures.

“The

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\* “English Troy is the legal weight of England; and, by the articles of the union, it ought also to be the legal weight of Scotland; but it is little used in either of the two kingdoms. It was a pity that the English did not, at the union, adopt the Scots weight, because it was the weight of Paris, Amsterdam, and Brussels; while English Troy is used no where, except in Britain, for weighing gold and silver.”



"The English bushel,\* in the custody of the dean of guild, is nearly one per cent. less than the standard English bushel of 2150.42 cubic inches, being only 2130.696 cubic inches.

"The English wine gallon, in the custody of the dean of guild, is in very good preservation, and a much more correct standard than the bushel. It contains almost exactly 231 cubic inches. It is also dated 1707.

"The Stirling jug was presented in 1765, by the late Mr. Fraser of Strichen, and, by the inscription upon it, contains 26180 Troy grains. Professor Robison of Edinburgh, in his report to the court of session, has fixed the Stirling jug at 20 grains more, or 26200 English Troy grains.

"The Aberdeen pint is 400 grains weightier than the Stirling jug, as fixed by Professor Robison, and contains 26600 English Troy grains. The Stirling jug contains 59 oz. 14 dr. and  $\frac{1}{5}$  dram, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains, Avoirdupois weight. The Aberdeen pint contains 60 oz. 12 drs. and  $\frac{4}{5}$  of a dram. The difference between the two is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"A false account of these measures has been long received in the county. The person who drew up that account did not know that the Aberdeen pint was larger than the Stirling jug, although he has stated the measure of the Aberdeen pint to be what it was found to weigh in 1759, when the magistrates of Aberdeen sent an account of its contents to the board of police. It is necessary, therefore, to be very particular in giving the contents of the Aberdeen corn measures, for owing to the not understanding of the difference between the

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\* "The English bushel, in the custody of the dean of guild, is marked Linlithgow. It was weighed very accurately on the 31st of December, 1794, when filled with fountain water of 51° Fahrenheit. It weighed 77 lbs. 2 ounces, and 9 grains; and, after making an allowance for the temperature of the water, according to Gilpin's table in the Philosophical Transactions for 1792, it would weigh, in a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, 77 lbs. 1 ounce, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram. This, and the other experiments about the weight of the measures of Aberdeen, were made with all possible accuracy; and as both the national and provincial standards were weighed with the same water, and in the same temperature, the proportions between the two here given may be depended on."



the Aberdeen and standard Scotch pints, the county of Aberdeen, in all its corn trade, has lost from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. upon all its transactions with England, and the other counties of Scotland.

*The Aberdeen Measure for Oats, Bear, and Barley.*

“The Aberdeen boll of oats and barley is divided into 4 firlots, and each firlot contains 34 Aberdeen pints, or 34 pints, 1 chopin, and nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a gill, Scots standard measure, by the Stirling jug. This boll is equal to 1 boll and  $\frac{1}{9}$  part of a boll, Scotch standard, or Linlithgow measure of oats or barley; or nine bolls of oats or barley, Aberdeen measure, are equal to 10 standard Scots bolls. The fraction is only  $\frac{1}{464}$  part, or 1 boll too much in 464 bolls.

“To convert Aberdeen bolls of oats or barley to Linlithgow or standard Scots measure, multiply by 1.1135.

“The Aberdeen boll of oats or barley is equal to five sixths of an English quarter, or six Aberdeen bolls are nearly five English quarters. (The fraction is only  $\frac{1}{300}$  part, or 1 boll too little in 300 bolls.)

“To convert Aberdeen bolls of oats or barley to English quarters, multiply by .830563.

“This boll contains 6 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, 1 pint, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a pint, or  $8\frac{4}{10}$  cubic inches.

*The Aberdeen Measure for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans.*

“This is commonly called meal measure, because meal was formerly measured by it; but all meal is now sold by weight.

“The Aberdeen boll of wheat, rye, pease, and beans, is divided into 4 firlots, each firlot containing 26 Aberdeen pints. This boll contains nearly five firlots, of Linlithgow or Scotch standard measure. (The fraction is  $\frac{1}{157}$  part, or one boll too little in 157.) To convert Aberdeen bolls of wheat, rye, pease, or beans, to Scotch standard bolls, multiply by 1.24221.

“The Aberdeen boll of wheat, rye, pease, or beans, is very nearly  $\frac{7}{11}$  of an English quarter; that is, 7 English quarters are equal to 11 Aberdeen



Aberdeen bolls of wheat, rye, pease, and beans. (The fraction is only  $\frac{1}{520}$  part, or one boll too little in 520 bolls.)

“ To convert Aberdeen bolls of wheat, rye, pease, or beans, to English quarters, multiply by .635136.

“ The Aberdeen measure for potatoes or turnips is exactly double of the above measure, two sleeks being given for a peck. This peck is nearly equal to 32 lbs. meal weight, or 35 lbs. English.

“ The Aberdeen measure for malt and sids of oatmeal is the heap of the meal peck.—This measure is proposed to be abolished, as selling by heap is in direct opposition to many acts of parliament. Selling by the heap of the meal peck, as now practised in Aberdeen, gives rise to a multitude of tricks, and the heap is more or less according to the manner of heaping, according to the grinding of the victual, or according as the peck is wide or narrow, or is old and rounded on the edge, or new and sharp, that is squared on the mouth. It is a fortunate circumstance, that it has lately been discovered that the heaped peck of malt and oatmeal sids, (in a peck of 15 inches diameter over the boards, such as is now used in the meal market of Aberdeen,) is exactly equal to half an English bushel. Consequently the boll of malt or sids, Aberdeen measure, is just an English quarter. On this account, it is proposed, for the future, to prohibit selling by the heaped meal peck, and to introduce, in place of it, the half bushel measure, for selling malt and sids of oatmeal. Perhaps it would be fairest to sell the last, viz. sids or seeds of oatmeal, only by weight, allowing 12 lbs. Scots Troy, or meal weight, for the peck.

“ The introduction of the half bushel measure will be attended with many advantages. It will prevent the poorer people in towns from being imposed upon, by the artful heaping of a narrow mouthed peck. It will make the farmers accustomed to sell by the bushel and English quarter. It will give the distiller, or corn merchant, an opportunity of proportioning his price of the bushel to the quality of the grain. For example, he can give so much for the bushel of bear which weighs 45 lbs. and so much more for the bushel, if it weigh 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, or 54 lbs. He at present gives so much



for 18, 19, or 20 Amsterdam stones, per boll. These three are too few stages for proportioning his price, and for encouraging the farmer to sell only his best barley. And if once the half bushel is introduced, the proprietors of land, in their new leases, would need only to bind their tenants to pay five bushels where they at present pay three firlots of oats or barley to the landholder.

*Measures of Lime and Lintseed in Aberdeen.*

“The boll of lime or lintseed is 128 Aberdeen pints, the mett or half boll 64, and the firLOT 32 Aberdeen pints. Sixteen bolls, or a chalder of this measure, are almost exactly a hundred Winchester bushels. This is another fortunate coincidence with a round number of English measures.

*Lastly, the Aberdeen Measure for Ale, Wine, Milk, and other Liquids.*

“These are all sold by retail, by the Aberdeen pint above-mentioned. This pint is probably the pewterer’s jug of Edinburgh, according to which his stoups are made for liquid measures in that city. For it is not above  $\frac{1}{2000}$  part less than the measure of the pewterer’s jug, as fixed by Sir Robert Stuart in his manuscript on weights and measures; and as the mouth of the Aberdeen pint jug is not now quite round, having received some injury, it must, when new, have contained that small fraction more. The Scots pint sent to Aberdeen in the days of James the II. has been lost, and probably the magistrates of Aberdeen, or their commissioner in the Scotch parliament, have brought down a pewterer’s pint jug to Aberdeen.”\*

RECAPITULATION,

\* “The manner in which the calculations of the proportions between the provincial and national standards are made, is very simple, and is here added, to enable any common arithmetician to see that the calculations are fairly made, and correct.

“The number of Troy grains in a Stirling pint jug is 26200.

“The number of pints in a boll of oats or barley, Linlithgow measure, is 124. Multiply 26200 by 124, and you have the number of grains in a standard boll of oats, viz. 3248800. The Aberdeen pint contains 26600 grains, and the boll 136 pints. Multiply 26600 by 136, and you



## RECAPITULATION,

*Or Short Account of the Weights and Measures of Aberdeen.*

“The Aberdeen pound weight for meal, iron, salt, and honey, is equal to 17 oz. 6 drams,  $\frac{15}{16}$  of a dram.

“The Aberdeen peck of meal is 8 lib. 11 oz.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  drams English or Avoirdupois weight.

“The Aberdeen butter pound is 26 oz. meal weight, nearly 28 oz.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an oz. English.

“The chalder of meal, Aberdeen weight, is nearly an English ton; only  $\frac{1}{264}$  part less.

“The Aberdeen boll of oats, bear, and barley, contains 4 firlots, of 34 Aberdeen pints each; and the firlot, 4 pecks, of 8 pints and a chopin. This boll is  $\frac{1}{9}$  part larger than the Linlithgow or Scots standard boll of oats or barley; that is, 9 Aberdeen bolls of oats or barley are equal to 10 standard bolls. The fraction is  $\frac{1}{464}$  part more.

“The boll of oats, Aberdeen measure, is only  $\frac{5}{6}$  of the English quarter; or 6 Aberdeen bolls of oats or barley are equal to 5 English quarters, being only  $\frac{1}{300}$  part less.

“The Aberdeen boll of wheat, rye, pease, and beans, is nearly equal to 5 firlots of Linlithgow measure, being  $\frac{1}{157}$  less; and 11 Aberdeen bolls of wheat, rye, pease, and beans, are equal to 7 English quarters, being only  $\frac{1}{520}$  less.

“The boll of potatoes or turnips is double of the above boll of wheat, rye, pease, and beans; two sleeks being given for a peck. This

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peck,

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have the number of grains in an Aberdeen boll of oats, viz. 3617600. Divide the number of grains in an Aberdeen boll, viz. 3617600, by the number of grains in a standard boll, viz. 3248800, and you have the number of standard bolls contained in an Aberdeen boll, viz. 1.1135, or nearly one boll and one ninth part.

“The number of Troy grains of water in an English quarter is 4355600. Divide by this 3617600, the number of grains in an Aberdeen boll, and you have 830563, the proportion of the boll to the English quarter. In like manner you may calculate the rest.”



peck, it is proposed, shall in future be sold by weight only, and weighs a firloot, or 32 pecks meal weight, or nearly 35 lbs. English.

“ The Aberdeen pint contains about  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a gill more than the Stirling jug, or standard Scots pint. These are the old measures of Aberdeen, and it is not proposed to alter any of the above.

“ But as selling malt and sids by the heap of the meal peck is attended with many inconveniences, and is expressly forbidden by many acts of parliament, a new measure has been made, to ascertain what is called a heaped peck of malt or sids; and this measure is found to be exactly half an English bushel; 16 of these measures make an English quarter, and 12 of them make a standard Scots boll of oats or barley. But it is proposed, that, in future, both malt and sids shall be sold by weight, or 12 lbs. meal weight, to the peck.

“ The Aberdeen boll of coals is 36 stone, Amsterdam weight, or 9 stone for the firloot.

“ The Aberdeen boll of lime or of lintseed is equal to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  English bushels; and the chalder is equal to 100 bushels Winchester, or English standard measure.”



# ANNALS

OF

# ABERDEEN.

## BOOK V.

### CHAPTER I.

*Of the City of Old Aberdeen—its rise and progress—Constitution, and Magistrates—Trades—Charitable Institutions—Ancient Hospital of Saint Peter—Bishop's Hospital—Mitchell's Hospital.*

THE city of Old Aberdeen, which was, in former times, the episcopal see, is now only celebrated for its college and university. In tracing the origin and progress of this place, we find, that, at the time when the seat of the bishop was removed from Mortlach to Aberdeen, about the year 1136, the hamlet which is now known as Old Aberdeen, was part of the patrimony of the church, and distinguished by the name of Kirktown of Seaton.\* It consisted of a few cottages only,

\* An original cartulary of the cathedral church of Aberdeen is still preserved in the library of King's college, and consists of eighty six leaves of parchment. It commences with a catalogue of the books, and inventories of writs, and of the vestments, jewels, and ornaments, belonging to the church, and is entitled, "Inventarium seu Registrum Thesaurarie ecclesie Abirdoneñ q̄ fieri fecit venerabilis vir Magister Henricus de Rynde ejusdem ecclesie Thesaurarius ac reverendi in Cristo patris domini Henrici de Lichton utriusq̄ juris legum doctoris ejusdem ecclesie tunc temporis episcopi hujus que presentis ecclesie constructoris nepos, anno domini 1430." It ends about the year



only, having four ploughs of land annexed to it, with a church dedicated to Saint Macarius, or Saint Machar.\* At that time it undoubtedly was the most eligible situation for an episcopal see, being almost in the close vicinity of the ancient royal borough of Aberdon,† in the parish of Saint Nicholas, of which the bishop was parson, and titular of the tythes, both parsonage and vicarage.§ Besides, it was in a fertile and comparatively populous part of the diocese, where the salmon fishings and other patrimony of the church lay, and possessed many other local advantages. Accordingly, it was appropriated to the college of canons for their residence, and the prebendaries and other members of the cathedral erected buildings upon it for their accommodation, under the authority of the institutions established by Bishop Ramsay in the year 1256.‖ Those, with the adjacent grounds, were afterwards distinguished by the appellation of the *Chanonrie* of Aberdon.

In the latter end of the thirteenth century, the ancient church was demolished by Bishop Cheyne, with a design of rebuilding it; but the civil war having commenced, in consequence of the famous controversy

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1520. In that cartulary we find that the dean of the cathedral was rector of kirktown of Seaton, which was assigned to him in the original institutions of the church, in the year 1256. There are two MSS. in the Advocates' Library, said to be copies of the cartulary of this church; but they are evidently compilations of the sixteenth century, about the time of the Reformation, and differ essentially from the original one, just now mentioned; one of those cartularies is, to appearance, almost all of the same hand writing.

\* In the early ages of Christianity, Macarius, according to tradition, was one of those holy pastors who made progresses through the country, instructing the people in the principles of the Christian faith, before its votaries had yet been formed into a regular church. He flourished in the end of the ninth century, and founded a chapel at Seaton.† Being, after his death, canonized, it was dedicated to his name. On the site of this chapel, Bishop Mathew Kyninmunde, in the end of the twelfth century, founded a church, which was also dedicated to that Saint. Principal Boece, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen*, says, "Auitisq. donis ecclesiæ Aberdoneñ sua autoritate denuo firmatis ìmortali Deo diuæ Virgini Marie diuo Machorio, in quorum honorē templū tunc condere est cæptū," &c.—[*Fol. iv. line 11.*]

† MSS. penes me.

‡ Vol. i. Charters in note, p. 8, 9.

§ Cartulary, fol. xxxiv. line 48. fol. xlii. line 6.

‖ Cartulary, fol. xxxv. line 6.



controversy concerning the independence of Scotland, he became a zealous partisan of King John Baliol, and was ultimately obliged to go into exile.\* The rebuilding of the church,† which remained for many years in a neglected state, was consequently abandoned. After the English had been driven out of the kingdom, and tranquillity had been restored to the nation, King Robert Bruce replaced the bishop in his former situation. At the same time, he ordered the church to be rebuilt, and the expense to be defrayed from the revenues of the see.‡

Although the episcopal seat had, for many years, been removed from Mortlach to Aberdeen, the bishop continued to reside occasionally at the former place, and frequently dwelt at Fettermier and Rain, at both which places he had mansions.‡ Bishop Alexander Kyninmunde having succeeded to the episcopal see, on the death of Bishop Cheyne, erected within the precincts of the chanonrie an edifice for his own accommodation, that he might be enabled to discharge the duties of his sacred office in every part of his extensive diocese; but this building, which was dignified with the title of his palace,§ did not long remain in an entire state. In a few years after it had been completed, hostilities betwixt Scotland and England commenced, in the early part of the reign of David II.; and in the course of a protracted and destructive contest, inflamed by national antipathy,

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\* “Vetus templum Aberdoneñ demolitus novum edificare incepit. Vix iam fundamenta iecerat quum bellico tumultu oborto, obturbatus incepto destitit.”—[*Boecius ut supra*, fol. vi. line 5.]

† “Robertus pacatis tandē rebus, Anglisq; e Scotia pulsus, et in Angliam repulsus, inter lustrādū patriā templi ædificiū Aberdoniæ Henrici opera inceptū forte cōspicatus jussit pontificis impēsis (ne in prophanos usus ecclesiæ redditus expēderent) chorū cōsummari.”—[*Boecius ut supra*, fol. vi. line 39.]

‡ *Boecius ut supra*, fol. vi. line 57.—Spottiswood, p. 102.

§ *Boecius ut supra*, fol. vi. line 63.

In the History of Old Aberdeen, written by Orem about the year 1724, he mentions, that, before the erection of the chanonrie, the bishop had a lodging in Lochgoule, on the west side of the city; that it consisted of a large hall, which stood east and west, and other apartments, with an oratory at a little distance, to which there was access by a draw-bridge; and that, in his time, vestiges of these buildings were to be observed.



antipathy, the English, according to the usual system of warfare in that uncivilized age, set fire to the *borough* of Aberdeen; and also to the bishop's palace and canons' lodgings, which were totally destroyed.\* This happened in the year 1336. After that disaster, it would seem that the palace had remained in a ruinous and neglected state till about the year 1459, when Bishop Thomas Spens having succeeded to the see, rebuilt it;† and from that period it appears that the prelate had established a permanent residence at the *city* of Old Aberdeen.

In the first part of our work we have had occasion to notice several of these circumstances which have been just mentioned, and to remark, that the *borough* of Aberdeen soon recovered from the effects of the severe disaster which had befallen it; and that the citizens, by the aid afforded them by King David, were enabled to rebuild the town. Hence it derived, according to tradition, the name of *New* Aberdeen, which it retained for many ages after: and that the place where the episcopal see was established might be distinguished from the *borough*, it obtained the title of the *city* of Old Aberdeen, by which it thenceforward became known.

During the remainder of the reign of King David, he occasionally resided in New Aberdeen, and made several grants to the cathedral church.‡ It is not improbable that he conferred privileges upon the

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\* Boecius, in his *Lives of the Bishops*, mentions the destruction of the royal borough of Aberdeen, and the burning of the bishop's palace and of the canons' lodgings, in the following words:—"Per id tēpus triginta naues anglicane in statione portui Aberdoneñ proxima noctu iecere anchoras, unde expositæ copiae in terrā pene Aberdoniā prius sunt ingressæ q̄ ciues eas aduenisse senserūt. Sequutus pauor ingens terrorq̄ omniū ut hominū mulierum atq̄ puerorū fugientiū turmis passim viæ cōplerētur. Angli accepta clade (cuius ante meminimus) apud Aberdonia ira perciti cōplures Aberdonensiū trucidāt; urbē simul atq̄ pontificis et canonicorū edes omni supellectili populatus incēdūt. Arsit Aberdonia, sex dies lugubre intuētibus spectaculū."—[*Fol. vii. line 4.*]—From these circumstances it is obvious, that if there had been, at that time, any buildings in the place where Old Aberdeen is now situated, these would not have been spared by the enemy, after they had destroyed the lodgings of these holy men; nor would the learned author have neglected to mention it.

† "Pōtificias ædes de integro ædificauit cum turribus et propugnaculis veteribus demolitis."—[*Boetius ut supra, fol. xvii. line 1.*]

‡ Cartulary, fol. xl. xlvi. xlviii. xlix. li.



the inhabitants of the place which had been chosen for the episcopal see; and encouraged the bishop to undertake the building of a cathedral church, which appears to have been commenced in the latter part of his reign.

After the erection of this edifice had been completed, and the institution of King's college had been established by Bishop William Elphinston, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the city of Old Aberdeen would seem to have attained the plenitude of its importance; but its population was very inconsiderable, even at that time, and in the great scale of political society it does not appear to have been distinguished for any memorable event; at least, no circumstance whatever of moment, with reference to it, has been discovered in history.

While episcopal church government prevailed, the sole dependence of the city was upon the bishop, who exercised both a spiritual and temporal jurisdiction over its inhabitants. After the institution of the university, Bishop Elphinston obtained from King James IV. a charter, dated August 21st, 1498, by which his Majesty erected "the village commonly called Old Aberdeen, with the bounds and pertinents, into a city, university, and free borough of barony, for ever, and granted to the inhabitants the privilege of buying and selling, within it, wines, wax, cloth, woollen and linen, broad and narrow, and other merchandize; as also the power of exercising the trades of bakers, brewers, and of butchers, as well of flesh as of fish." This charter may, therefore, be regarded as the original foundation and erection of Old Aberdeen into a city and borough of barony. Although, by this grant, the administration of the civil affairs of the city was committed to a provost, baillies, serjeants, and other necessary officers; yet the power of nominating and appointing them was vested in the bishop and his successors, who, by their own authority, might remove these magistrates, and put others in their places, when they should find it expedient to exercise that right. This charter, however, which was of so much importance to it, was lost many years ago; but there is evidence of its being extant in the middle of the seventeenth century, by a parliamentary ratification of it,



it, May 20th, 1661, a copy of which will be found in the note below.\*

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\* "At EDINBURGH, the tuentie day of May, Javiȝ sextie ane zeir.—Our sovereigne Lord, with advyse and consent of his estates of parliament, ratifies and approves the chartour made and granted be hes Māties umq̄le deirest foir grandśr King James the Fourth, of worthie memorie, of the dait the tuentie ane day of August, 1498 zeires, making mention that the said umq̄le King James the Fourth having come to his rype and perfyte aige of twenty-five yeires, did reduce to his memorie efter his generale revocationis of all donations gevin and grantit be him in his tender aige, and that he found evidentlie, both himself and his counsell, be his antient reȝres and recordis, that his most royall predecessor, David, King of Scots, fewed and erected the toune of Aberdien, with boundis and pertinentis, comōnlie callit Old Aberdien, in ane episcopall seat and citie for evir, with all rights, liberties, and priviledges belonging to ane citie; and declares the said toune to have been and to be so fewed and erected: and his Māties šd umq̄le deirest foir granśr haveing come to his perfyte aige, as šd is, of new againe fewed and erected the samyne in ane citie and universitie, with all other rightis, privileges, and pertinentes, belonging to ane citie and universitie, with als great freedome and libertie as any citie or universitie within this kingdome is infest or possest. And for the more sure and cleir libertie of the foirśd citie and universitie, and uther causes exprest in the said chartour, his Māties said umq̄le deirest grandśr create, maid, and fewed the said toune of Old Aberdien, with the boundis and pertinentis, in ane citie and universitie, and in a meer and frie burgh of barronie, for evir; and likewayes granted to those who did inhabite or theirefter should inhabite the samyne, full power and libertie of buying and selling, within the same burgh, of wyne, walx, cloath, woollen and linden, broad and narrow, and uther merchandice; of haveing and keiping of baikers, brewers, fleschors, and boutchers, alsweill of fleschis as fishes, and craftsmen of trades, whatsumevir maner of way, belonging to the libertie of ane burgh of barronie; and als grantit, that in the said citie, universitie, and burgh, their may be burgess, proveist, baillies, šrjandis, and uther officers necessr for the government of the samyne; and grantit to the bishope of Aberdien for the tyme, and his successors, bishopes theirof, full power and libertie of choosing, appointing, and ordaining yeirlie the said provest, baillies, šrjandis, and uther necessr officeris, and of imputing and removing of the saids persones how oft soever they sould find expedient; and that they should have ane croce and mercat place in the samyne, and ane mercat day everie week, on Monday, and public faires evrie yeir, for evir, to witt: on the supper of the Lord, before pasche, comōnlie callit Sheathursdayes fair; another in the day of Saint Luke the evangelist, through their wholl eight dayes, with all the emolumentis, liberties, and privileges, belonging or which justlie doe belong to such faires, and to a frie burgh of barronie, and to a citie and universitie, all maner of way; as also grantit to the said bishop of Aberdeen, and his successoures, and utheris, mentioned in the said chartour, full libertie, privilege, and power of buying of all sorts of victual, wyndes, or uther merchandice, brought within the port of Aberdeine, or without the samyne, be any of his Māties liedges whatsumever, or strangeris of uther kingdomes resorting thither for their owin comōdious utilitie, both for the honest sustentān of themselves and families, and of selling againe the said victuallis, wyne, or merchandice, or by and attour of traffecting and playing the merchand any maner of way, as it hes been in tymes bygaine inviolablie observed, of holding and possessing of the foir-said toune of Old Aberdien, with the bounds and pertinentis, in ane citie and universitie, and in ane meer and frie burgh of barronie, to the said bishope of Aberdeen, and his successors and substitutes, and to such as inhabite or shall inhabite, in tyme comeing, for evir; with the foirsaid privi-



Subsequently to the Reformation, when episcopal cities, as well as their churches, had fallen into disrepute, it would appear that an attempt had been made to deprive Old Aberdeen, not only of the seat of the consistorial court, but of King's college, and to transfer them to the borough of Aberdeen. This, however, was prevented by an act of parliament,\* in the year 1597, ordaining that judicatory, and also the college, to remain within the city, as they had formerly done.

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leges, liberties, and giftes, and all uther liberties, profitis, comodities, and easementis q̄tsumever, justlie belonging theirto, alsweill nominat as not nominat, appertaining, or that may justlie apperteine, any maner of way, in tyme comeing, to a city, universitie, or frie burgh of barronie, and als frielie, quytelie, fullie, honourable, wiell, and in peace, in all and through all, as any citie, universitie, or burgh of barronie within the kingdome, in any tyme bygaine, hes bien fewed and possest, as in the said chartour at more length is contenit, in all and sundrie hiedes, clauses, articles, conditiones, and circumstances contenit in the samyne. And our said soveraigne Lord, with advyse and consent foresaid, declares thir p̄nt ratificatioun to be of als great awaill, force, strength, and effect, as if the said chartour were at length, word be word, insert and ingrossit heirintill; wherewith, and with all uther objectiones, defectis, and imperfectiones that may be proponit or alledgit against the same, our soveraigne Lord, with advyse foresaid, hes dispensed, and, by thir p̄ntes, dispens for evire."

*N.B.—This paper, which was found by the Author among the archives of the borough of Aberdeen, is of the hand writing of the time, and bears every mark of authenticity.*

\* "Our souerane Lord and estaitis of pis p̄nt parliament undirstanding that the cite of pe auld toun of Abirdene hes bene of auld erectit be his Māisteis predicesso<sup>29</sup>, and foundit in pe tyme of Bischop Williame Elphinstoun, gryt chancellor of pis realme for pe tyme, in ane ancient toun, cite, for pe habitatioun and remaning of pe bischopis seat, college, and jurisdiction of officialtie and commissary thairin, and that be altera<sup>2</sup>une of pe residence of pe chānonis furth thair of the said cite sen pe alteratioun of pe religioun, hes thir diuers<sup>2</sup> zeiris bygane had na uther moyane nor support bot be the jurisdiction of pe commissariat and college haldin w<sup>2</sup>in pe samī; like as pe commissaris of pe said commissariat, thair clerkis, and memberis of court, and pe principal, sub-prin<sup>n</sup>, regents, and remanēt memberis of pe said college hes evir bene in use and costome to remane w<sup>2</sup>in pe said cite of pe auld toun of Abirdene, and to sit and hald the consistorie and college fin, in all tymes bigane, sene pe first erectioun thair of, as privileges, immunitis, and uphaldis of pe said cite, and q̄<sup>2</sup>of it hes bene in possession and thairw<sup>2</sup> uphalding now and in all tymes bigane. For preservation of pe q̄lk ancient cite, privileges, and immunitis þof, oure said souerane Lord, with aise of pe thrie estaitis of pis p̄nt parliāet, ratifeis, approvis, and confirmis all and quhatsumevir libertis, privilegis, fredomes, and immunitis, grantit of auld be his Māteis p̄genitor<sup>e</sup> to pe said cite of Auld Abirdene, and inhabitant<sup>e</sup> þof; and, in speciall, annexis in and to pe same cite of Auld Abirdene, for pe better uphald þof, the foirsaidis libertis and seattis of pe consistorie and college foirsaid, to be haldene w<sup>2</sup>in pe samī in all tymes cōing, efter pe forme and tennor of pe erectioun and foundatioun þof, and conforme to pe auld use and consuetude had thairin, of pe samī lyk as his Mātie, with aise foirsaid, statutis and ordanes, be pis p̄nt act, that pe seattis of pe said commissariat, and college



After the abolition of episcopacy at the Revolution, the superiority of the city, as well as the nomination of its magistrates, devolved upon the crown, as coming in place of the bishop; but it would seem that those on whom the privilege of burgesses had been conferred were in the practice of exercising the right of electing their own magistrates and city council, according to the custom usually observed in royal boroughs, and of making such elections annually, without challenge. In the year 1715, there being no election of these office-bearers, owing to the insurrection in the country, nor for several years afterwards, a warrant was issued, under the great seal of Scotland, upon the 19th of February, 1719, appointing certain persons, therein designated, as baillies, counsellors, deacons and convener of the trades, of the city; and granting them the same powers which had been enjoyed by their predecessors in the administration of its civil affairs. In the year 1729, a similar nomination was made by another warrant under the privy seal, and the magistrates and counsellors, so named, were thereby authorised to elect their successors annually, in all time afterwards; which practice has, ever since, been invariably observed.

By the charter from King James IV. already noticed, the citizens are entitled to the privilege of holding two public markets in the year; one of these in spring, and the other, which is the principal one, in the month of October. This market, in former times, continued for eight days; but, at present, one day is found sufficient for all the business usually transacted in it.

The  
foirsaid, sall sit, hald, and remane w<sup>2</sup>in pe said cite of Auld Abirdene in all tymes cumig, sicklyke and als frele in all thingis as pe memberis of pe said psistorie and college hes bene in use and custome, in all tymes bigane, w<sup>2</sup>out ony removing or transportatioun of pe samī, p<sup>2</sup>fra to pe new toun of Abirdene, or ony uther toun or place w<sup>2</sup>in pe diocie of Abirdene; and to pis effect ordanes pe lordis of counsall and sessioun to grant and direct fres of horning heirupone, at pe desyre and instance of pe pvest and bailleis of pe said cite of Auld Abirdene, chargeing the comissare of Abirdene, pnt and to cum, thair clerkis, and memberis of court, and pe principall, sub-prin<sup>n</sup>, regentis, m<sup>2</sup>, and memberis of pe said college of Abirdene, pnt and to cum, to sit, hald, and contenw pe said consistoriall place and college foirsaid w<sup>2</sup>in pe said cite of Auld Abirdene, and nawyis to remove pe samī consistorie or college p<sup>2</sup>fra to ony uther toun or place w<sup>2</sup>in the saidis boundis, under pe pane of rebellious and putting of pame to pe horne," &c.—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. iv. p. 154.]



The magistrates are invested with ample power of jurisdiction over the city, and have been, for time immemorial, in the practice of exercising these powers, not only in blood-wits, and in breaches of the peace, to the fullest extent, but in civil matters occurring among the inhabitants; and the decrees of their baillies are in use to be enforced by hornings, in the same manner as those of other inferior judicatories.

Old Aberdeen is situated upon a fertile plain, and about four fifths of a mile from the sea beach; nearly a mile and an half from the cross of Aberdeen, and about one mile and a third from the present efflux of the river Don. The town itself is irregularly built, and consists of a long street, extending from south to north, till it reaches the court house, where it diverges into two branches, one of which leads to the church, the other to the bridge of Don, distant about a mile. It is well supplied with excellent spring water, conducted to it by cast iron pipes; and possesses many advantages as a place of residence.

The citizens occupied in business are now distinguished by the title of merchant burgesses, and trades freemen; and for their respective privileges they pay to the magistrates, on their admission, certain small fines, which are applied to the public purposes of the city. Of late years, many people of fortune, besides the members of the college, attracted by its pleasant and retired situation, have chosen it as a place of residence; and have built, upon the west side of the chanonrie, several beautiful villas. These have, of course, contributed towards its importance, and added considerably to its population, which, by the parliamentary enumeration, in the year 1811, was found to be 1397 persons, of all ages. At that time there were 248 inhabited houses in the city—410 families, consisting of 562 males, and 835 females.

The town council, which consists of nineteen members, is composed of two classes of men, viz. gentlemen under the description of merchant burgesses, and tradesmen. The present magistrates and council are—

WILLIAM



WILLIAM PAUL, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, *Provost*.

*Baillies.*

James Gordon

Peter Nicol

John Irvine

Anthony Wilson.

Alexander Irvine, *Treasurer*.

*Merchant Counsellors.*

William Jack, D.D. *Principal of King's College*

George M'Innes

*John Watson, Advocate in Aberdeen, is the present City Clerk.*

John Thomson

John Polson

Robert Ross.

Alexander Clark

John Barrack

Patrick Robertson.

*Trades Counsellors.*

Patrick Renny

James Grub

Robert Wishart

James Clark

William Taylor.

OF THE CONVENER AND SEVEN TRADES.

These companies consist of Hammermen, Wrights and Coopers, Weavers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Bakers and Brewers, and Fleshers—the number of the whole members being about one hundred and thirty five. They were originally instituted under the authority of the charter, formerly mentioned, granted by King James IV. to the city. In imitation of the incorporations of Aberdeen, they have, for many years, been in the practice of electing annually deacons of their respective companies, and also a deacon convener, who presides over the whole, and occasionally holds his courts, composed of delegates from all the companies. Not only the convener association but each particular trade has its own peculiar funds for affording pecuniary relief to indigent members, widows, and orphans, who participate yearly of the annual revenues which are destined for them.

For many years, the principal of King's college was patron of the trades; but, on the death of Principal John Chalmers, this honorary office devolved upon the Reverend Skene Ogilvy, D.D. the present minister



minister of Old Machar, who superintends the administration of these several charitable institutions.

The merchant burgesses, as well as the trades, instituted, in the year 1686, a fund for the benefit of their indigent brethren and widows, under the title of the *Merchant Society*. They are now possessed of considerable landed property in the vicinity of the city, producing an annual revenue, which is distributed among those who are found entitled to the benefit of the institution. The members are, at present, upwards of one hundred in number.

Besides these public institutions, there are several friendly societies established, under the denomination of gardeners and mason lodges, chiefly for charitable purposes. They distribute annually considerable sums of money among indigent brethren, widows, and orphans; and, by these means, afford relief to many persons, both young and old.

#### OF THE TOWN HOUSE.

This building is situated at the north extremity of the street, and fronts the south. It was originally erected about the year 1702, the expense being defrayed by voluntary contribution of the inhabitants and others. Having become ruinous upwards of twenty years ago, it was rebuilt, and fitted up with an excellent hall, a council room for the occasional meetings of the magistrates, and other apartments for their accommodation. It is provided with an excellent public clock. In the upper floor is the Grammar school, and in the under floor a school for English reading, and arithmetic.

Opposite to this building stood, in ancient times, the cross, which was formed of an upright stone, raised, upon a pedestal of a few steps, above the level of the street. On the top of the stone was engraved the effigy of the Virgin Mary; under which were the armorial bearings of Bishops Dunbar, Stuart, and Gordon. The date of its erection, therefore, could not have been earlier than the year 1545, at which time Bishop Gordon succeeded to the episcopal see, on the death of Bishop Stuart. It was removed about the time of rebuilding the town house.

Old



Old Aberdeen never was a place of commerce, and the only branch of manufacture carried on in it, at present, is an extensive brewery, which supplies the citizens and neighbourhood with beer, ale, and porter, of a quality not inferior to that of any of the public breweries in the town of Aberdeen. It has been conducted, for several years, by an established company, consisting chiefly of persons in business, belonging to the city.

Previous to the Reformation, the care of the poor devolved upon the church; and the spirit of beneficence and liberality which distinguished many of its dignitaries was not unfrequently displayed in the erection and endowment of hospitals, for the benefit of the indigent and infirm. While the Romish church preserved its ascendancy in religion, those institutions were of essential service to the people. They relieved the necessities of many of the poor, and prevented them from being a burthen upon the community. In ancient times, there were two of those established at Old Aberdeen, the first of which was

#### THE HOSPITAL OF SAINT PETER.

This hospital, which was situated a little beyond the south precincts of the city, was founded by Mathew Kyninmunde, bishop of Aberdeen, in the reign of King William the Lion. It was dedicated to "*Saint Peter, the chief of the apostles,*" and designed for the reception and support of indigent and infirm persons, who might resort to it. Besides these charitable purposes, the institution was intended for celebrating masses in it for the soul of King William, and of his ancestors and successors, as well as for the soul of the founder, according to the custom of the age. By the charter of foundation, Bishop Kyninmunde granted and assigned, as a provision to the institution, the lands of *Ardschelly*, *Petenderlyn*, *Carnaherde*, and *Ardonachyn*, with the lands surrounding the hospital, now distinguished by the name of the Spittal; and also the tenth of the *can*\* of the

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\* *Can*, *Cain*, *Canum*, signify the duty, custom, or tribute, which was paid to the superior. It was a Celtic due, in ancient times, and seems to have been payable on the products of hunting and agriculture, of domestic animals, as well as from the profits of traffic and shipping.—[*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 446. 747.]



the escheats, and other fines payable to the bishop ; of the tenth of corn and malt, of fish and of flesh, and of other articles, which were usually appropriated to the episcopal table.

In the year 1317, Bishop Cheyne also, by charter, granted and confirmed to John de Murthlac, master of the hospital, as an additional provision to it, a whole net's salmon fishing on the river Don, being one of the three nets belonging to the bishop, and distinguished by the name of *Polgouny*.<sup>\*</sup> That grant, however, was in recompense for the mill of *Tullynessle*, with its pertinents, which John, the son of Adam Bonnynger, had assigned to the bishop, on condition that if the salmon fishing yielded more than eight merks sterling yearly, the balance should be accounted for to him. About the year 1427, Henry Lichton, bishop of Aberdeen, with the concurrence of the chapter, altered the foundation, and diminished the revenue of the hospital. He annulled a grant which had been made to it of the mill of Clatt, of the croft of Raine, the second tythe of the white fishing of Aberdeen, a salmon fishing of the Cruives, and of eight merks of the above-mentioned salmon fishing ; and ordained the whole revenue arising from these to be appropriated, henceforward, to the episcopal table, as formerly. At the same time, however, although he had thus deprived the hospital of a considerable portion of its ancient patrimony, he confirmed to it the lands, belonging to the church, where the hospital was situated, with the tythes and privileges, and also an annuity of ten merks yearly from the chantry of the vicar of Aberdeen. This sum was to be paid to two chaplains, who, on ordinary occasions, were to celebrate divine service in the cathedral church, along with the vicars choral ; but, on Sunday, they were to perform masses and other services of devotion in the chapel of the hospital.<sup>†</sup> This new foundation appears to have been confirmed by a bull from Pope Eugenius, in the year 1435. By these means the revenues of the hospital were rendered very inconsiderable, and no property now remained with it except the lands of Spittal. About the year 1527, this foundation was annexed to the cathedral, and its patrimony incorporated with the

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common

<sup>\*</sup> Cartulary, fol. xxxiv.<sup>†</sup> Parchment Cartulary of the Cathedral in the Advocate's Library.



common funds belonging to that church. At the same time, the rector or master of the hospital was preferred to the rank of a prebendary, under the title of succentor, or subchantor. This was no unprecedented circumstance in the ecclesiastical establishment of Aberdeen. There had been, within the diocese, three hospitals, of a similar description, annexed to the cathedral, and their respective rectors preferred to be prebendaries, in the same manner. Those were, Kincardine O'Neil, in the year 1330; Turref, in 1412; and *Rochtiven*, or Rathven, in 1445.

About the dawn of the Reformation, the patrimony of the hospital was dilapidated by Bishop William Gordon, the last Roman catholic prelate of Aberdeen, who, with Sir John Collison, the rector and subchantor of the church, alienated the lands, by way of feu, to different persons. Among these we find Andrew Brebner, burgess of Aberdeen, feu or vassal of South Spittal and Wester Peter, afterwards distinguished by the name of Froghall. On the 20th of October, 1565, the same bishop, with concurrence of the chapter, in consideration of L.15, Scottish money, of annual feu duty, and 3s. 4d. of augmentation, conveyed, by a feu charter, the lands of North Spittal to Janet Knowles, his concubine,\* in life rent, and to George Gordon, her son, in fee, whom failing, to his brothers John and William, and to his sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mathia, successively. All that now remained of the ancient patrimony of the hospital was its site, church-yard, and the feu duties of the lands which had been thus alienated. Such was the state of the funds belonging to this hospital when the King's college obtained from King James VI. a charter, under the great seal, dated September 10th, 1574, by which his Majesty granted and confirmed to the members of the college the subchantry of Aberdeen, comprehending the rectory and vicarage of Spittal.†

As this ancient hospital suffered in the general overthrow of institutions of the same kind at the time of the Reformation, few vestiges of it now remain. The site of the chapel is appropriated  
as

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\* Keith's History of Scotland, Appendix.

† Archives of King's college.



as a place of sepulture to the family of Moir of Scotstown, to whom the lands surrounding it now belong. The cemetery is used as a place of interment by many families both of New and Old Aberdeen.

#### OF THE BISHOP'S HOSPITAL.

This was the only other institution of the same kind established at Old Aberdeen. The hospital was originally founded by Gavin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen, in the year 1531, and designed for the benefit of twelve old men, who, by misfortunes, or otherwise, might happen to be reduced to indigence, particularly inhabitants of the bishop's lands, who enjoyed a preference to all others. By the charter of foundation, which is dated the 13th of February, 1531, and confirmed by King James V. under the great seal, upon the 24th of the same month, the founder granted to the institution an annuity of L.100, Scottish money, to which he had acquired right from John Lord Erskine, and which was payable from the fee farm of the borough of Aberdeen. He also granted to it the ground on which the hospital was built, near the cathedral. The beadsmen were allowed ten merks yearly, besides one merk each for purchasing a white coat, and also ten merks for procuring fuel for their common use. The bishop was formerly patron of the institution; but, after the Revolution, the patronage and administration of the funds of the hospital were vested, by King William, in the principal and sub-principal of King's college, and the minister of Old Machar. Since that time, a second minister has been added to the parish; but, owing to the date of the erection of his office being posterior to King William's grant, he has no concern with the hospital. Within the last century, several donations and bequests have been made to the institution by benevolent individuals. As the lodging the beadsmen, and providing for them in the hospital, was found to be attended with many inconveniences, the house and grounds belonging to it were sold, several years ago, and the price appropriated to the common funds, which, by the care and attention of the administrators, have increased to upwards of L.2000 sterling. There are now eighteen indigent old men, who participate of the annual revenue derived from these funds. In modern times, benefactors to the institution, to a certain extent, are entitled, by its rules, to present indigent persons to the benefit of this charitable foundation.



The ancient hospital was one hundred feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth, having a belfry and small spire in the centre. It consisted of a refectory, oratory, and twelve dormitories. On the outside of the wall there was the following inscription :—

“ Duodecim pauperibus domum hanc Reverendus Pater Gavinus Dunbar, hujus almæ sedis quondam Pontifex ædificare jussit, anno a Christo nato 1532.—Gloria Deo.”

Within the oratory, there were inscribed, on the wall, the following words :—

“ Isthuc oraturus Deum, memor, precor, sis animæ salutis Gavini Dunbar, almæ sedis Aberdonensis quondam Pontificis hujus cellulæ pauperum fundatoris, qui apud Sanct. Andream naturæ debitum persolvit, sexto Idus Martii, tricesimo sesq. millesimo. At homines quibus alimentum dedit orare tenentur.

“ Gloria Episcopi est pauperum opibus providere. Ignominia sacerdotis est propriis studere divitiis. Patientia pauperum non peribit in finem.”

On the south side of the hospital there were cut in stone the royal arms, and the armorial bearings of Bishop Dunbar.

#### OF MITCHELL'S HOSPITAL.

This modern institution was founded in the year 1801, by David Mitchell, Esq. of Holloway Down, in the county of Essex, a native of Old Aberdeen, for lodging, clothing, and maintaining five widows and five unmarried daughters of merchant and trades burgesses, or of gentlemen of the city. The benevolent founder, for the support of the institution, destined a very ample fund, which is vested in the principal, sub-principal, and professor of divinity in King's college, the provost, and senior baillie, the two ministers, and convener of the trades companies, all for the time being, in virtue of their respective offices. They are also appointed governors and trustees of the hospital; and, by the deed of foundation, the principal is nominated president and treasurer.

The building is situated on the west side of the city, near the church, and consists of one floor, having a refectory, kitchen, and dormitories, neatly fitted up. There is also a garden and other accommodation for the inmates of this asylum, who participate of the bounty which has been destined for them; and, during their old age, find every comfort and convenience suitable to their rank and situation in life.



## CHAPTER II.

*Of the Diocese of Aberdeen, and Constitution of its Cathedral Church, &c.—Series of Bishops—Chanonrie—Cathedral—present Ecclesiastical Establishment of Old Aberdeen—Bishop's Palace—Snow Church.*

THE episcopal see of Aberdeen, according to the account of Boecius, in his lives of the bishops, as well as that of Archbishop Spottiswood, was originally founded by Malcolm II. at Mortlach, where he erected a church and a monastery, as a monument to perpetuate the memory of a signal victory which he obtained over the Danes, near that place, about the year 1010.\* Although, however, it may be certain that such a religious house was there established, and that Mortlach became the seat of the prelate, it is more than probable that the bishopric was not instituted till the reign of David I. when Nectanus was appointed, about the year 1136, bishop of the diocese of Aberdeen, which comprehended almost the whole territory situated betwixt the rivers Dee and Spey.

The college of canons was founded by Bishop Edward, the successor of Nectanus, about the year 1157, in consequence of a bull† from Pope Adrian, dated August 10th, of that year; but the institutions which were at that time established seem to have been lost at an early period. They were, however, renewed in the year 1256, under the authority of a bull from Pope Innocent IV. by Bishop Peter Ramsay, who ordained the college of the cathedral to consist of twelve prebendaries, besides the prelate. Some of these he appointed digni-  
taries,

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\* Boecius ut sup. fol. iii. line 10.—Spottiswood, p. 101.—Cartulary, fol. 72.—Caledonia, vol. i. p. 431.

† Cartulary, fol. xliii.

This bull, of which a copy is in the cartulary, seems to have been in existence at the commencement of the record; as it is mentioned in the inventory of writs then belonging to the church.—[Fol. xiv.]



taries, and assigned to all of them different benefices, according to their respective ranks and situations in the chapter.\* At the same time, he allotted to each of them a lodging, a glebe, and a garden, in the chanonrie. The bishop himself was parson of the parish of Saint Nicholas, Aberdeen, and the dignitaries were—

The rector of the church of Kirktown of Seaton,† who was *dean of the Chapter*.

The parson of Auchterless was *precentor, or chanter of the cathedral*.

The parson of Birse, *chancellor*.

The parson of Daviot, *treasurer*.

The parson of Raine, *archdeacon*.

The other prebendaries at that time ordained, were—

The parson of Belhelvie

The parson of Clatt

Mortlach

Banchory Devenick

Oyne

Deer

Invercruden

There were also minor canons, or vicars choral, a sacrist, and four singing boys belonging to the institution.

#### OF THE DEAN.

The dean of the cathedral, and the cantor, are the officers of greatest dignity in all choral establishments; but there are others which usage and successive ordinances have authorised, and the canon law recognises. The bishop was properly the head of the church, and the canons or prebendaries were his council. In ancient times, the precentor presided, but afterwards it was considered unfit that this prebendary, who was only one of the choir, should govern as well as direct the rest. This rendered the office of dean necessary, which, being

\* Cartulary, fol. xxxiv. et seq.

† The dean, as parson of Kirktown, was obliged to provide a chaplain to perform services of devotion in Saint Colm's chapel at Monycabock, in consequence of the institutions of Bishop Ramsay, 14 kal. of May, 1256, about which time the chapel was founded.—[Cartulary, fol. xxxvii. line 37.]



being a term borrowed from military discipline, and derived from *decanus*, imports a right of presiding over ten subordinates; and they, in their corporate capacity, are styled "the dean and chapter." He is, therefore, to be regarded as arch presbyter and head of the choir, as the bishop is of the church. Next to him, in legal order, follows the precentor, formerly styled primicerius, and, in latter times, chanter; then the canons, and, after them, the minor canons, who are also presbyters, and, with the lay vicars, are supposed to hold the place of the ancient psalmists, or canonical singers, who, in a canon of the council of Laodicea, are described as singing out of parliament; lastly, choristers, or singing children.\*

#### THE PRECENTOR

Was the chief musician, and superintended the musical department. He instructed the singers and children of the choir, and regulated its whole proceedings.

#### THE CHANCELLOR

As secretary of the dean and chapter, was custodier of the seals, and of the library of the church. He composed all the charters and letters issuing from the chapter, and had the appointment of the rector of the schools of Aberdeen,† "both of grammar and of theology."

#### THE TREASURER

Had the management of the funds and revenues of the church, and divided them quarterly among the several incumbents, according to their respective interests. It was also part of his duty to provide lights and candles for the cathedral, and to preserve the ornaments and sacred utensils belonging to it.

#### THE

\* Malcolm's *Londinium redivivum*, vol. iii. p. 10.

† Cartulary, fol. xxxvi. line 26.



## THE ARCHDEACON.

His office was to make an annual progress through the diocese, to visit the churches, to examine into and reform any abuses that he might find in the ecclesiastical state of the different parishes; also to direct the repair of such places of worship as were falling to decay.

To the ecclesiastical institution, as established by Bishop Ramsay, there were other prebendaries added, at different periods, by the succeeding prelates, according to the following order of time:—

*By Bishop Pottoch, in the year 1262—*

The parson of Crimond, whose benefice was      L.20   0   0

*By Bishop Cheyne—*

The parson of Lonmay, in the year 1313, -      20   0   0

..... Aberdour, 1318, -      40   0   0

..... Forbes, 1325, -      13   6   8

..... Ellon, 1328, -      13   0   0

*By Bishop Alexander Kynynmound I.—*

The rector of Kincardine,\* in the year 1330, -      100   0   0

*By Bishop Kynynmound II.—*

The parson of Invernochty, in the year 1356, -      20   0   0

..... Philorth, 1361, -      40   0   0

..... Methlick, 1362, -      26   13   4

..... Tullinessle, 1366, -      20   0   0

..... Dalmoak, 1368, -      10   0   0

*By Bishop Greenlaw—*

The rector of Turref,† in the year 1412, -      30   0   0

*By*

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\* The hospital of Kincardine O'Niel was founded about the year 1270, by Alan Durward, or Hostiarius, who was a distinguished personage in the reign of Alexander III. He annexed to it the patronage of the church of Lumphanan, which was, in the year 1330, incorporated with the cathedral; the rector of the hospital being preferred to the dignity of a prebendary.

† The hospital in Turref for twelve indigent men, was founded about the year 1272, by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, Justiciary of Scotland, who also founded that of Newburgh. The lands be-



*By Bishop Leighton—*

|                                           |       |   |          |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|---|----------|
| The parson of Kinkell,* in the year 1420, | L.120 | 0 | 0        |
| ..... Coldstone, 1424,                    | -     | - | - 6 13 4 |

*By Bishop Lindsay—*

|                                           |   |    |          |
|-------------------------------------------|---|----|----------|
| The rector of Rathven,† in the year 1445, | - | 80 | 0 0      |
| The parson of Monymusk,                   | - | -  | - 40 0 0 |

To all these were added, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, in the year 1527, the rector of Saint Peter's hospital, on whom he conferred the dignity of a prebendary, by the title of succenter, or subchantor.

In the year 1506, when the cathedral was completed for the celebration of divine worship, according to the rites of the Romish church, Bishop William Elphinstone, with consent of the dean and chapter, by an ordinance of that year, instituted twenty vicars choral,‡ or

#### MINOR CANONS,

For performing the musical service of the church, with different rates of salaries. They were to be priests of laudable conversation, and well instructed in the Gregorian chant. He also appointed two deacons, with a salary to each of L.8; two subdeacons, each with a salary of L.6 13s. 4d.; two acolothists, for preparing the sacred elements, and the lights of the church, with a salary to each of L.4; and eleven singing boys, who were allowed L.2 13s. 4d. each,§ annually. Besides these, he,

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longing to the hospital were, in the year 1497, alienated by Alexander Waus, then parson of the parish, to Gilbert Hay of Delgaty, with consent of the Earl of Errol, lay patron of the parish.—  
[*Cartulary, fol. lxvi.*]

\* The parson of Kinkell was a prebendary of considerable importance, being patron of seven churches, viz.:—Kinkell, Kintore, Kinellar, Skene, Kemnay, Dyce, and Drumblait.

† Rathven was an hospital for six indigent men, to each of whom the family of Rannes gave a gown yearly, in ancient times. It is not known by whom this hospital was founded.

‡ *Cartulary, fol. lxxix.*

§ *Ibid. fol. lxxx.*



at the same time, appointed a master of the music school; and one of the priests to the office of

SACRIST,

Whose duty it was to attend the choir, properly vested, along with the other vicars, on holy days and festivals; to cause his beadle ring the bells, on those solemn occasions, at five o'clock in the morning; at six to convene, with the aid of the beadle, all the vicars of the choir to the matins; and to ring a bell for the mass of the Virgin Mary. He was also obliged to ring the great bell on solemn feasts, and for the meetings of the prebendaries, every day throughout the year. He had likewise the charge of the clock of the church, of the vestments of the altars, and of the books of the choir. Among many other branches of his office, he had the charge of keeping the cathedral clean, and in good order. He was obliged to find the holy water, and water for the baptismal font, and for other necessary purposes; also to keep the lamp in front of the holy sacrament continually burning; to provide palms on Palm Sunday, and on the day of Pentecoste, at the procession; and to prevent the *lackeys*, or scholars, from carrying away the cups from the choir, after the celebration of the holy sacrament.\* For all these services, he was allowed an annual salary of L.12 2s. 2d.

The diocese comprehended within its ecclesiastical jurisdiction the whole county of Aberdeen, excepting six parishes in the division of Strathbogie, namely, Huntly, Gartly, Rhynie, Essie, Glass, and Carnie; but it included twelve parishes of Banffshire, viz. Alva, Gamery, Forglen, Inverkeithny, Mortlach, Fordyce, Banff, Cullen, Deskford, Rathven, Boyndie, and Ordequhill; and four parishes in the county of Kincardine, namely, Strachan, Banchory Ternan, Banchory Devenick, and Maryculter. Within these territories there were situated five royal boroughs, namely—

Aberdeen,

\* Cartulary, fol. xxxvii.



Aberdeen, Kintore, Inverury, Banff, and Cullen; besides Rattray,\* which was anciently a royal borough;

Seven royal castles, viz.:—One at each of the royal boroughs of Aberdeen, Banff, and Cullen; one at Kildrummy,† Hallforest,‡ Dunodere,§ and Kindrocht,|| in Braemar.

Before the Reformation, the diocese contained two cathedral churches—Mortlach and Aberdeen;

One city—Old Aberdeen;

Two episcopal palaces—Balveny,¶ and Old Aberdeen;

Three episcopal manors—Fetterneir,\*\* Rain, and Lochgowl;

s s 2

Eleven

\* Rattray castle was, in ancient times, the principal seat of the Cumings, Earls of Buchan, having under its protection a small town of the same name. In the reign of Queen Mary, a contention having arisen between the Earls of Errol and Marischal, with regard to the superiority of the town, the queen, in order to put an end to the dispute, erected Rattray into a royal borough; but it does not appear to have long enjoyed that privilege, not being ranked in the roll of boroughs for many ages.

† Kildrummy was the largest castle in the diocese, having consisted of seven towers, the highest of which was called the snow tower. It was built of hewn free stone, about the beginning of the twelfth century, but is now in ruins. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, it was a place of refuge to the consort and family of King Robert Bruce.

‡ Hallforest, according to tradition, was built by King Robert Bruce for a hunting hall. It consisted of four stories, having battlements, besides what was called a *capehouse*, with a moveable ladder, by which those who occasionally lodged in it entered to the first floor. The Earl Marischal having acquired right to it from the crown, presented it to his son, the first Earl of Kintore.

§ Dunodere castle is situated on the top of the hill of the same name, and, according to tradition, was built by King Gregory, who died there in the year 893. Some of its walls still remain, the materials being composed of vitrified matter.

|| The King's castle of Kindrocht, in Castletown of Braemar, is now in ruins. It is reported to have been built by Malcolm III. about the year 1157, and was, in ancient times, occupied by the Earl of Mar.

¶ The old castle of Balveny was the residence of Beyne, the first bishop of Mortlach, and was reported to have been built by the Danes. There was a large room in it, long distinguished by the name of the Danes hall.

\*\* Fetterneir was the summer residence of the bishop. In the year 1297, when Wallace was in the north, he lodged one night in it, from which circumstance it was afterwards distinguished by the name of Wallace's tower. At the Reformation, it was given to Leslie of Balquhain, for the assistance which he afforded the Earl of Huntly in protecting the cathedral from the ravages of the reformers.



Ten religious houses—Monymusk,\* Deer,† and Fyvie; the monasteries of the Trinity, Dominican, Carmelite, and Franciscan friars, the convent of the nuns of Saint Katharine, in Aberdeen; and the Grey and White friars, at Banff;

Three collegiate churches—one in Aberdeen, another in King's college, and a third in Cullen;‡

One collegiate chapel—that of Garioch;§

One university—King's college, Old Aberdeen;

One Grammar school—Aberdeen;

Five deanries—Aberdeen, Mar, Garioch, Buchan, and Boyne; now formed into eight presbyteries, viz. Aberdeen, Kincardine, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Ellon, and Fordyce; ninety-seven benefices, whereof Tarland and Migvie, Aboyne and Glentaner, Forbes and Keirn, Crathie and Braemar, were double; and one triple, Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengarden.

Previous

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\* The religious house at Monymusk was founded by Malcolm III. about A.D. 1080, and was further endowed by Robert, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, about 1103. It was a cell belonging to the priory of Saint Andrew's, and consisted of an oratory, refectory, and a few dormitories. This religious house was originally of the order of Caldees; but, in 1300, William Lamberton, Bishop of Saint Andrew's, changed them into Augustinian canons, such as those of the priory of Saint Andrew's. The house was demolished at the Reformation.

† Deer.—This religious house, which was situated betwixt Sapling and Aikiebrae, on the bank of the river Ugie, was founded, March 1st, 1218, by William Cuming, Earl of Buchan, who dying in 1233, was interred within this monastery. The monks were originally of the order of Cister-tians, but they were afterwards changed into Bernardines. The ruins of the abbey stand within the area of the extensive orchard of James Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour, and are carefully preserved. Peterhead, in ancient times, was part of the patrimony of this abbey, but afterwards became the property of the Earl Marischal, who erected, near the harbour, a castle, which is now devoted to the purposes of a fish house. In the year 1727, the whole parish was reckoned to contain only 230 families; at which time there were only six small vessels belonging to the place.

‡ The collegiate church of Cullen was founded by King Robert Bruce, the bowels of his Queen, Elizabeth, being interred within it. Before the Reformation, there belonged to it a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys.

§ Chapel of Garioch was, of old, known by the name of Logydurno. According to tradition, it was founded by the Earl of Mar, after the battle of Harlaw, in A.D. 1411, for the purpose of celebrating masses for the souls of those who had fallen in that battle. In the time of popery, there were six chaplains belonging to it.



Previous to the institution of deanries, the diocese was formed ecclesiastically into two distinct divisions; one of which consisted of the churches, (*in ecclesia*, as it was termed,) belonging to the cathedral, and composing the chapter; and the other, of those churches which were not annexed to it, or *extra ecclesiam*.

The first division comprehended the churches of which the dignitaries were the incumbents, viz. :—

|                    |        |       |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Kirktown of Seaton | Birse  | Raine |
| Auchterless        | Daviot |       |

The other churches annexed to the cathedral, and of which the incumbents were prebendaries, were—

|                  |             |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belhelvie        | Lonmay      | Tullinessle |
| Mortlach         | Aberdour    | Dalmaok     |
| Oyn              | Forbes      | Turreff     |
| Crowden          | Ellon       | Kinkell     |
| Clatt            | Kincardine  | Coldstone   |
| Banchory Devenic | Invernochty | Rathven     |
| Deer             | Philorth    | Monymusk    |
| Crimond          | Methlick    |             |

The *extra ecclesian* churches were—

The rectory of Auchindoir

Vicary of Banchory

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Tarves      | Banff                 |
| Peterugy    | Gamerie               |
| Inverury    | Tyrie                 |
| Logie Mar   | Coul                  |
| Inch        | Aboyne                |
| Peterculter | Ferigge, or Forgue    |
| Kincardine  | Drumsly, or Drumblait |

Some time previous to the Reformation, the diocese was ecclesiastically divided into five deanries, namely Garioch, Mar, Aberdeen, Buchan, and Boyne.

The



The deanrie of Garioch\* comprehended the following churches :

|             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Fintray     | Logydurno | Rochmund    |
| Kinkell     | Oyne      | Kennethmont |
| Bourtie     | Monymusk  | Clatt       |
| Inverury    | Premnay   | Tullinessle |
| Daviot      | Kemnay    | Kintore     |
| Auchterless | Culsamond | Dyce        |
| Forglen     | Inch      |             |
| Forgue      | Lesley    |             |

In the deanrie of Mar† were included the churches of

|                          |                      |             |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Kindrocht                | Cushny               | Kiern       |
| Glenmuick and Glengardin | Forbes               | Dunmeth     |
| Aboyne and Glentaner     | Kildrummy            | Clova       |
| Brass                    | Tarland              | Logyrothven |
| Kincardine               | Migvie               | Midmar      |
| Kinernie                 | Auchindore           | Cluny       |
| Tullich                  | Kinbethack, or Towie | Fetterneir  |
| Kieg                     | Invernochty          | Lumphanan   |
| Alford                   | Coldstone            | Mortlach    |
| Lochel                   | Coul                 | Skene       |
| Strathdon                | Glenbucket           | Crathie     |

The

\* Garioch was erected into an earldom by Malcolm IV. in the person of his own brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon ; but that prince resigned it to the king for that of Angus. Henry of Brechin, natural son of King William, was made Earl of Garioch by Alexander II. ; but he having died without issue, William Cuming was made Earl both of Mar and of Garioch. After his forfeiture, it was erected by King Robert Bruce into a lordship and regality, in the person of his father-in-law, Grateney, Earl of Mar and Lord Garioch, and, from that time, it went with the earldom of Mar.

† Mar is so named from Martach, who, according to tradition, was a warlike leader under Fergus I. and to whom it was granted for a possession. It is reckoned the chief district of Aberdeenshire, both on account of its great extent, and as containing the seats of the civil and ecclesiastical courts. It was erected into an earldom in the person of Martac, Earl of Mar, by Malcolm III. in the year 1061, and continued in that family until the reign of David II. when William, Earl of Douglas, having married Isabel, the sister of the last Earl, it devolved upon his family. King James II. granted it to his third son John, but he having died unmarried, King James III. conferred the earldom upon his own son John, in the year 1488. Queen Mary granted it to her own natural brother, James Stuart, Earl of Murray, and afterwards to John Lord Erskine, in whose family it remained till the year 1715, when it was forfeited, in consequence of the last Earl being engaged in the insurrection of that year.



The deanrie of Aberdeen comprehended the churches of

|                         |                 |                |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Belhelvie               | Banchory Ternan | Saint Nicholas |
| Banchory Devenick       | Echt            | Dalmoak        |
| Culter (or Peter) Kelso | Saint Machar    | Mary Culter    |

In the deanrie of Buchan\* were included the churches of

|               |                        |           |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Foveran       | Inverugy               | Deer      |
| Logybuchan    | Longley, or St. Fergus | Tyrie     |
| Kinloss Ellon | Rathen†                | Methlick  |
| Furvie        | Crimond                | Tarves    |
| Slains        | Lonmay                 | Bethelney |
| Cruden        | Philorth               |           |

And the deanrie of Boyne consisted of the churches of

|            |                     |            |
|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Aberdour   | Turreff             | Fordyce    |
| Fyvie §    | Drumblait           | Cullen     |
| Gamry      | Rathven and Forscan | Boyndie    |
| Banff      | Alveth              | Ordequhill |
| Kingedward | Deskford            |            |

The

\* Buchan was originally a thanedom, and afterwards an earldom, in the person of Fergus, the ancient Earl, whose only child Margery was married to William Cuming. By her he became Earl of Buchan, about the year 1210. In the year 1218 he founded the abbey of Deer, and made several munificent donations to the monks of Arbroath.† The earldom was forfeited in the year 1306, and, in 1373, conferred upon Alexander, the fourth son of Robert II. In the year 1558, Robert Douglas, son of the Laird of Lochleven, became Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife Christian, granddaughter of John, Earl of Buchan, the last of the Stuarts; and, in the year 1615, Sir James Erskine was made Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, and, since that time, the title has remained with the family.

† Chalmers' Caledonia, vol. i. p. 558.

‡ This church was annexed to the cathedral by a charter from King Robert Bruce.—[*Cartulary*, fol. xlii.]

§ Fyvie.—This was a cell founded by William the Lion for Benedictines, of the same order with those of the abbey of Arbroath, and the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but the cemetery is the only vestige that now remains of the institution.

|| The parish is so called from a castle, which has been for many ages in ruins, built by King Edward the III. of England, in the end of the thirteenth century, when he overran the kingdom. The ruins, as well as the church, stand on the brink of a rivulet of the same name, which joins the Deveron a little below the church. In ancient times, there was a chapel at the castle, and another at Iden, in the same parish.



The first royal grant to this venerable foundation seems to have been from David I. who bestowed upon it considerable lands, salmon fishings, and revenues within the diocese; and to these Malcolm IV. made great additions. From the apostolical confirmation of the church in the bull by Pope Adrian, formerly mentioned, it appears that these consisted of the church of Saint Machar, of the village of Old Aberdeen, the half of the salmon fishings of the north river (Don), the tythes of the fishings of the Cruives, *Pethferlen*, *Ardunachyn*, *Ardechellyn*, *Slatyne*, *Goule*, *Pethsprots*, *Muirod*, *Goule*, *Kinmundy*, *Malmeulach*; and also the church of Saint Nicholas of Aberdeen, the tythes of the mill of Aberdeen, the tenth of the Can of ships frequenting the port of that place, with one net's salmon fishing on the south river (Dee), and the whole tythes of the fish taken in that river, the tenth of the fruits of the same place, the tythes of the fish taken in the Stells, the tythes of Baldwyniston, and other fruits and fishings, the tythes of Badfothel, the tenth of the king's revenue of the borough of Aberdeen, the tenth of every thing betwixt the two rivers which are called the Dee and the Spey; the village of Raine, Clatt, and Tulynestyn, with their several churches and pertinents; the monastery of Cloveth, the village and monastery of Mortlach, with five churches, and the lands belonging to them; the churches of Davyoch, Suthulis, Crudane, Balhelwy, Bras, Dalmayok, Banchory Deynyk, and Ellon, with their pertinents; the village and church of Fethyn; and the village of Achlie, near Aberdeen.\*

About the year 1238, Duncan, Earl of Mar, granted and confirmed to the bishop and the canons the church of Logie Rothman,† in Mar, with lands near it, for a provision to one of the chaplains, for celebrating yearly a mass of requiem for his own soul, and for the souls of his ancestors, of his wife, and of his heirs; as he had vowed and desired his body to be interred in the same place with those venerable fathers the bishops.

David II. by a charter, dated 13th September, 1351, granted to Alexander, bishop of Aberdeen, and the chapter, the lands of Galchull,

\* Cartulary, fol. xliii.

† Ibid. fol. xlvi.



chull, in the shire of Banff, for a provision to one of the chaplains, for celebrating masses in the cathedral for his own soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, kings of Scotland, and for those of all the faithful departed. King David was otherwise a benefactor to the church.\*

#### OF CHANTRIES.

Chantries, or particular altars, appropriated to the celebration of obits, and masses of requiem for the souls of departed christians, were early instituted in the Roman catholic church. According to Sir William Dugdale, they were originally introduced in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. about the middle of the twelfth century.† They were a fruitful source of profit to ancient ecclesiastical establishments; and, in the progress of time, they became objects of considerable revenue to the Romish clergy. In the cathedral church of Aberdeen few of such institutions appear to have been established. We have been able to discover only eight altars for devotional exercises, besides the great altar; and most of these appear to have been founded by the clergy themselves. One of those was dedicated to

#### SAINT ANDREW, THE APOSTLE,

And was founded by Mr. Laurence Pyot, sometime archdeacon of Aberdeen, about the year 1440. By a charter, dated 21st March, 1501, Duncan Sherar, parson of Clat, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral, with consent of William Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, granted to the chantry and chaplain thereof, for the celebration of masses for the souls of King James IV. of the said William, of the father and mother of the founder, and of all departed believers, a tenement of land within the precincts of the university; ten shillings, arising from another tenement in the same place; and various other annuities, arising from tenements in Aberdeen.‡

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\* Cartulary, fol. xlviii. xlix. li.

† Malcolm's Londinium redivivum, vol. iii. p. 46.

‡ Cartulary of Saint Nicholas Church, fol. xxvi. xxviii.



Another of these altars was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the others were sacred to the names of Saint Michael, Saint John the Evangelist, Saint Columbe, Saint Mauricius, Saint Katharine, and Saint Devenic, respectively; but our information with regard to these is so imperfect, that we are unable to give any particular detail of their original foundations. In the cartulary there is a list of the following obits and anniversaries, which appear to have been celebrated in the cathedral, and also of the several annuities payable to the common funds of the cathedral on that account:—

John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen, for whose commemoration there was payable, from the fee farms of the borough of Aberdeen, by a grant of Robert III. an annuity of L.1.—David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, for whose obit a foundation was made by Bishop Ingram Lindsay, from the chapel of Westhall, of an annuity of L.1.—Henry Lichton, and Janet, his spouse, for their obits, an annuity from a house near Murthel was granted by Bishop Lichtown, of 13s. 4d.—Thomas Trail, canon of Aberdeen, gave for his obit an annuity from crofts in Spittal, and a croft in Futty, of 8s. 2d.—Robert Wyss gave for his commemoration an annuity, arising from the lands of Fechil, payable by the abbot of Deer, of 13s. 4d.—Henry Rynde, treasurer of the church, gave for his obit an annuity, arising from crofts at Hedingshill and the Longland crofts, of 16s.—William Lang, canon of Aberdeen, also gave for his obit an annuity from the house of Turref, of L.1.—Alexander Carron, canon of Aberdeen, gave, for a similar purpose, an annuity from a house, of 13s. 4d.—Alan Futhes granted, for his obit, an annuity from the lands of Glack, of L.1 6s. 8d.—Thomas Eddyname, prebendary of Clat, left to the church, for the celebration of the anniversary of his death, an annuity from a tenement in Aberdeen, of 10s.—James Lyon, canon of Aberdeen and Dunkeld, left an annuity from the manor of Forbes, of 13s. 4d.—Adam Pringil gave a croft of land near the Gallowgate-head, for a commemoration.—William Mundurno gave, for the same purpose, an annuity arising from the chaplain's house of Saint Peter's hospital, of 6s. 8d.—Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar and Garioch, granted, for his anniversary, an annuity from the lands of Newlands, of 8s.—John Clat, for a  
comme-



commemoration, gave an annuity from the same lands, of 8s.—William Leith, and Christian, his spouse, for commemorative masses, an annuity from lands, of 16s.—Angus Glennyson, and Anna, his wife, gave, for one trigintali yearly, an annuity from lands, of 10s.—Alexander Cissor, and Cicilia, his spouse, gave, for their obits, an annuity from the mill of Mundurno, of 13s. 4d.—Bishop Ingram Lindsay, for a commemorative mass yearly, granted an annuity from the lands of Westhall, of L.1.—John Carron, canon of Aberdeen, gave, for his obit, an annuity arising from the house of Thomas Rowle, of 13s. 4d.—John Eddinghame, canon of Aberdeen, granted, for a similar purpose, an annuity from the house of Methlic, of 10s.—Adam Forster gave, for his obit, an annuity from the lands of Awthynstynk, of 6s. 8d.—Bishop William Elphinston, for celebrating a mass of commemoration on his anniversary, bequeathed an annuity of L.7 4s.\*

#### OF THE ALTAR CLOTHS, AND VESTMENTS.

The altar cloths, and vestments, for the service of the church, in the time of Bishop Elphinston, were uncommonly rich and splendid. Among these we find, from the inventory in the cartulary, the following:—

One cloth of arras, of the epiphany, presented by Bishop Greenlaw; five pieces of arras, of the salutation of the angels, for the choir, given by Bishop Alexander Kyninmunde; one piece of arras of the seven mortal sins; one arras cloth, with a figure of Jesus; a piece of arras, with three images; two cloths for the chair of the bishop, one overgilt, and the other of silk; four silk banners for processions, one of them painted; one *balekyn* of red, overgilt with the arms of Bishop Alexander; eleven sacramentalia of cloth of gold, for the reliques; one mantal for our lady, bordered with velvet; a frontal of gold and green velvet; another of blue silk, with images of gold; four cushions of cloth of gold, lined with green velvet; six of cut red velvet; four of cloth of gold.

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\* Cartulary, fol. xxi.



## VESTMENTS FOR THE GREAT ALTAR.

Two white vestments, embroidered with gold, with two corporals and two damasks for the bishop; one vestment of red silk, with four corporals; one vestment of white silk, embroidered with gold, with three albes and garments; one vestment, with two corporals of *charbukyl*; one vestment of red, embroidered with gold, with two white tunics and garments; one vestment, *de blanco serico*, with two tunics; one of red silk, embroidered with gold, with two tunics; another of brown colour, with two corporals.

Mr. John Clat, one of the canons, presented to the church one cop of silk, embroidered with gold; a vestment of black worsted, for devotional services at anniversaries and obits. He also made a donation of a tabernacle, placed upon the great altar, adorned with diverse paintings of various colours, with a cover for the whole.

There likewise belonged to the cathedral the following sacred vestments:—

One cop, embroidered with gold; one buckle of silver gilt, for the bishop; another of red, embroidered with images, and gilt buckle; one cop of green, embroidered with gold; one cop of white silk, embroidered with gold; another of red velvet, embroidered with gold; a white silk cop, embroidered with gold; two cops of green velvet, one of them embroidered with gold; one cop of *charbukylis*; one cop of green silk, embroidered with gold; one embroidered cop, called *Lichton*; one red vestment of embroidered silk, presented to the church by Donald, Lord of Bute; one vestment of red satin; one black vestment of bastard silk, with the names of Jesus and Mary upon it.

## OF THE SACRED ORNAMENTS AND UTENSILS FOR THE ALTAR.\*

The jewels and ornaments belonging to the cathedral church, in the time of Bishop Elphinston, were also very valuable. These consisted of

Two

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\* The high altar, which is said to have been an elegant piece of workmanship for the time, had remained inviolate, in Bishop Dunbar's aisle, till the year 1649, when it was taken down and de-



Two mitres, one enriched with pearls and precious stones,\* and the other of silk, embroidered with gold; ten chalices, of silver gilt, ten

molished, by order of the presbyterian minister then officiating in the church. It was constructed of the finest wainseot, richly carved, and ornamented with different crowns on the top, admirably cut.—[Orem, p. 132.]

\* Description of the mitre presented to the cathedral church of Aberdeen by Bishop Elphinston, in the year 1488, and of the jewels contained in it:—

“ Imprimis, in summitate in parte anteriori, xiii pearls.—Item, in circumferentia descendendo a summitate a dextra ejusdem lateris, xii saphirs, xi garnets, et viii pavones.—Item, in circumferentia descendendo a summitate sinistra, xi saphirs, xi garnets, et viii pavones.—Item, in linea discendenti triangulariter in parte anteriori a dextra, xvi garnets.—Item, in linea discendenti triangulariter sinistra ejusdem lateris, xv saphirs, et xv garnets.—Item, in suprema *le uthe* descendendo per medium a large saphir, ii rubies, a saphir, and three small saphirs.—Item, in the second, a large garnet, iiii garnets, iiii small saphirs betwixt the two ii small garnets, beneath the second *uthe* ii small garnets. Item, in the third *uthe* descendendo per medium a parte anteriori, a large saphir, iiii garnets, et iiii small saphirs, and under that *uthe* ii small garnets.—Item, in the fourth *uthe* descendendo per medium a parte ante, a large garnet, and iiii garnets, et iiii small saphirs, et, under that, ii small garnets.—Item, in parte dextra triangulariter ab ante in suprema parte triangulariter, a small garnet, under that an *uthe* in cujus medio, a large garnet, in circumferentia vi small garnets, under that ii garnets.—Item, in parte secundo of large *uthe* in medio, vi garnets, v small pearls, iiii small garnets, a parte dextra ejusdem *le great uthe*, a saphir, and iii garnets.—Item, in sinistra ejusdem lateris in parte triangulariter, v pearls, and in great *uthe* vi pearls.—Item, in fronte ejusdem lateris, ii small garnets, a large saphir, iiii garnets, iii small garnets, a saphir, ii small garnets; in the second *uthe*, a large garnet, iiii garnets, a small garnet, and iii small saphirs; deinde in plano, one small garnet; in tertio *uthe* in medio, a large saphir, iiii garnets, and iiii small saphirs; deinde in plano, one small garnet, a large garnet, iiii garnets, iii small saphirs, a small garnet; et, in plano, ii small garnets.—Item, in quinto *uthe* a parte ante, a large saphir, iiii garnets, and iiii small saphirs; deinde in plano, ii small garnets; deinde in circumferentia a parte ante xiii small garnets, a large ruby, xii small saphirs, and a large saphir.—Item, in *le gallette* a parte dextra, vii small saphirs and vi small garnets.—Item, in *le gallette* in sinistra, vii small saphirs, and vi small garnets.—Item, in summitate mitri in parte posteriori, xiii pearls circum annulum.—Item, in circumferentia in dextra, xii small garnets, xi small saphirs, and viii pavones.—Item, in circumferentia descendenda in sinistra, xii small garnets, xii small saphirs, and viii peacocks.—Item, in parte triangulari dextra, xv small garnets, and xv small saphirs.—Item, in triangulari sinistra, xvi small garnets, and xvi small saphirs.—Item, in suprema *le uthe* descendendo, a large garnet, iii small garnets, iii small saphirs, and under, ii small garnets.—Item, in the second *uthe* in medio, a great saphir, iv garnets, iv small saphirs, and, under it, ii small garnets.—Item, in the third *uthe* in medio, a great garnet, iv garnets, a small saphir, and ii small garnets.—Item, in the fourth *uthe*, one great saphir, iv garnets, iv small saphirs, and, under, ii small garnets.—Item, in parte triangulari dextra ejusdem lateris, a small garnet, under it one great *uthe*, in the centre of which a large garnet, and vi garnets; under these, ii small garnets.—Item, in secundo *le uthe*, in the centre vi garnets, vi pearls, in campo ejusdem one small garnet, in the great *uthe* ii small garnets.—Item, a small *uthe*, in the centre of which is a saphir and iii small garnets.—Item, in parte triangulari sinistra ejusdem lateris, tot lapi-



ten patins, and one silver chalice; a crucifix of silver gilt; another of silver, with a piece of the holy cross; another of silver gilt, with a piece of the cross of Saint Andrew; one silver gilt cross, and four images; one cross of silver gilt, with three precious stones; one silver cross; one silver arm of Saint Fergus, with the bones of the arm; a crystal case, with a silver foot, containing sundry reliques.—Item, *le culpe*, for the eucharist, of silver gilt.—Two cases of silver, for preserving the reliques—in one of which were six images and one altar, with a chalice, containing bones of Saint Elen, of Saint Katharine, and of Saint Margaret, of Isaac the patriarch, and Saint Duthac; in the other, the vestments of the blessed Virgin Mary, and bones of Peter and Paul, of Saint Brigide and Saint Edmund.—One silver ring, with a precious stone; another, with a square stone, of red colour; one gold ring, with a precious stone; one crystal stone, in a silver cover; one box of ivory; one jewel of gold, with the image of the Virgin Mary; two silver gilt crowns for Christ and our Lady, set with precious stones; five embroidered purses, with reliques of Saints; five silver phials, and three silver cruets; one eucharist of silver gilt, in the form of a castle, with a beryl stone set in it, and, on the top, a jewel of gold, with the image of devotion; two silver censers, with two ears; a gold ring, with a large saphir, and other precious stones; a silver shell; two silver gilt crosiers, one of them with a beryl stone in the top; the image of the Virgin Mary, weighing 120 ounces; one pair of gloves for the bishop, with two jewels, and images of Saints James and John, embroidered with gold; one iron chair; and a crescent.

Bishop Dunbar, after the example of his venerable predecessor Bishop Elphinston, was not only a liberal benefactor to public works and institutions, but also to the church. He presented to the cathedral,

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des, tot pearls, and iv pearls, except in the great *uthe*.—Item, in fronte ejusdem lateris, v *uthes*; on the right side ii small garnets, and in the centre iv small saphirs; deinde in plano, ii small garnets.—Item, in secundo le *uthe*, a great saphir, iv garnets, ii small garnets, ii small saphirs, and one small garnet.—Item, in tertio le *uthe*, a large garnet, iv small garnets, iv small saphirs, and one small garnet.—Item, in the fourth *uthe*, a large saphir, iv garnets, a small garnet, and iii small saphirs.”—[*Cartulary, fol. ix.*]



dral, among other articles, a chalice of pure gold, with the patin, having three cut diamonds and two rubies set in the foot of it, weighing 52 ounces; also a great silver eucharist, of fine work, double gilt; two silver chandeliers; one holy water font, with a pedestal of silver; one silver crucifix, partly gilt; and a MS. of the evangelists, of which one side was silver gilt. All these sacred articles were marked with his arms engraven upon them. During his episcopacy, he also made considerable additions to the episcopal vestments, and also to the ornaments of the church.

About the dawn of the Reformation, all these articles, with the other sacred property belonging to the cathedral, appear to have been of considerable value. When intelligence was brought of the progress made by the reformers in Aberdeen, Bishop William Gordon delivered to the prebendaries of the church, chalices, and other plate, to the amount of 53 lbs. 12 oz. 8 ds. in weight, for preservation; and to the Earl of Huntly the bishop's mitres, with the sacred vestments, and the remainder of the gold and silver work, weighing 54 lbs. 12 oz. 4 ds. on receiving his Lordship's bond, by which he obliged himself to restore them when he should be required by the bishop and chapter.\* What became of the ornaments and plate received by the canons cannot now be known.

As very full accounts of the lives of the bishops of Mortlach, and of Aberdeen, have been given by Boecius, and other learned authors, we shall here only enumerate them, according to the order of time in which they stand in the cartularies.

#### BISHOPS OF MORTLACH.†

1010 Beanus—who died at that place in the year 1042, and was buried at the postern door of the church, where his effigy, in stone, was fixed in the wall of the ancient edifice

1042 Doner-

\* MS. penes me.

† During the early ages of christianity, there were, according to tradition, pastors or bishops in the diocese of Aberdeen, for converting and instructing the people. Those being, after their deaths, canonized, their names are found in the printed breviary of Aberdeen. The following is a list of



1042 Donercius—who died in the year 1084, and was buried near his predecessor

1084 Cormachus

1122 Nectanus—in whose time, after he had filled the episcopal chair for fourteen years, the see was changed, about the year 1136, from Mortlach to

#### ABERDEEN,

Where he continued about seventeen years, having died in the year 1153

1153 Edward—who first instituted canons regular in the church of Aberdeen

1163 Mathew Kyninmunde—formerly archdeacon of St. Andrew's

1197 John—formerly prior of Kelso

1205 Adam Carail—chaplain to King William

1226 Mathew Scott—archdeacon of Saint Andrew's and lord chancellor of Scotland, preferred to Dunkeld

1227 Gilbert de Stryvelin

1238 Radulphus de Lambley—abbot of Arbroath

1247 Peter de Ramsay—who instituted the college of canons, consisting of twelve prebendaries, besides the prelate

1256 Richard Pottok—an Englishman

1267 Hugh Benham

1281 Henry Cheyne—son to Francis Lord Cheyne of Inverugy, by Isabel, daughter to John Cuming, Earl of Buchan. He was privy counsellor to Alexander III.

1329 Alexander de Kyninmunde I.

1341 William

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these holy pastors :—Saint Wolk, who lived at Logy, in Mar, in the fifth century. Saint Nachlan, who flourished in the same century, and, having made a pilgrimage to Rome, was consecrated a bishop. He is said to have founded the churches of Bethelney, Coul, and Tullich, in Mar, at the last of which he resided. Saint Eddran, who is reported to have been made a bishop in the sixth century ; he had under him priests and deacons, and founded the church of Rathen, which was afterwards dedicated to his name. Saint Manire flourished as a bishop in the tenth century, and made progresses among the people in the upper part of Mar : he is said to have reclaimed them from idolatry, and to have founded the church of Crathie. Saint Machar, whom we have already mentioned. Saint Devenic, who was contemporary with him, and to whom the church of Ban-chory is dedicated.—[MS. in Advocates' Library—Caledonia, vol. i. p. 322.]



- 1341 William de Deyn
- 1351 John Rait
- 1356 Alexander de Kyninmunde II.
- 1382 Adam de Tynninghame—dean of Aberdeen
- 1390 Gilbert Greenlaw—lord chancellor
- 1424 Henry de Lychtoun—translated from Moray. He was one of the commissioners for negotiating the ransom of King James I. and accompanied him to Scotland
- 1442 Ingeram Lindsay
- 1459 Thomas Spens—translated from Galloway, lord privy seal
- 1480 Robert Blakatar—translated to Glasgow
- 1484 William Elphinston—translated from Ross; at different times, lord chancellor, and lord privy seal. He died 25th October, 1514, in the 84th year of his age
- 1514 Alexander Gordon—precentor of the see of Moray
- 1518 Gavin Dunbar—archdeacon of Saint Andrew's
- 1532 William Stewart—dean of Glasgow, and provost of Lincluden, lord treasurer
- 1545 William Gordon—son to the Earl of Huntly, the last Roman catholic prelate of Aberdeen, who died in the year 1577.

*After the Reformation,*

- 1577 David Cunningham—subdean of Glasgow, the first protestant bishop, and minister of Saint Nicholas church
- 1603 Peter Blackburn—one of the ordinary ministers of the same church. Neither he nor his predecessor ever enjoyed any part of the episcopal revenue, being contented with the small stipend which they received from the magistrates of Aberdeen, as parochial clergymen
- 1615 Alexander Forbes—translated from Caithness
- 1618 Patrick Forbes of Corse
- 1635 Adam Ballenden—translated from Drumblane
- 1661 David Mitchell—one of the prebendaries of Westminster
- 1662 Alexander Burnett—translated to Glasgow
- 1664 Patrick Scougal—parson of Salton



1682 George Haliburton—translated from Brechin. He was ejected soon after the Revolution, and died in the year 1715.

#### OF THE CHANONRIE.

The chanonrie, in ancient times, comprehended within its precincts the cathedral and cemetery, the bishop's palace, the prebendaries and chaplains' lodgings, gardens, and glebes; also a hospital for twelve indigent men, founded by Bishop Dunbar, as formerly noticed; the whole being surrounded by a stone wall, some vestiges of which are still to be observed. The approaches to those buildings were by four ports, or gates, one of which, being from the south, was distinguished by the name of Cluny's port,\* and remained entire till near the close of the eighteenth century, when it was demolished; another was situated near the west end of the cathedral; another on the east side of the city, at the bishop's palace; and the fourth at the chaplains' lodgings, near the same place.

#### OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral, when in its perfect state, at the commencement of the Reformation, consisted of the nave and side aisles, the north and south transepts, or cross aisles, and the choir. The length of the nave and side aisles, which are all that now remain of it, is one hundred and twenty six feet; and, both together, sixty seven feet six inches wide. The choir and the transept, over which the great steeple was raised, were, as nearly as can be conjectured from vestiges which remain of them, seventy feet long; consequently the whole length of the fabric was, perhaps, about two hundred feet. The building is of plain Gothic architecture, devoid of much ornament, and, indeed, inferior in beauty to many of those ancient edifices, of a similar kind, in this country. It was originally designed by Bishop Alexander

\* There were inscribed, over this gate, the following lines:—

“*Hac ne vade via, nisi dixeris Ave Maria,*

“*Invenies veniam sic salutando Mariam.*”

Above this inscription there was cut, in stone, the effigy of the Virgin Mary, which was defaced at the time of the Reformation; and also a pot with lillies, being the device upon the seal of the city.



Alexander Kyninmunde, the second of that name, who succeeded to the episcopal see about the year 1357. He commenced the building upon the site of the old church, which he caused to be demolished; but very little progress was made in the work during his life time, for it had advanced only six cubits in height at the time of his death, in the year 1381.\* His successors proceeded in the undertaking, according to the extent of their means; but it was only about the year 1430 that Bishop Lychtoun laid the foundations of the great steeple on the east end of it, and of the two towers on the west end. Bishop Lindsay, his successor, made further progress in the structure, and completed the roof of the nave about the year 1445.† In this state the building seems to have remained till the time of Bishop Elphinston, who succeeded to the see in the year 1484. He recommenced the work with zeal, rebuilt the ancient choir on the east end, and covered the roof of the nave with lead, the expense being defrayed by King James IV. He also completed the great steeple, according to the plan of that of the church of Perth,‡ about the year 1511, and furnished

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\* Boecius ut sup. fol. viii. line 29. 34.

† Ibid. fol. xi.

‡ “Curia capitalis vicecomitis de Abirdene tenta, In pretorio ejusdem pēultimo die mēss Aprilis, anno dñi millesimo quingentesimo undecimo per nobilem magnificū ac poteñ dñm Willm comitem de Erroll, dñm Hay, ac vicecomitem de Abirden, Quo die sect vocal et curia affirmat abseñ patent z²c.

“At Abirdene, the xviii day of ye mointh of Aprile, ye yer of God Jm. v¹ & xi yrs.—It is appointit and accordit betuix ane hoñabile man, Andº Elphinston, of ye *Setings*, in ye name and behalf of ane Reüend Fadir in God Wilzeame, bischop of Aberden, one yat ane p², Johnne Fyndo², wry², one y² uther p², In mañe & forme as eft follouis, yat is to say, ye said Johnne sal, God willing, mak and compleit ye tyñ work of ye grat stepile of ye cathederall kirk of Aberdonn, yat is to say, ye bean/ dra² and loft yat ye prik of y² said stepil sal be raisit on, togidd w² ye said prik, eftir y² forme and patronn gevin be ye said Reüend Fað to ye said Johnne, weill and substancheously junyt and hewin, as ye stepil and prik of ye kirk of Saint Johnnstonn is, on yis wiss, yat ye neddir turrē salbe maid w² ane battaling of tȳmer at ye hed of ye said turrē, w² aut passag about ye said turrē, quhen it cumys to viii squair, and sal theik ye said turrē w² burdis, and ye und prik of ye said stepil w² latht for leid, And froth sall ruiss y² said prik of ye said stepil abuf y² turrē, and sal lynd yat substancheously to ye ppetuale loft of samȳ, w² ye knop and cok one ye hed of ye samȳ, as ye forsaid stepil of Saint Johnnstone is, and of hyt as ye said Reüend Fað wil desir.—For ye quhilk towre and pk, branda², and loft forsaid, ye said Andº sall weil content and pay to ye said Joh Fyndo² ye sowme of iiiii<sup>xx</sup> viii lib. & xviii s. That is to say, tuēty tua lib. iiiii s. vi d. at ye completing of ye said nē brandat, loft, and passag yairof, And xxii lib. iiiii s. vi d. at ye hail com-



furnished it with three valuable bells, which had been brought from England, weighing together 12,000 lbs.\* Gavin Dunbar, who became bishop of Aberdeen in the year 1518, completed this venerable structure. He finished the two turrets on the west end; and, about the year 1522, erected the south part of the transept, which was distinguished by the name of his aisle. He also ceiled the nave of the church with the finest oak, of excellent and curious workmanship, which may vie with any thing of the kind in Scotland. It consists of three compartments of square pannels, joining at the opposite angular points. On these pannels are painted the arms and titles of the princes, nobles, and prelates, who contributed towards the expense of the building. Along the top of the walls are likewise inscribed the names of the successive sovereigns, from Malcolm II. to Queen Mary, on the south side; also of the several bishops, from Nectanus to

pleting of ye said þk, towirr, loft, and brandat, as is forsaid, And xxii lib. iiii s. vi d. at the completing the burd and lachting, and unputting of ye wedd cok of ye said prik, in complet paimēt of ye said sowme of iiii<sup>xx</sup> lib. viii & xviii s. The said Reüend Fad findand to ye said Johnne tȳmer, irne, and all uȳ nedful stuf to ye work, and als sall get him help of men for ye wynding and up-putting of ye said work, quhen he is reddy yarto, the said Johnne findand workmen and sawing, quhen neid beis, and for ye sawing of ye said tȳm being in ye wod, my Lord sal gar schaw yame on his expenss, And y<sup>2</sup> yis foirsaid work be completit w<sup>2</sup> all possible haist, sua y<sup>2</sup> it may be completit and thekit betuix yis and wynter next following, And als ye said Johnne sall hereaftir, at ye will and plessor of ye said Reüend Fad, mak ye loft and bestailze for ye hinging of ye gret bellis, and ringing of ye samyn, weil and substanchiously, to ye ppetual loft of ye samȳ, and esy ringing of ye said bellis, And sal mak gret and squar beddis fra ye up of ye said steple to ye undē passag of ye said þk, y<sup>2</sup> men may pass esely & soūalie to ye hy<sup>2</sup> of ye said stepil, w<sup>2</sup>in ye samyne, w<sup>2</sup> al and sundrie uȳ necess<sup>e</sup> thingis belangand ye said stepil, And sal mak wyndess w<sup>2</sup>in ye said stepil y<sup>2</sup> salbe seyne spedfull, for to help to ye hising of ye said gret bellis, lik as is in ye said prik of Sant Johnnstonne. For ye quhilk ye said Reüend Fad, or his factour, sal weil content and pay to ye said Johnne ye sum of xliiii pundis ix s. on yis wiss; an quar<sup>t</sup> hereof at ye begīing of his said work, y<sup>2</sup> is, xi lib. ii s. iiii d. and als mekil at ye myd work doing, and ye remanet, yat is xxii lib. iiii s. vi d. at ye finale end and complete of all ye said stepill, and work forsaid; ye said Reüend Fad, as said is, fyndand tȳme, irne work, and help to ye hising of ye tȳmer, as said is. And for the keping and fullfilling of ye said contract, ye said Johnne has bindin and oblist him faithfully, and sall act himself befor ye pmiss<sup>2</sup> of Aberdene, und ye pains of cursing, and befor ye shēff of Aberdene, und ye pane of rebellion, and putting to ye horne; and sall remai otinialy fra yis day furtht on to ye finale and complet end of ye said work, und ye said pane, and als mak Alexand Wardlaw and Mas<sup>r</sup> Johnne of M̄ray, his lauchful pcurato<sup>2</sup>, &c.—[*Sheriff Court Books, vol. i. fol. cvii. from 1503 to 1511.*]

\* Boecius ut sup. fol. xxx. line 31.



to William Gordon, the last Roman catholic prelate, on the north side. All these inscriptions, as well as those on the roof,\* are painted in

\* The following sketch was made of the inscriptions by Mr. James Paterson, the last master of the ancient music school of Old Aberdeen, who was also clerk of the church session, and died some years ago, at the advanced age of 89:—

**NORTH SIDE.**  
Primus huj<sup>9</sup> ecclie Pontifex Nectanus, ii Eduardus, iii Matheus Kynmond, iiii<sup>9</sup> Joanes Prior de Calco, v<sup>9</sup> Adam Clericus Regis Willm<sup>i</sup>, vi Gilbertus Strivelin, vii Radulphus Lambley, viii<sup>9</sup> Petrus Ramsay, ix<sup>9</sup> Richardus Potocht, x<sup>9</sup> Hugo Benhame, xi<sup>9</sup> Henricus Chenie, xii<sup>9</sup> Alexander de Kynmond, xiii<sup>9</sup> Willm<sup>9</sup> de la Deyne, xiiii<sup>9</sup> Johanes de Raite, xv<sup>9</sup> Alexander Kynmond, xvi<sup>9</sup> Adam de Tynninghame, xvii<sup>9</sup> Gilbertus Greynlaw, xviii<sup>9</sup> Henricus Lychtoun, xix<sup>9</sup> Ingeramus Lyndesay, xx Thomas Spens, xxi Robertus Blacater, xxii<sup>9</sup> Willms Elphynstoū, Universitatis et Collegii conditor, xxiii<sup>9</sup> Alexander Gordon, xxiiii<sup>9</sup> Gavinus Dunbar, xxv<sup>9</sup> Willms Stuart, xxvi<sup>9</sup> Willms Gordon.

| EAST.                  |                                     |                           |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Imperatorie Majestatis | Pontificis Romani                   | Regie Celsitudinis        |
| Francorum Regis        | Sanctiand. Archiepi.                | Sanctissime Margarete     |
| Hispanorum Regis       | Glasguen. Archiepi.                 | Albanie Ducis             |
| Regis Anglorum         | Dunkelden. Episcopi                 | Marchiar. Comitiss        |
| Regis Danorum          | Gavinii Aberdonen.                  | Horavie Comitiss Radulphi |
| Regis Ungarie          | Horavien. Episcopi                  | Douglasie Comitiss        |
| Regis Portugalie       | Rossen. Epi.                        | Angusie Comitiss          |
| Regis Aragonie         | Brechinen Episcopi                  | Marrie Comitiss           |
| Regis Cypre            | Cathanen. Episcopi                  | Sutherlan. Comitiss       |
| Regis Navarre          | Candida Case Episcopi               | Crafurdie Comitiss        |
| Regis Sicilie          | Dumblanen Episcopi                  | Huntlie Comitiss          |
| Regis Polonie          | Lismoren. Episcopi                  | Archadie Comitiss         |
| Regis Bohemie          | Orchaden Episcopi                   | Erolie Comitiss           |
| Ducis Burbonie         | Sodorells Episcopi                  | Pariscalli Comitiss       |
| Ducis Giltie           | Prioris Sanctiandr.                 | Bochtusle Comitiss        |
| Ceteris Aberdonie      | Alme huj <sup>9</sup> Universitatis | Dove Aberdonie            |
| WEST.                  |                                     |                           |

**SOUTH SIDE.**  
Murchlakeen et Aberdonen ecclias cathedrales respective condidere pro quibus in hac sacra ede fundati obligantur orare p<sup>r</sup> Malcolmus Kenedi qui murchlakeen eccliam p<sup>r</sup> constituit anno mli<sup>o</sup> quarto cui successit Duncanus cui Malcolmus Camoir ano m<sup>o</sup> lvi<sup>o</sup> cui Edgarus cui Alexander cui David Scus. ano m<sup>o</sup> c<sup>o</sup> xxiii<sup>o</sup> qui murchlakeen eccliam ad Aberdoniam transtulit cui Malcolmus Virgo cui Willms cui Alexander ii<sup>9</sup> cui Alexander 3<sup>9</sup> cui Robertus Bruce ano m<sup>o</sup> cc<sup>o</sup> quad<sup>9</sup> vi<sup>o</sup> cui David Bruce cui Robertus ii<sup>9</sup> cui Robertus 3<sup>9</sup> cui Jacobus i cui Ja ii cui Ja iii<sup>9</sup> cui Robertus Bruce ano Jacob<sup>9</sup> v<sup>9</sup> cui Maria Regina.



in the old black saxon character, but its great height renders them very difficult to be read.

From the circumstance of Queen Mary's name, and that of the two prelates who succeeded Bishop Dunbar, being so inscribed, it is evident that this part of the work had been executed a few years only previous to the Reformation.

The work of this ceiling, according to tradition, was performed by James Winter, from Angus, and is a lasting monument of his abilities and genius as a mechanic and artist. Some years ago, a neat painting of this ceiling was executed by Mr. Cordiner, one of the ministers of Saint Paul's chapel in Aberdeen, and presented to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London.

This edifice, which was upwards of one hundred and fifty years in completing, did not remain forty years entire. In the year 1560, the reformers of our religion, in the vehemence of their zeal, after having accomplished the destruction of some of the monasteries of Aberdeen, proceeded in a body to the old town; and, being disappointed of the spoil of the jewels and sacred ornaments belonging to the cathedral, the greatest part of which had been previously secured by the Earl of Huntly and the canons, they wreaked the fury of their vengeance upon this venerable edifice, by stripping it of its roof, and carrying off the lead as their booty, along with the three valuable bells which had been presented to it by Bishop Elphinston. At the same time, they demolished the choir and chancel, on the east end, which was furnished with stalls for the accommodation of the priests in the celebration of mass. The further progress of the work of

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\* Cathedral churches, however different in their size and dimensions, were all situated one way, and were divided upon the same general plan, in imitation of the several parts of the temple of Jerusalem. There was the vestibule, or entry to the church, answering to the court of the temple; the nave, or body of the church, answering to the sanctuary, or holy place; and the chancel, separated from the body of the church by certain rails or lattices, from which it took its name, answering to the *sanctum sanctorum*, or holy of holies. Here the altar stood, and here mass was said. Our reformers, moved with a laudable zeal against the idolatries of the church of Rome, first commenced their operations of destruction upon that part of the cathedral where the grossest acts of idolatrous worship had been performed, and spared the remainder.



of destruction was fortunately prevented by the timely interference of Huntly, who, by his exertions, saved the building from being completely destroyed. The lead of the church, along with the three bells, was, however, carried off by these sacrilegious people, and shipped at Aberdeen, for the purpose of being sold in Holland: but their avaricious views were disappointed; for the vessel, with the whole plunder, had scarcely left the harbour, when she sunk, within half a mile of it, near the Girdleness.

But, in the year 1688, a more serious disaster happened to the edifice. The lofty steeple on the east end, which, in those days, was a sea-mark, and contained three bells, which had been presented to it by Bishop Patrick Forbes, fell to the ground, and, by its fall, crushed all the eastern part of the fabric, destroyed many of the sepulchral monuments, and materially injured part of the nave. The height of the steeple, which was surmounted by a globe and brass weathercock, was about 150 feet; and its fall, according to tradition, was occasioned by part of the stones of the buttresses having been removed and carried off by the English army, stationed in Aberdeen during the Protectorate, for the purpose of erecting some works of fortification on the Castle-hill. By these means, the foundation of the steeple was greatly weakened, and, at length, yielded to the pressure of the superstructure, which, for several years, was perceived to be in imminent danger of falling. It is reported, that some gentlemen of the city, undismayed by its situation, succeeded in taking down and removing the bells which hung in it, a short time only before its fall.

The two towers on the west end are one hundred and twelve feet high, and in the southmost one an excellent public clock and bell are placed, to which there is an ascent by a winding stair.

The body of the church, which had been saved by the Earl of Huntly, remained in a neglected state for many years. In 1607, it was repaired, and covered with slates, at the expense of the parishioners of Old Machar. During the different periods of protestant episcopacy in Scotland, it served as a cathedral; and, since the Revolution, it has been used as a parish church. It has lately been repaired in a substantial manner, and the interior is neatly fitted up,  
and



and forms a large and commodious place of worship. At the west end, the two steeples still remain entire, except that some of the ornaments of the belts which surround them have fallen down, from decay. They rise square from the ground about fifty two feet high, when three projecting courses of stones are laid, one above the other, with spaces between each, their projection being about fifteen inches without the wall. At the extremity of this part of the work, there is raised a parapet or breast wall of four courses of ashler, all around the tower. At this level, their breadth is diminished about sixteen inches on each side; they are then set off to an octagonal form, diminishing as they rise in height. The spires are divided into three stories, by two projecting courses of stones; and terminate in a point, on which there is an iron cross. They belong to no order of architecture, but appear to have been designed as humble imitations of the pope's mitre, or triple crown; and are built entirely of stone.

The side walls of the nave of the church, being about forty two feet high, are supported by a range of pillars on each side, their height being about fifteen feet six inches, and their diameter something more than three feet; over these are seven Gothic arches, extending the length of the side walls of the church. Between the top of the arches and the level of the walls, on each side, there is an open passage, in the centre of the wall, from the one end to the other, the height of which is five feet nine inches, by one foot ten inches wide. There are galleries in each side of the church, on a line with the pillars, extending backward the whole breadth of the aisles. On both sides, there are two heights of galleries in several of the arches; and the east end is appropriated to a gallery belonging to the King's college. The pulpit and reader's desk are in the north side. In the east end of the church there still remains one of the Gothic arches which supported the great steeple; but it is now built up for enclosing the church. The columns of this arch are entire, and resemble trunks of trees bound together. Their capitals have been ornamented, and display beautiful foliage, in high relief. In the south aisle of the transept, or what was termed Bishop Dunbar's aisle, there is an ornamented arch, part of his tomb, in which his effigy in marble lay in a recumbent



recumbent posture; but, about the time of the Reformation, the tomb was defaced, and the effigy broken in pieces. His body lies in the vault below; and all that remains of the epitaph is the word *Sub*. In the north side, or Saint John's aisle, are the remains of the tomb of Bishop Lychtoun, who died in the year 1440. Although it has also suffered considerably by the hands of the reformers, there is yet to be seen in it a stone effigy of the bishop, *in pontificalibus*, at full length, with the mitre on his head, and the crosier in his hand. On the tablet of the tomb is the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet bonae memoriae, Henricus de Lichtoun, utriusq; Juris Doctor, qui Ecclesiae Moraviens. Regimen olim esset assumptus, ubi septennis praefuit, demum ad istam translatus fuit, in qua 18 annos rexit, praesentisq; ecclesiae fabricam a choro statione seorsum usque ad summitatem plene aedificavit, anno Dom. millesimo quadringentesimo quadragésimo.”

In these two aisles several bishops are interred, but they have no other monuments to distinguish the places of their interment than common grave stones.

On the west side of the south aisle, there is a monument, remarkable for the circumstance under which it was erected. It is in memory of William Blake of Haddo, sub-principal of King's college, who had, in consequence of a judgment of the supreme court, been subjected to imprisonment, on account of his being accessory to a disturbance at the settlement of a presbyterian minister in the church, by a popular call, under the authority of the presbytery, in the year 1714. This unfortunate affair seems to have occasioned a disease, which terminated in his death.\* On a tablet of stone, betwixt two columns, with a cornice, supported by Corinthian capitals, is the following inscription;—

“M. Gul. Blake de Haddo, in Academia Regia Abdensi P.P. et sub-primarius, animi vivacitate corporisq; vigore doctrinae fama juventutis instituendae peritia et felici spartam ornandi successu celeberrimum ipsum de bonis artibus Academia atq; amicis optime meruisset et LXI<sup>M</sup>7 aetatis annum attigisset temporum turbine atq; partium odiis inique jactatus et inde lethali morbo correptus vivorum excessit contuberniis; et exuvias hic condi jussit 6<sup>o</sup> die Febrii Dom. MDCCXIV.”

The area of the transept has been lately much improved, and neatly laid out. Part of it is appropriated to a cemetery for several

\* Professor Thomas Gordon's MSS. p. 50.



of the principal families of the city. On the west side of one of the buttresses, there is an inscription, bearing that "Thomas, the son of Thomas French, master mason, who built the bridge of Dee, and this aisle, died in the year 1530," and was interred at the foot of it.

In the aisle within the church, formerly occupied as the consistory, and afterwards used as a vestry or session house, there is a very old pulpit, with a top, constructed of black oak, with square sculptured pannels. On its front is the mitre of Bishop William Stewart, with his arms, and on each side of the mitre V.S. the initials of his name. It was formerly used in the church, and only removed to its present situation about twenty five years ago, when the church underwent a thorough repair. In the north wall of this aisle, there is an effigy, neatly cut in stone, of a prebendary, in a recumbent posture, with an inscription over it, the letters of which are very much defaced. The following are the words, as far as could be made out:—

"Hic jacet honorabilis vir, Mr. Walterus ..... qui donavit xx £. annuatim capellani in choro pro missa in sexta feria celebranda; qui obiit ..... die Julii ..... anime propitiatur Deus. Amen."

The present vestry is now over the south porch of the church. It is a very neat room, and was made out, some years ago, for that purpose.

After the Reformation, when episcopacy had been abolished, the church, bishop's palace, and lodgings of the prebendaries, reverted to the crown; and these last, with the exception of what had belonged to the dean, afterwards became private property, by gifts from the king. About the year 1583, King James VI. by a royal grant, annexed to King's college and university, as an additional provision to the principal and professors, the parsonage and vicarage of Saint Machar, called the deanrie of the cathedral, with the lands and fruits belonging to it. This grant was confirmed by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1617, by which it was ordained, that the principal of the college should, in all time to come, be dean of Aberdeen. This was further ratified by another act of parliament, in June, 1633. During the period of protestant episcopacy, the principal officiated as dean of the chapter; but it does not appear that any  
of



of the principals, except Alexander Middleton, about the year 1661, and John Chalmers, about the year 1746, officiated as ministers of this church. These, however, were presented, as individuals, by the patrons. After the Revolution, and the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, the principal and professors of the college, while they enjoyed the patronage of Old Machar, exercised their right of presenting ministers to this church. About a century ago, it became a collegiate charge, owing to certain circumstances unnecessary to be detailed. Since that time two clergymen, who draw their stipends from the tythes of the parish, have officiated as ministers. The patronage of the church being, in modern times, of little importance to the college, was sold, about sixty years since, to Earl Fife, who presents both the ministers. The present incumbents are

SKENE OGILVY, D.D. and PATRICK FORBES, A.M.

#### OF THE CHURCH SESSION.

The church session is composed of the two ministers, and a certain number of elders, chosen from the parishioners who are most exemplary in their lives for a strict observance of the sacred ordinances of religion. The authority of this court, however, which is the lowest judicatory of the national church, is, of late years, very much diminished. Matters of scandal arising from incontinence are not so frequently the subject of its cognizance as they were in former times, those being generally overlooked in consideration of a small composition or fine, paid, as an atonement by offenders in such cases, to the treasurer of the session, for the benefit of the poor.

The parochial funds destined for the indigent, under the administration of the session, are very scanty, considering the great extent and populousness of this parish. The number of persons of that description who received supplies from those funds during the year 1817, was 270; and the session were enabled to distribute among them only L.221 4s. 6d. sterling, arising from the revenues of the funds under their management, and from collections at the church doors in the course of the year. Besides this sum, however, there



were distributed among indigent persons, during the same period, L.25, being the interest of a donation made, some years ago, to the session, by James Calder, Esq. of Aberdeen; L.25 from a sum bequeathed by the late James Clark, Esq. of Tillicorthie; and L.80, arising from the annual revenue of lands and tenements devised by the late Mr. John Harrow, barber in Aberdeen, to certain trustees, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Old Machar.

The parochial register of marriages, births, and burials, is conducted under the direction of the church session, and is regularly kept by the clerk appointed for the purpose.

#### THE CHURCH YARD

Which surrounds the cathedral is of considerable extent, very neatly laid out, and inclosed by a stone wall on all sides. That part of it which is appropriated to the cemetery has, of late years, become very much crowded with graves, and will soon require to be enlarged. Many of these are distinguished by neat marble stones and tablets, with appropriate inscriptions.

On the west wall of the church yard, there is a tomb, with an entablature, supported by Doric columns, erected in memory of Mr. John Harrow, formerly noticed, by the trustees in whom he vested his property. On a tablet of white marble, betwixt the columns, is sculptured—

*Juxta conduntur reliquiæ*

*JOANNIS HARROW,*

*Quondam tonsoris Abredonensis,*

*Qui septimo die mensis Maij, A.D. 1793,*

*Ætatis suæ 84, mortem obiit.*

*Prius quibusdam ædibus urbium Veteris et Novæ Abredoniæ,*

*Et prædiis vicinis testamento relictis,*

*Et in perpetuum concessis,*

*Ut eorum redditus per quosdam fidos et successores in codicillo nominatos,*

*In hujusæ parochiæ pauperes quotannis erogaretur.*

In the cemetery, near the south aisle, a very handsome tomb of marble, supported by close pannels, has been recently erected in memory



mory of Alexander Gerard, D.D. and also of his son, the late Gilbert Gerard, D.D. one of the ministers of this parish. They were both successively professors of theology in King's college, and eminently distinguished for their works of learning. On the tomb stone, which is surrounded by an iron railing, is the following elegant inscription:

S. H. C. requiescunt ossa  
 V. R. ALEXANDRI GERARD, S. S. T. D.  
 Mente sagaci eximia virtute  
 Ingeniique dotibus haudquaquam spernendis  
 Præditi,  
 Gravitate condita comitate  
 Quoque insignis  
 Ast. in omnigena doctrina comparanda  
 Incredibili industria diligentia singulari  
 Qui primo Phil. Moral. docuit, deinde S. S. Theologiam  
 In Academia Marischallana,  
 Cum Pastoris officio in Urbe Nov. Aberdon. conjunctam,  
 Postremo Regi a Sacello apud Scotos,  
 Atque S. S. Theologiam in Academ. Regia Professor.  
 Summo sui desiderio apud omnes relicto.  
 Obiit natali suo die,  
 xxii Februarii, MDCCXCV.  
 Quo annum ætatis explevit LXVII.  
 Vidua Mæstissima. H. M. P.

Hic quoque loci conduntur reliquiae  
 V. R. GILBERTI GERARD, S. S. T. D. Alexandri Filii.  
 Literis cum Sacris tum humanis apprime docti,  
 Ea suavitate morum, ea in suos indulgentia,  
 Ea erga omnes benevolentia, ea erga Deum pietate,  
 Ut humanum, nihil supra.  
 Qui ineunte ætate  
 Ecclesiæ Scoticæ apud Amstelrodamum Pastor,  
 Deinde Litt. Græc. in Academ. Reg. Aberdonensi,  
 Postremo S. S. Theologiæ in eadem Academ. Professor,  
 Hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor Regique a Sacello apud Scotos.  
 Gravissimis horum officiorum muneribus,  
 Maxima cum laude sua functus,  
 Acerba morte raptus multis flebilis obiit,  
 Academiæ. Ecclesiæque decus et lumen,  
 xxvii Septembris, MDCCCXV.  
 Annos habens LV diesque XLVII.  
 Vidua Mæstissima, H. M. P.



## MONUMENTS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

On the north wall, near the west door, there is, under an ancient mitre, surmounted by a globe, a neat tablet of white marble, put up in memory of David Mitchell, Esq. LL.D. who, as already mentioned, was a considerable benefactor to the city, by founding an hospital for indigent old women. There are sculptured upon it the following very appropriate lines, written by Dr. Ogilvy, the minister of the parish :—

To the Memory of  
 DAVID MITCHELL, LL.D.  
 Son of ROBERT MITCHELL, in *Old Aberdeen*.  
 He was born 20th of September, 1731, and died at  
*HOLLOWAY DOWN*,  
 In the County of *Essex*, March 8th, 1803.  
 During his life he testified his affection to his native City  
 By founding and amply endowing  
 AN HOSPITAL,  
 For Ten Old Women, Daughters and Widows of Burgesses,  
 Or of Gentlemen, in *Old Aberdeen*;  
 And also, in gratitude to the *University and Marischal College*,  
 Where he was educated,  
 He bestowed £2000, in the three per Cent. Stocks,  
 For maintaining and educating Six Young Men.  
 ‘ *Conscientia bene actæ vitæ, multorumque*  
*Benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est.*’

On the south wall, in the west end, is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of Thomas Gordon, and of his grandson, Robert Eden Scott, who were eminent professors in King’s college. There is the following inscription on the tablet :—

In sepulchreto Gordoniensi jacent reliquiæ  
 THOMÆ GORDON, Armigeri,  
 Qui Philosophiam in Regio Collegio et Universitate Aberdonensi  
 Per sexaginta annos Professus ex hac vita migravit  
 Decimo die Martii, Anno Domini 1797, ætatis 84<sup>to</sup>  
 Item,  
 Nepotis ROBERTI EDEN SCOTT, Armigeri,  
 Qui in eadem Universitate  
 Per annos quindecim Philosophiæ docendæ incubuit  
 Die Januarii decimo quarto, A.D. 1811, ætatis 42<sup>do</sup>  
 Mortales exuvias deposuit.

In



In the south wall there is put up for preservation a small stone, which was lately found lying loose in the church yard. It bears the following inscription, worthy of notice only on account of its antiquity :—

"Hic facit nobilis vir Alr.  
de Rynd de broxismoch  
nepos dni. H. de Lythton. huius

ecclie. Epi. qui obiit XVI die  
Octobr. a<sup>o</sup> d<sup>i</sup> M<sup>o</sup>CCCCXXXII fui  
etat. a<sup>o</sup> XL<sup>o</sup> orate p. aia. ei<sup>9</sup>."

The tomb most deserving notice is that in memory of Bishop Scougal, which has been designed with taste, executed with elegance, and still remains nearly entire in the west end of the church. In the centre of the tomb his effigy appears in high relief, and in his episcopal dress. On each side of the effigy stands a figure of a young man, and, in the back ground, a burning torch. On the pedestal his mitre and crosier are finely cut; and on the entablature, which is supported by two beautiful columns, with Corinthian capitals, those again appear, with his armorial bearings and motto, over which are placed three flaming urns. On a tablet there is the following inscription :—

"Hic in Christo requiescit, R. Patricius Episcopus Aberdonensis, D. Joannis Scougalli de eodem filius, vir omni elogio dignus, utpote pie pacificus, modeste prudens, eruditæ probitatis decus et exemplar, nec morose gravis, nec superbe doctus; egenis, dum viveret, præsens asylum; basilicam Sancti Macharij, bibliothecam Collegij Regij, necnon hospitium publicum Vet. Aberdoniæ, propensæ munificentiae, indiciis haud spernendis ditavit. Ad Episcopale munus consecratus die Paschatis, anno 1664, fatis cessit, Feb. 16, anno salutis 1682, Episcopatus 18, ætatis vero suæ 75.

"Hoc monumentum, quale quale, piæ memoriæ charissimi parentis sacravit Mr. Jacobus Scougallus, Dioceseos Commissarius Aberdonensis, 1685."

This tomb had been originally finely illuminated, but the colours have been suffered to fade. It formerly stood at some distance from the wall; but, being situated in the common passage, it accidentally fell down, and some of its ornaments were broken. The present clergyman, Dr. Ogilvy, caused it to be carefully rebuilt, and placed against the west wall, by which it is now supported.

#### OF THE MANSE.

The manse, which is erected on the grounds formerly belonging to the dean of the chapter, is one of the best in the kingdom. It

was



was built about forty years ago, at the expense of the heritors of the parish, and is neatly and substantially finished, having an extensive glebe and garden annexed to it. It is situated almost in the close vicinity of the church yard, and is in the occupation of the minister of the first charge. The second minister is not provided with any manse or glebe.

The following is a chronological list of the successive ministers of the church, since it was originally established under the protestant religion, with the dates of their several admissions:—

| <i>First Ministers.</i> |                           |                          |                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
|                         |                           | 1775                     | Patrick Duff       |
| 1621                    | Alex. Scroggie, D.D.      | 1784                     | Skene Ogilvy, D.D. |
| 1640                    | William Strachan          |                          |                    |
| 1650                    | John Seaton               | <i>Second Ministers.</i> |                    |
| 1659                    | Alex. Scrogie             | 1722                     | William Smith      |
| 1661                    | Principal Alex. Middleton | 17—                      | James Mitchell     |
| 1665                    | Robert Reynold            | 17—                      | George Bartlet     |
| 1672                    | George Strachan           | 176—                     | Patrick Duff       |
| 1679                    | George Garden             | 1775                     | Thomas Tait        |
| 1684                    | John Keith, D.D.          | 1781                     | Robert Dunbar      |
| 1699                    | Thomas Thomson            | 1791                     | George Grant       |
| 1705                    | David Corse               | 1795                     | Alex. Simpson      |
| 1714                    | Alex. Mitchell            | 1805                     | Alex. Walker       |
| 1746                    | Principal John Chalmers   | 1811                     | Gilbert Gerard     |
| 17—                     | James Mitchell            | 1815                     | Patrick Forbes     |

#### OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

We have already noticed the original erection, and also the destruction of this edifice, in the year 1336; and remarked, that it was rebuilt by Bishop Spens about the year 1459. It was situated near the east end of the choir, with which there was a communication by a covered passage, and consisted of a quadrangular court of building, having a small turret in each of the angles. During the civil war, in the time of Charles I. it was plundered and destroyed by the covenanters; and when the English occupied the town of Aberdeen, about the year 1651, they demolished the buildings, and transported



ported the stones to that place, for the purpose of completing the works of fortification on the Castle-hill. The palace does not seem to have been an extensive structure, nor of much splendour during any period. The apartments in it were few, and its furniture very inconsiderable and scanty, even for the age, as appears from the catalogue of the articles found in it after the death of Bishop Alexander Gordon, in the year 1518, when the church was in its most flourishing condition.\*

#### OF THE SNOW CHURCH.

This was the only other religious institution, in ancient times, at Old Aberdeen. It was founded by Bishop Elphinston, in consequence of a bull† from Pope Alexander VI. dated 1st of March, 1497. The church,

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\* The inventory of the furniture, bed and table linen, left in the Bishop's palace, at the time of the death of Bishop Alexander Gordon, in the year 1518:—

*In the Wardrobe.*—Five pair of sheets, one thereof sewed with silk; eight pillows, great and small; two pair of fustian blankets, a pair of double woollen blankets, and nine feather beds, with bolsters; a great arras bed, with roof and head, with the King's arms and Bishop Elphinston's, fringed; two arras beds, with the same Bishop's arms; a white Ireland plaid corset, with black rings; an old counter cloth, of Buchan weaving; a great press of oak and fir; a great long chest of oak; the pipes of an *aqua vitæ* vat.

*In the Chamber.*—One standing bed of oak; one long saddle seat of oak; one small counter; a portale.

*In the Chapel Chamber.*—One large oak bed, with roof of arras, and head fringed; an oak screen; an iron chandelier.

*In the great Chamber.*—A large standing bed of oak; two counters; a long saddle seat; two forms of oak; a great portale; a brass chandelier, suspended; eight small chandeliers; two iron fire racks; four cushions of needle work; the chamber hangings, of sey, pale red, blue, and yellow.

*In the Closet.*—A standing bed of oak, with curtains of sey, red, green, and blue; a chair of ease; a small chair; a counter, with cloth cover; a large saddle bed of oak; a cup almory of oak.

*In the Study.*—A fire screen; an old saddle seat; a press of oak, for breeches; a small oak chest, for letters; a table for the crucifix; three boards, with trests and forms; a counter; a hart horn horse; a quhitstone chained with iron; an oak chair.—[*Cartulary, fol. 94.*]

† “ Alexander Ep<sup>9</sup> Servus servor<sup>9</sup> dei venerabili fratri Ep<sup>9</sup>o Aberdone<sup>n</sup> sal<sup>9</sup> et aplicam be<sup>n</sup>e Honestis petentium presertim catholicor<sup>9</sup> principium notis libenter annuimus ea<sup>9</sup> favoribus prosequimur oportunis exhibita si quidem nobis nuper pro parte carissimi in X<sup>p</sup>o filii n<sup>ri</sup> Jacobi Sco-



church, which was dedicated to Saint Mary *ad nives*, and situated on the south extremity of the city, was designed for the devotional exercises of the parishioners, after the erection of the cathedral had been completed for divine service. In the year 1499, the bishop annexed the church and the vicarage to the college, then recently instituted; and, in the year 1503, he, with consent of the rector and chaplain of Saint Peter's hospital, allocated to the rector of the church, who was the dean of the chapter, a manse and a glebe, from the hospital lands in its close vicinity. After the Reformation, the church, with the parsonage and vicarage, was granted by King James VI. to the King's college, and confirmed by an act of parliament in the

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thorꝝ Regis illustris ac dilectorꝝ filiorꝝ incolarꝝ et habitatorꝝ ville nove infra limites parrochialis ecclie Sancti Macharii extra et prope civitatem Aberdoneꝝ petitio continebat qđ a certo tempore citra in dicto loco in quo alias, tres vel quatuor domus incolarꝝ dūtaxat existebant annuente domino industria inibi habitantium copia incolarꝝ et habitantium h̄m̄oi crevit et multiplicata existit ac indies multiplicari speratur et si in dicto loco in quo dictus Jacobus Rex ut eo magis homines ad inibi habitandum inducantur mercatum publicum in quo mercimonia et alia necessaria ad usum eoꝝdem populi vendi et emi possint semel qualibet septimana indicare et ordinare proposuit una parrochialis ecclia in qua in eodem loco nunc et pro tempore habitantes missas et alia divina officia audire possint erigentur Incolarꝝ et habitantium hujusmodi animarꝝ saluti cum divini cultus incremento consuleretur Quare pro parte tam Jacobi Regis ac Incolarꝝ et habitatorꝝ predicatorꝝ qua etiam dilecti filii Willelmi Strachakin c̄lici n̄re diōe fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut in dicto loco quam parrochiam eccliam cum campanali campana cimiterio saccario fonte baptismali et aliis insigniis parrochialibus erigere ac illi pro ejus parochia et limitibus locum seu villam h̄m̄oi cum illius territorio et confinibus pro illius vero dote decimas primitias aliasq; obventiones illi pro tempore obvenientes perpetuo assignare applicare et appropriare ac de dicta ecclia tunc sic erecta añus fructus redditus et proventus quatuor librarꝝ sterlingorꝝ secundum cōmunem estimationem valorem annum ut asseritur non excederit a primeva ejus erectione tunc vacante eidem Willelmo providere aliasq; in premissis oportune providere de benignitate ap̄lica dignaremur Nos igitur de premissis certam notitiam non habentes ip̄osq; Incolas et habitatores ac Willelmum et eoꝝ quenlibet a quibuscunq; excōmunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisq; eccl̄iasticis sententiis censuris et penis a jure vel ab homino quavis occasione vel causa latis signibus quomodolibet innodate existant ad effectum presentium dūtaxat consequendum harꝝ serieab solventes et absolutos fore crescentes nec non omnia et singula beneficia eccl̄iastica cum cura et sine cura que dictus Willelmus etiam ex quibusvis ap̄licis dispensationibus obtinet et expectat ac in quibus et ad que jus sibi quomodo libet competit quocunq; et qualiacunq; sint eoꝝ fructuum reddituum et proventuum veros annuos valores ac h̄m̄oi dispensationum tenores presentibus pro expressis habentes fraternitati n̄re p̄ri ap̄lica scripta mandamus quatinus facias per te ip̄m in premissis sive tamē alicujus prejuditio pro ut tibi indebitur faciendum non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus ap̄licis ceterisq; contrariis quibuscunq; Dat Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo septimo, decimo kl. Marci pontificatus n̄ri anno sexto."—[Archives of King's College.]



the year 1617.\* The only part which remains of this ecclesiastical foundation is the cemetery, used as a place of sepulture by some of the Roman catholic families of Aberdeen.

#### OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Grammar school of Old Aberdeen, which is a modern institution only, has, since the year 1800, been under the charge of Ewen Maclachlan, A.M. who is librarian to the university. The average number of pupils is forty, and the time of attendance about five years. The books taught the first year are the Rudiments, and Adam's Select Lessons; in the second, Eutropius, Mair's Introduction to Syntax, and several lives of Cornelius Nepos; in the third, Cæsar and Ovid; in the fourth and fifth, Sallust, Livy, Virgil, Buchanan's Psalms, and Horace. The Rudiments and Watt's Grammar are alternated in the mornings of the second and third years; after which, lessons on the Rudiments are confined to Saturdays. During the fourth and fifth years, the mornings are devoted to prosody and phraseology. The weekly tasks are repeated on Fridays.

When the pupil has come to Cæsar, he begins versions, and continues them to the end of the course, exhibiting at the rate of four in the week, till the last autumn of his attendance, during which he writes two daily, to qualify him for the college competition, which is held annually on the last Monday of October. The versions are from Mair's Introduction, Crombie's Gymnasium, Buchanan's History of Scotland, and such other authors as presented materials adapted to Mr. Maclachlan's system.

The formation of classes in this seminary is influenced by various contingencies, but that circumstance opposes no bar to the progress of ingenious industry. A pupil of respectable talents, within the period above assigned, will be perfect master of his grammar, apply its rules with facility, and translate into Latin or English, if not

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\* Acts of Parliament, vol. iv. p. 576.



with classical elegance, at least with a degree of accuracy sufficient to exclude barbarous and solecistic idioms.

The annual visitation of this school by the magistrates and ministers of the city, and by the professors of the college, has a powerful effect in stimulating the exertions of master and scholar; but it is to be regretted that no fund has yet been established for such prizes as are distributed in the Grammar school of Aberdeen, on similar occasions.

Mr. Maclachlan is an eminent classical scholar, and is, besides, distinguished for his acute researches and valuable information regarding the ancient Celtic language. He has, of late, published several poetical pieces, in English, on various subjects.



## CHAPTER III.

## SECTION I.

*Of the Institution of the University, and Foundation of King's College, by Bishop Elphinston—Grants by King James IV.—Principal Boece—and various other matters, previous to the Reformation.*

IN the account which has been given of Marischal college, in a former part of this work, we have remarked the origin and introduction of universities into Scotland, and observed, that these were originally of an ecclesiastical nature, or, at least, clerical corporations, founded for the advancement of learning, having many ample privileges and immunities conferred upon them.

The universities established in Scotland previous to the Reformation were instituted, according to the model of Paris and Bononia, under papal authority, and confirmed by the king. The chief design, perhaps, of those seminaries was to afford the means of instruction to ecclesiastics; but their general object, undoubtedly, was to promote the education of youth in the various branches of science, and thereby to diffuse knowledge among a rude and barbarous people. The institution of the university and King's college of Aberdeen, which, in the order of time, was the third in Scotland, was originally designed by William Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, who filled the high offices of chancellor and of privy seal of Scotland, successively, under King James IV. and was also distinguished for many acts of benevolence, and for the zeal with which he promoted public and noble works within his diocese. At his solicitation, King James requested and obtained from Pope Alexander VI. a bull,\* dated at Rome, February 10th, 1494, for instituting, at the famous city of Old Aberdeen,

\* A copy of this bull will be found at the end of the chapter, No. I.



Aberdeen, a university,\* or general study, as well in theology, the canon and civil law, as in medicine, the liberal arts, and in every lawful faculty, in the same manner as in the universities of Paris and Bononia. By the apostolical authority, ecclesiastics, laics, masters, and doctors, were ordained to instruct those who came to prosecute their studies, from whatsoever places, in the same manner as in the privileged universities: and the students were to receive their degrees, according to their respective faculties, and their proficiency in their several branches of learning. By the same authority, Bishop Elphinston and his successors, prelates of Aberdeen, were appointed chancellors of the university, and were invested with the power and privilege of conferring degrees of baccalaureat, licentiate, master of arts, and doctor,† in the learned professions. Of the same date with the bull, the pope granted his mandate to the bishops of Aberdeen,

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\* Clement, who is said to have been a Scotchman, first instituted a school at Paris, under the Emperor Charles the Great, who ascended the throne of his father Pepin, about the year 790; but that institution had no pretensions to the title of a university, till the thirteenth century. For many ages, there were taught in it two branches only of the sciences, the liberal arts and theology. Sometime afterwards, the two faculties of law and medicine were added to it, by which means it was rendered a complete university. In the letter, which was addressed by the members of this seminary, in the year 1253, to all the prelates of the kingdom, against the Jacobins, all the four faculties were mentioned; and thenceforward it obtained the appellation of the university of Paris. Hence the name of *university* in the Scottish seminaries.—[*Professor Thomas Gordon, MS. p. 105.*]

† In the ancient seminaries there were originally no other distinctions but that of masters and scholars, or teachers and those whom they taught; but, afterwards, several degrees were introduced, and a term fixed, both for studying and teaching, before they could be conferred. Pope Gregory the IX. was the first that distinguished them by the titles of baccalaureatus,‡ (bachelors,) licentiates, and doctors. The bachelors taught publicly, and were divided into classes; one of these read and explained the scriptures; the other were called sententarii, from their explaining Peter Lombard, archbishop of Paris' book of sentences, which consisted of extracts from the writings of the fathers, without regard to arrangement. After the expiry of the term fixed for their teaching, they were made licentiates, and then preferred to the degree of doctor by the chancellor of the church of Paris.

The chancellors of Saint Genevieve pretended to have the same privilege, and, in fact, enjoyed it for some time; but none of these could confer degrees, except on those who had passed the course of academical studies in the faculties, and had undergone the ordinary examinations.—[*Professor Gordon's MS. p. 105.*]

‡ According to Dr. Johnson, the most probable derivation of this word seems to be from *Bacca-laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; one who is a promising youth, and takes his first degrees at the university, in any profession.



deen and Dumblane, and to the abbot of Cambuskenneth, or to any one or more of them, to publish the bull; to defend and patronize the doctors, masters, and scholars, in all their privileges and immunities; and to enforce a due observance of the statutes and institutions of the college. The publication of this mandate, however, did not take place till the 25th February, 1496, on which day it was proclaimed in the cathedral church, in presence of the chapter assembled.

The king, in his letter to the pope, gave a most deplorable account of the barbarous state, at that time, of the north or highlands of Scotland. He stated "that the inhabitants were ignorant of letters, and almost uncivilized; that there were no persons to be found fit to preach the word of God to the people, or to administer the sacraments of the church; and besides, that the country was so intersected with mountains and arms of the sea, so distant from the universities already erected, and the roads so dangerous, that the youth had not access to the benefit of education in these seminaries." But, at the same time, the king observed, "that the city of Old Aberdeen was situated at a moderate distance from the highland country and northern islands, enjoyed an excellent temperature of air, abundance of provisions, the conveniency of habitation, and every thing necessary for the comfort of human life."

Although two universities had been deemed sufficient for the whole of England, and two had already been established in Scotland, those circumstances mentioned in the king's letter were powerful inducements to the pope to grant his authority for the institution of a third in the northern part of this kingdom. It was justly remarked in the bull, which seems to have been readily obtained, "that while the distribution of other things lessened their power, science had this distinguishing quality, that the diffusion of it tended not to diminish but to increase and spread the general stock of knowledge."

When Bishop Elphinston was put in possession of the papal authority for enabling him to accomplish what he had so much at heart, he proceeded to the further execution of his plan, and obtained from  
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King James a confirmation of the pope's bull, upon the 22d of May, 1497, granting him power to found the intended college. At the same time, he made provision, by no means illiberal, considering the age, for the future support of the institution, by granting to it lands and other property, which he had acquired for the purpose; and, at the time of his death, which happened in the year 1514, he further bequeathed to it the sum of L.10,000, Scottish money, for completing the beneficent plan, in the execution of which he had already made so much progress. King James was, in like manner, a liberal benefactor to the university; and, soon after its commencement, there were annexed to it, either by means of the king, or by the bishop, the parsonages of Aberluthnot, Glenmuick and Glengarden, and of Slains; the churches of Saint Mary *ad nives*, and of Auchindore; the vicarage of Tullienessel; the half town and lands of Dunlugas; the town and lands of Audiel, Balmakeddel, Collyin, Berryhill, Mondurno, with certain crofts lying in the territories of the royal borough of Aberdeen; an annuity of L.20, Scottish money, arising from the barony of Belhelvie; nineteen merks from the salmon fishings of Banff; L.12 6s. 8d. from the lands of Orde, Montbrae, Blairshynocht, and certain other lands in Boyne; an annuity of L.5, arising from the lands of Udach, L.4 from the lands of Pettie; the lands and revenues which had formerly belonged to the ancient hospital of Saint Germans, in Lothian; the lands upon which the college was erected, and those surrounding it. All these grants and privileges were afterwards confirmed by a charter from King James V. dated at Aberdeen, 7th February, 1527.\*

After the university had been instituted under the papal bull, and confirmed by the king, several years elapsed before any seminary was founded, or any plan had been adopted for the education of youth, although the building of the college had been commenced. In the year 1505, Bishop Elphinston, in consequence of the ample powers vested in him by those authorities, published the first foundation, by which he erected and endowed a college of students and masters,

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\* A copy of this charter will be found at the end of the chapter, No. II.



masters, upon a most liberal and extensive plan, and under many salutary regulations, for the government of the members in their respective departments. It was dedicated to the name of the *Virgin Mary*; but afterwards distinguished by the more appropriate title of the "Royal College," or "KING'S COLLEGE OF ABERDEEN."

By that foundation, which was confirmed by a bull from Pope Julius, of the 18th of April, 1506, the collegiate body consisted of thirty six persons; but, some years afterwards, this venerable prelate designed a second one, on a more extended scale, which was not published till several years after his death. In the year 1531, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who had succeeded to the episcopal see of Aberdeen, and was the executor of Bishop Elphinston, published both foundations, in the form of a solemn instrument;\* and completed the designs of his beneficent predecessor, not only with regard to the university, but to other public works which he had commenced.

By these institutions, from which few deviations have since been made, except what were justified by the change of religion, and by the alteration in the manners and customs of the times, the collegiate body was to consist of forty two persons. In the first class of these were four doctors, in the several faculties of theology, canon and civil law, and of medicine. The first of these was styled principal, to whom all the members of the college were enjoined to pay due obedience; the second was canonist, the third civilian, and the last doctor of medicine. There were also eight masters of arts; the first of whom was to be sub-principal, the second grammarian, and the other six students in theology; out of whom the regents for teaching the students were to be appointed, at the pleasure of the principal and sub-principal.

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\* This distinct and copious work appears to have been the joint production of men eminent for their learning at the time. It is dated the 8th December, 1529, beautifully written on ten leaves of vellum, and subscribed by Bishop Gavin Dunbar; by the Dean and Canons of the cathedral church; and by Principal Boece; Arthur Boece, canonist; Robert Gray, doctor of medicine; William Hay, sub-principal; and John Vaus, grammarian. The great seal of the bishop is appended to it. As it contains many curious matters, touching religious customs which were in observance in the time of popery, and perhaps may be interesting to many readers, a copy of it is annexed to this chapter, No. III.



principal. To these were added three students; one in the civil law, another in the canon law, and the third, who was chaplain of the chantry of Saint Mary Magdalene in Saint Nicholas church, was also obliged to study the civil law. All these members, except the doctor of medicine, were ordained to be in priests' orders. There were also thirteen scholars, the children of persons who might be unable to provide for them during the time of their education at the college; eight prebendaries, or priests, for the service of the chapel, one of whom was to be cantor: and to complete the whole number of the members of the collegiate body, six poor boys, skilled in music, were added for the choir.

The mode of electing these members to their several offices is distinctly pointed out, and the duties assigned to each of them clearly defined by that foundation. Their respective salaries were also fixed, and particular funds appropriated to their payment. The principal, who was the first person in dignity in this corporation, was to be elected by the rector, the four *procuratores nationum*, (to be afterwards noticed,) the doctors of canon and civil laws, and of medicine, the sub-principal, regents of arts, the grammarian, the students in theology, cantor, and sacrist, or by the major part of them; and to be admitted by the chancellor of the university. His province was to enforce discipline; to superintend the morals of the students; and, besides prelecting daily in philosophy, to visit occasionally the classes under the regents. He was appointed to wear the doctoral habit of the university of Paris, and his salary was fixed at forty merks yearly. The members next in order to the principal were the canonist, civilian, and doctor of medicine; who were elected in the same *comitia* as the principal, with the exception of the students of divinity, cantor, and sacrist. Their duty was to prelect, every lecture day, in their respective faculties, dressed in their proper habits. The salary of the canonist was forty merks; the civilian's, twenty pounds; and that of the doctor of medicine, twenty merks: besides, each of them was provided with a manse, garden, and glebe. The sub-principal was to be elected in the same *comitia* as the principal, with the exception of the cantor and sacrist, and admitted by the chancellor. His duty, as well as that of the other regents, was to instruct



struct their respective scholars in the liberal sciences, in the same manner as practised in the university of Paris. The branches of science ordered to be taught were logic, philosophy, and metaphysics. The sub-principal's salary was fixed at twenty merks, besides a lodging, which was to be provided for him in the college. The grammarian was to be chosen by the principal, *procuratores nationum*, doctors, sub-principal, regents, cantor, and sacrist; and admitted by the chancellor. His province was to teach grammar, poetry, and rhetoric. His salary, being twenty merks, was to be paid to him from the revenues of the Snow church. The six students in theology were to be elected by the three doctors above-mentioned, the sub-principal, grammarian, and regents; and to be admitted by the principal. The students in theology who were appointed regents in the manner already mentioned, were to continue in office for a certain number of years, when they were to be succeeded by others. This mode of changing teachers in the arts, was found, after a trial of thirty years, to be exceedingly inconvenient, as it often happened that others could not be found to succeed them. These circumstances being represented by Bishop Stewart to Pope Paul the III. a *breve indulti* was issued in the year 1538, dispensing with the term of six years, and allowing these regents and students in theology to continue in the college, and exercise their functions, until others should be found qualified to succeed them. In time, these teachers became permanent regents, or, as they are now termed, professors of philosophy. The thirteen poor scholars were to have each a bursary of twelve merks yearly for meat and drink, besides chambers and other accommodations within the college. Those of the surname of *Elphinston* were to have a preference to two of these bursaries; and three students from the parishes of Aberluthnot, Glenmuick and Glengarden, and Slains, were also to have a preference to other three, in the same manner. The six students of theology were each to enjoy a bursary of L.10.; all the above sums being Scottish money.

Among other offices in the college thus instituted, there was that of the common procurator, whose duty it was to conduct the management of the revenues belonging to it, and to distribute them among the several members, according to their respective interests therein.



This officer was to be elected by the principal, and certain other members, during pleasure. To all these there were added the offices of cantor and sacrist. The college being thus founded, according to the model of that of Paris, the scholars or students were divided into classes, distinguished by the title of *nations*. These were—1st, Mar; 2d, Moray; 3d, Angus; and 4th, Lothian.\* By the foundation of Bishop Elphinston, powers and privileges were conferred upon the nations, similar to those of the university of Paris. They constituted the faculty of arts, and each nation had a voice by their representatives, who were styled *procuratores nationum*, in the election of the principal offices in the college, and in other matters of importance.

After the manner of the university of Paris, and of the other two Scottish seminaries established before the Reformation, the bishop of Aberdeen was, by the original bull from the pope, appointed chancellor of this university, and superintendent of the administration of all its affairs of importance. By the same bull it was directed, that those whom the rector, and the major part of the regents, masters, or doctors of the respective faculties, should recommend for the degree of doctor, master, licentiate, or bacca-laureat, in any of these faculties, should be promoted accordingly by the chancellor. He was also empowered, with the advice of the rector, and resident doctors, licentiates, and scholars, and two at least of the king's counsellors, to institute such rules as might be deemed necessary for the better government of the college.† The superior officer, next in dignity to the chancellor, was the lord rector.‡ He possessed

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\* Mar comprehended the shires of Aberdeen and Banff; Moray included all the country that lay on the north side of the river Spey; Angus contained the counties of Angus and Mearns; and Lothian all the southern parts of Scotland.—[*Vide note below.*]

† Since the abolition of episcopacy, some nobleman of distinction has filled the office of chancellor, and is nominated by the members of the university.

‡ The first schools of theology were in the cloister of Notre Dame, Saint Genevieve, and Saint Victoire, of Paris; but, afterwards, they were established in several other parts of the city, where sundry colleges were founded for public lectures. In the thirteenth century, there were twelve professors of theology; three in the cloisters of Notre Dame, seven among the secular doctors, and



possessed the power, along with the assessors, of visiting the college, and examining into the administration of its revenues, and state of its buildings. The election of the rector and four assessors, by the principal, sub-principal, and other members of the incorporated body, was appointed to be made annually. Although there be no rule in the foundation for the election of the four assessors, yet it mentions particularly that they should be *quatuor probi viri*, and masters of arts in the university. As in foreign universities there were distinguished persons appointed by supreme authority for preserving their rights and privileges, under the denomination of conservators, so, in like manner, there were, in ancient times, superior officers of this description in the university of Aberdeen. By a charter from King James IV. in the year 1498, he nominated the sheriff of the county of Aberdeen, or his deputy, and the alderman of the royal borough of Aberdeen, or the bishop's baillie, as conservators of those privileges, laws, and liberties, which had been bestowed by his Majesty upon the university, similar to those which had been granted by the most Christian kings of the French to the university of Paris; and, by a bull from Pope Alexander, in the year 1500, the bishop of the diocese, and the abbots of Cambuskenneth and Scone, were appointed apostolical conservators for a similar purpose.

The principal of the university, besides superintending the morals of the students, and attending to the discipline of the college, convened and presided at all public meetings of the collegiate body. In ancient times, he, as well as the sub-principal, regents, and students,

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two among the Jacobins. The other religious orders afterwards augmented the number; and the belles lettres and philosophy were taught in several of these schools. The superintendence of the whole was committed to one, who, in an edict of Philip the Bell, in the year 1200, was styled *capital scholarum*. He was afterwards distinguished by the name of rector of the university. Hence the office of rector in all the Scottish universities. The scholars and masters in those foreign seminaries were divided into four nations, distinguished by the names of France, Scotland, Picardy, and Normandy, and had their several Syndics, under whose protection they lived.† The students of the university of Saint Andrew's were also divided into four nations, namely—1st. Fifans; 2d. Angusians; 3d. Lothians; and 4th. Albans: and those of the university of Glasgow into 1st. Clydesdale; 2d. Teviotdale; 3d. Albany; and 4th. Rothesay.

† Professor Gordon's MS. p. 106.



dents, resided within the college; and the canonist, civilist, doctor of medicine, and grammarian, within their respective manses, erected for them, severally, in its close vicinity.

For many ages, there was no vacation during the whole year, except in the months of August and September; and the degree of master of arts was generally conferred upon the students of the fourth class in the end of July, when their academical studies terminated. Previous to the commencement of the session, in the beginning of October, such of the thirteen bursaries as were vacant were bestowed upon those candidates who were found to possess most merit, at the annual competition; and, as the bursary continued for four years, three at least of these were, of course, open for competition every session. At this time, the principal also, with the advice of the sub-principal, made choice, from among the students of theology, of the regent, who was to commence the course of teaching for the four succeeding years.

At what particular period the teaching and lectures commenced after the foundation of the college cannot be ascertained from the records. It was, perhaps, about the year 1505; for, at that time, Principal Boece was appointed, by the magistrates of Aberdeen, chaplain, during life, of the altar or chantry dedicated to Saint Ninian, the confessor, in the church of Saint Nicholas.\* Probably this office was conferred upon him in order that he might be duly qualified, as a priest, to take upon him the charge of principal of the college, according to the terms of the first foundation. From this circumstance the commencement of education at the college may be nearly ascertained. As he was the first teacher in this ancient seminary, some account of his life may not, perhaps, be deemed foreign to our purpose.

HECTOR BOECIUS, or BOECE, of the family of Boece of Panbride, in Angus, was born in Dundee; but the year of his birth is uncertain. He was probably educated at a grammar school in some of the neigh-

\* Vol. ii. p. 30.



neighbouring monasteries. Having passed through the usual preparatory studies, as may be reasonably supposed, with celerity and success, he went to France, when very young, for the purpose of completing his education, and was admitted a student in the university of Paris. He took the degree of master of arts, in that seminary, about the year 1494, and was afterwards a teacher in the college of *Montis Acuti*, in Paris: thence he was called, by Bishop Elphinston, to fill the important offices of principal, and of a teacher of philosophy, in King's college, recently founded.\* While in this situation, he published the Lives of the successive Bishops of Aberdeen, in which many important local facts and circumstances, founded upon records, to which he had access, are minutely detailed. This work was printed in the year 1522, and dedicated to Bishop Dunbar. He afterwards wrote the History of Scotland, which was printed, at his own expense, by Badius Ascensius of Paris, in the year 1526. It consisted of seventeen books only, and ended with the death of King James I. He afterwards wrote a continuation of the history, consisting of the eighteenth book complete, and part of the nineteenth; and with these, and some other additions made to it by Joannes Ferrerius Pedemontanus, who brought it down to the end of the reign of King James III. the work was reprinted in the year 1574.† Boece, who is allowed, by historians of that age, to have been a man of superior learning, took the degree of doctor of divinity at the university, in the year 1528.‡

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\* Boecius de Vitis Epis. Abred. fol. 28.

† "His history is undoubtedly written with elegance and vigour, but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in an age when all men were credulous. Learning had then made but slow progress in the world, and ages so long accustomed to darkness were too much dazzled with its light to see any thing distinctly. The first race of scholars in the fifteenth century, and for some time after, were, for the most part, learning to speak rather than to think, and consequently were more studious of elegance than of truth. The contemporaries of Boecius thought it sufficient to know what the ancients had delivered. The examination of tenets and facts were reserved for another generation."

‡ On this occasion, the magistrates and town council of Aberdeen voted him a present of a ton of wine, when the new wines arrived, or L.20, to purchase a new bonnet.—[*Council Register*, vol. xii. p. 401.]



During his stay at Paris, he commenced an acquaintance with the celebrated Erasmus,\* and continued to correspond with him on his return to his native country. He was also intimately acquainted with many others eminent for literature at the time, both in this country and abroad. He died about the year 1536, and was interred in the chapel of the college, near the place of sepulture of his venerable friend, Bishop Elphinston. A single marble stone distinguishes the place of interment of the one, and a double marble stone that of the other.

He was succeeded in his office by William Hay, sub-principal, who had been his fellow student and teacher at Paris, and his coadjutor in the college during its infancy. While Principal Hay enjoyed the office, King James V. and his Queen, in the year 1541, after the death of their two sons, the Princes James and Arthur, made a progress to the north, accompanied by the nobility, with a view to amuse the king, and to remove the melancholy with which he had been seized on the loss of his sons. They visited the college almost daily during their fifteen days stay in the place, and were entertained with stage comedies, and with orations, both in Greek and Latin, by the students;† while nothing was neglected by the principal and professors that could contribute to the amusement of the royal visitors.

The first principal and professors in this seminary were Principal Boece and Sub-principal Hay, whom we have already had occasion to notice; Arthur Boece, brother german to the principal, canonist; Nicholas Hay, civilist; James Cumine, doctor of medicine; John Vaus, grammarian or humanist, who published a Latin grammar, printed at the Ascension press; Henry Spittal, teacher of philosophy;‡ Robert Gray, John Bisset, and Michael Walker, *actu regentes*. John Awell was the first cantor, and Patrick Hay, sacrist.§

\* Boecius, ut supra, f. 27. † Bishop Leslie's History, p. 451. ‡ Boecius, ut sup. f. 28. 50.

§ Professor Gordon's MS. p. 18, 19. 30. 33. 40. 46. 56. 74, 75.



## CHAPTER III.

## SECTION II.

*Of Principal Anderson—Principal Arbuthnot—Offices in the College suppressed—attempts to establish a new foundation—Bishop Forbes reforms various abuses—Visitations by the Marquis of Huntly, &c.—Principal Leslie—Union of the two Colleges—Professorships of Theology, of Oriental Languages, and of Mathematics, founded—Revenues and Benefactions to the University—Eminent Men connected with it.*

AT the time of the Reformation, Alexander Anderson, D. D. parson of Methlic, and vicar of Kinkel, was principal of the university. While the new doctrine was making rapid progress in the north, and its votaries were successfully employed in converting the people from the errors of popery, Principal Anderson and his colleagues persevered in maintaining and supporting the ancient doctrines of religion, and set themselves in opposition to the measures which the reformers were pursuing. Although a man of considerable learning, he bore no good will to them; and observed, with concern, the prejudices against him which were growing among the leaders of the Reformation. Perceiving that the new doctrines were daily gaining ground, and that there was every prospect of a thorough reformation in the university, he privately conveyed away all the ancient ornaments, and many of the books belonging to the college, alienated some of its revenues, and destroyed several of its ancient charters, particularly some of those belonging to the hospital of Saint Germain.\* By these means, a considerable part of the ancient patrimony of the university was irretrievably lost. He afterwards attended a meeting of the nobility, which

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\* Spottiswood, App. p. 24.



which assembled at Edinburgh, upon the 15th January, 1560, for the purpose of revising the first book of church discipline; and had the temerity not only to maintain his own doctrines in religion, but to attempt, although ineffectually, to impugn those of the celebrated Mr. John Knox. In the year 1568, a commission was issued by the privy council and general assembly, convened at Edinburgh, to Mr. John Erskine of Dun, superintendent of Angus and Mearns, for holding a visitation of the college, and inspecting the lives and doctrines of its members. It was accordingly held by Mr. Erskine, and other commissioners from the general assembly, in the month of June, in the subsequent year; when, after a variety of proceedings, unnecessary here to be detailed, the visitors pronounced a sentence, whereby they deprived Principal Anderson, Mr. Andrew Galloway, sub-principal, Mr. Andrew Anderson, Mr. Thomas Austen, and Mr. Duncan Nory, regents of the college, of their several offices, on account of their adherence to the Roman catholic religion, and for refusing to subscribe the confession of faith, when required by the Regent, Earl of Murray, who was present on the occasion.\*

No sooner had the removal of these members from the college been accomplished, than Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot was installed in the office of principal, which was conferred upon him by the regent. At the same time, Mr. James Lawson, who was afterwards the successor of Mr. John Knox as a minister of the gospel at Edinburgh,† was nominated sub-principal; Mr. George Paterson, minister of Daviot, and Mr. Hercules Rollock,‡ regents. During the short period in

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\* Professor Gordon's MS. p. 19. 95.

† He was nominated by Mr. Knox, on his death bed, as his successor, and accepted the charge at the request of commissioners directed by the superintendent of Lothian, the church of Edinburgh, and Mr. Knox himself, for that purpose.—[*Spottiswood*, p. 265.]

‡ He was elder brother to Mr. Robert Rollock, first principal and professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh. He was a man of considerable learning, and wrote several very elegant Latin poems, besides several epigrams, which are preserved in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, printed at Amsterdam, in the year 1637. One of these poems is addressed to Queen Anne, on the celebration of her nuptials with King James VI. in September, 1589; and another upon the deplorable state of Scotland, in the year 1585, owing to civil war and to the prevalence of popery in



in which these eminent men filled those offices, the university would seem to have been in a flourishing condition, and to have been well attended.

ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was brother german to the baron of Arbuthnot, and born in the year 1538. He passed through the ordinary exercises of the college and university of Aberdeen,\* as may be reasonably supposed, with unusual applause; and, at the age of twenty three, repaired to France, where he applied himself to the study of the civil law, under the celebrated Cujacius. Having taken the degree of licenciatus, he returned to Scotland about the year 1566, with an intention of prosecuting the law as a profession.† He, however, changed his mind, entered into holy orders as a minister of the reformed church, and was settled as parson of Arbuthnot and Logie Pert. He was a member of the general assembly in the year 1568, also of that which met at Saint Andrew's in 1572, and was appointed one of the commissioners, along with Mr. John Knox, to revise the second book of church discipline. In the subsequent year, he was moderator of the general assembly; and, in the years 1574 and 1576, he was also a member of that venerable body. In 1577, he was again appointed moderator, and also one of the commissioners to a council of protestants, intended to be held at Magdeburg, at the request of Queen Elizabeth; but that council never met. In the subsequent year, he was one of a committee appointed to attend the king and queen, on the subject of certain ceremonies attempted to be introduced into the church; and also with regard to the interference of ministers in civil affairs, particularly their voting in parliament. In

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the nation. One of the epigrams, addressed to Catharine de Medicis, queen of France, is upon the appearance of the Comet, in the year 1577.

*De Cometa, qui apparuit anno 1577.—Ad Catharinam Medices, reginam Galliae.*

|                                                   |                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| " Spargeret ardentes dum tristis in æthera crines | Credidit invisum poscere fata caput.          |
| Venturique daret signa cometa mali;               | Quid regina times? nobis mala si qua minatur, |
| Ecce suæ regina timens male conscia vitæ          | Longa timenda tua est, non tibi vita brevis." |

*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum, vol. ii. p. 323. 332. 384.*

\* Professor Gordon's MSS. p. 95.

† Spottiswood, p. 335.



a convention of the estates held at Stirling, he was one of the committee with whom a conference was proposed to be held concerning the book of church discipline; and, in the autumn assembly of the same year, he was nominated, along with others, to draw up an ordinance for regulating the admission and ordination of ministers of the gospel.

After his establishment as principal of the college, notwithstanding his many avocations, he not only exerted himself in promoting its interest, but, by his assiduity and attention to teaching, revived learning, which, in the relaxed state of society consequent upon the Reformation, had been, for some time, much neglected. He was also the great means of converting many of the people from the errors of popery, by the powers of his persuasion. By his influence with government, a gift to the university was obtained from King James VI. by which there were annexed to it, in augmentation of its funds, the parsonage and vicarage of Saint Machar, called the deanrie of the cathedral church of Aberdeen, with the revenues belonging to it; the parsonages and vicarages of Methlic, Furvie, and of Peter church, called Spittal, or subchantry of Aberdeen; the lands and revenues which formerly belonged to the Carmelite friars of Banff; the chaplainries of Westhall and Fallaroull, and the chaplainry of Saint Mary Magdalene, in the parish church of Saint Nicholas.\* All these, at that time, were considerable objects of revenue to the university; although they afterwards became of less consideration to it, owing to various circumstances.

Principal Arbuthnot was a good poet, mathematician, lawyer, physician, and an eminent divine; but the only work which he published was "*Orationes de origine et dignitate juris*,"† printed at Edinburgh in the year 1572. He died, unmarried, on the 17th of October, 1583, in

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\* Professor Gordon's MS. p. 21. 95.—Acts of Parliament, vol. iv. p. 576.

† To these were prefixed an elegy by Mr. Thomas Maitland, an eminent poet of that age, pre-



in the 45th year of his age,\* and was interred in Saint Nicholas church.†

The reformation of religion having rendered all the ecclesiastical offices established by the original foundation of the college unnecessary, they were consequently suppressed in the time of Principal Arbuthnot. It would also seem that several of the other more important offices had, some years afterwards, met with a similar fate. The whole members of the university then consisted only of the principal, sub-principal, three regents, humanist, a few bursars in philosophy, and the cantor, who was now styled professor of music. It

served in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, in which he compliments Mr. Arbuthnot in the following lines:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>“ At tu doctarum spes Arbuthnæ sororum,<br/>         O decus o patriæ splendor amorque tuæ;<br/>         Eloquii postquam monstras velut amne citato,<br/>         Gentibus humanis commoda quanta ferant:<br/>         Fallimur? an legum reverentia sancta nepotes<br/>         Obstringit, quæ vix ante tenebat avos?<br/>         Et nudor assuetis cohibens fera pectora frænâ<br/>         Justitiam reseret, barbariemque premet.</p> | <p>Nec Cereris laudi, aut Bacchi tua gloria cedet<br/>         Si modo jus potius frugibus atque mero est.<br/>         Quod si forte tibi sacra Arbuthnæa negantur,<br/>         Nomine nec niteant templa dicata tuo:<br/>         At celebris memori tua fama sacrabitur ævo,<br/>         Factaque posteritas grata stupenda canet.<br/>         Macte igitur juris cultor doctissime, perge<br/>         Cælicolum laudes æquiparare tuis.”</p> |
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Vol. ii. p. 153.

\* The following beautiful lines were written, as an elegy on his death, by Andrew Melville, one of the most learned men of that age, who, with Mr. Arbuthnot, had committed to them the reformation of the foundations of the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow:—

*Elegia Alexandri Arbuthnot.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>“ Flere mihi si fas privata incommoda, si fas<br/>         Publica, nec tua mi commoda flere nefas:<br/>         Flerem ego te, mihi te ereptum, pater Arbuthnete,<br/>         Et pater, et patriæ lux oculusque tuæ.<br/>         Flerem ego te Superis carum caput Arbuthnete,<br/>         Et caput, et sacri corque animusque chori. [eheu!<br/>         Flerem ego: nec flenti foret aut pudor, aut modus,<br/>         Flerem egote, te eheu! flerem ego perpetuo?<br/>         Deliciæ humani generis: dulcissime rerum:<br/>         Quem Musæ et Charites blando aluere sinu.<br/>         Cujus in ore lepos; sapiens in pectore virtus:</p> | <p>Et Suadæ et Sophiæ vis bene juncta simul.<br/>         Cui pietas, cui prisca fides, constantia, candor,<br/>         Et pudor, et probitas non habuere parem.<br/>         Sacras et Themidis, medicas et Pæonis artes,<br/>         Et potis immensi pandere jura poli.<br/>         Vis animi, vis ingenii, vis vivida mentis<br/>         Et terram, et pontum, et sidera perdomuit.<br/>         Talis erat hic ævum agitans: nunc æthere summo<br/>         Celsior, et summo non procul inde Deo.<br/>         Perfrueris vera in patria cœloque Deoque<br/>         Fælix: hæc tua me commoda flere nefas.”</p> |
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[*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, vol. ii. p. 120.]

† Register of Births and Burials of Saint Nicholas church.—Abercrombie's Scottish Authors, vol. iii. p. 187.



It would also appear, that those who enjoyed, at that time, benefices in the college, had projected a new foundation, limited to those offices. In the year 1578, an act of parliament had passed, nominating certain commissioners to visit the several colleges of the kingdom, to reform their foundations, and to suppress such offices in them as might be deemed superfluous.\* Under the sanction of that act, the principal and his colleagues, after the death of Mr. Arbuthnot, new modelled the original foundation of the college, in the manner which has been just mentioned. This new foundation they presented to parliament in the year 1584, for the purpose of obtaining its ratification; but it was remitted to the lord chancellor, secretary, lord clerk register, and the bishops of Saint Andrew's and Aberdeen, to report their opinion and judgment upon it.† Although no report was made upon this remit, the principal and his colleagues continued to act under their own authority, as if their plan had received the complete sanction of the legislature. In the year 1597, another attempt was made to obtain an act, approving of this new foundation, which, for that purpose, was again presented to parliament; but, as formerly had been the case, it was remitted, for revisal, to Mr. John Lindsay of Balcarhous, the king's secretary; Mr. James Elphinston of Barntown, one of the senators of the college of justice; and Mr. David Cunningham, bishop of Aberdeen, as his Majesty's commissioners. At the same time, the clerk register was ordained to receive the new foundation, and to extend an act of parliament upon it.‡ No report, however, appears to have been made by these commissioners, nor was any act of the legislature obtained upon it. Nevertheless, the members of the college still continued to act upon their new foundation, in the same manner as they had formerly done, and committed many abuses in their management of the property belonging to the institution. They feued off the manses and glebes which had belonged to the offices of canonist, civilist, humanist, and to the professor of medicine, under their own authority, without the consent of the incumbents, and applied the money received for them to their own purposes.

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\* Acts of Parliament, vol. iii. p. 98.

† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 355.

‡ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 153.



Such was the situation of the affairs of the university when Bishop Patrick Forbes succeeded to the episcopal chair, in the year 1618. Having, of course, become, *ex officio*, chancellor of the university, he speedily reformed all these abuses. He obtained, in the year 1619, a royal commission, for holding a visitation of the college, and enquiring into the conduct of the members. The commissioners,\* of whom he himself was one, having accordingly met, and enquired into those abuses, re-established the offices,† which had so often been attempted to be suppressed, and restored to the proper owners the manses and glebes which had been alienated. This worthy prelate also obtained, in the year 1633, a parliamentary ratification and confirmation, not only of the whole ancient rights and privileges of the university, but of the original foundation of the college.‡ In the year 1639, the offices of canonist and cantor were suppressed, under the authority of commissioners from the general assembly, as being superfluous and unnecessary.

But, notwithstanding the act of parliament which had been passed in the year 1633, no sooner had Bishop Forbes been dead, than Dr. William Leslie, who had, in the preceding year, been appointed principal of the college, again subverted the ancient constitution, and, with the assistance of a few of the members, who were his coadjutors, had the temerity to deprive the professors of civil law and of medicine of their offices, and to appropriate to themselves their manses, glebes, and benefices, under pretence of the new foundation being still in full force. This extraordinary exertion of power having been represented to King Charles I. a royal commission was issued upon the 7th

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\* Among other commissioners of this visitation were Dr. Robert Howie, formerly principal of Marischal college, afterwards provost of the new college of Saint Andrew's; Dr. William Forbes, one of the ministers of Aberdeen; besides the Bishop himself.—[*Professor Gordon's MS.* p. 156.]

† Neither this nor Marischal college, if we judge from the number of graduates, seem to have been, at this time, in a very flourishing condition. The number of students who, in July, 1623, took their degree of master of arts, was only nine in the former, and ten in the latter; and, in the subsequent year, the number was only eight in each college.—[*Miscellaneous Tracts, published by Raban, Printer, Aberdeen.*]

‡ Acts of Parliament, vol. v. p. 73.—A copy of this act will be found at the end of the chapter, No. IV.



7th of February, 1638, to the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Findlater, and Adam, bishop of Aberdeen, authorising them to visit the university and college, to redress the grievances which had been the subject of complaint, and to restore the professors of civil law and medicine to the full exercise of their offices, and to the enjoyment of their benefices, as formerly. The commissioners, at their first meeting, upon the 12th of April of the same year, ordered the original foundation of the college, by Bishop Dunbar, to be produced, which was accordingly done by Dr. William Gordon, professor of medicine. At the same time, Dr. Arthur Johnston, the rector, produced a copy of the new foundation, which, he alleged, had been sanctioned by King James VI. The original, however, having, as he stated, been destroyed some years previously, a copy of it was produced on paper, containing eight leaves in folio; with a postscript annexed to it, subscribed by the rector, principal, and regents, bearing date the 12th day of the same month of April.

The commissioners then proceeded to the investigation of the conduct of the principal, who appeared to have been most to blame in subverting the established constitution of the college. Finding himself reduced to an unpleasant dilemma, he thought it advisable to submit himself to the judgment of the commissioners. They accordingly "found him to have been defective and negligent in his office of primarship, and worthy of censure; yet, nevertheless, in regard they knew him to be a man of good literature, life, and conversation, and being unwilling to pass any rigorous censure against him, they ordained him to teach weekly, in time coming, two lessons only, one thereof in theology, and the other in the Hebrew tongue; and to begin to teach the first lesson within eight days from that date, and so to continue thereafter; and also to perform all other duty and charge incumbent on him, by virtue of the original foundation, under the pain of deprivation."

At the next meeting, on the subsequent day, the rector, principal, and other members, composing, at that time, the collegiate body, produced their several presentations, in the following order:—  
Doctor Arthur Johnston, rector, who was admitted in the year 1637;  
Doctor



Doctor William Leslie, principal, admitted in 1632; Doctor William Gordon, professor of medicine, in 1632; Mr. James Sandilands, professor of civil and canon law, in 1633; Mr. David Leich, sub-principal, in 1632; Mr. Robert Ogilvie, regent, in 1632; Mr. Alexander Garden, regent, in 1635; Mr. Alexander Middleton, regent, in 1638; Mr. John Lundie, humanist, in 1634; and Gilbert Ross, cantor, in 1634. All those presentations were accordingly sustained by the commissioners, who found the presentees to be constituent members of the university.\*

The result of this visitation was of the utmost importance to the college. It completely established its ancient constitution, which had so often been attempted to be infringed, and restored peace and tranquillity to the members. It is somewhat remarkable, that, in the course of the proceedings which took place at this visitation, no notice whatever was taken by either party of the acts of parliament† which had so recently passed, confirming all the ancient foundations of the university; nor of the circumstance of Bishop Forbes, while he was chancellor, having reformed many of the abuses which, at that time, existed, and had again been the subject of complaint.

Subsequent to the Reformation, the three regents, who, as students in theology, were, in former times, only temporary teachers, or *actu regentes in artibus*, as they were commonly termed, became permanent and established professors in the university, in the time of Principal Arbuthnot; and the visitation just mentioned undoubtedly confirmed all such appointments. Since that time, the regents have continued to enjoy, along with the other members, all the privileges and immunities conferred upon them by the original institution.‡ Indeed, it would seem that that had been part of the de-

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\* A copy of the proceedings of the commissioners will be found at the end of the chapter, No. V.

† Acts of Parliament, 1617, vol. iv. p. 576.—Acts, 1633, vol. v. p. 73.

‡ About the year 1741, the rights and privileges of the regents were called in question on the occasion of the election of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, advocate, to the office of civilist. A process of declarator having been raised, before the court of session, by Sir William and the re-



sign of the new foundation, which had so long been the subject of contention among the collegiate members.

No sooner had the purposes of this visitation been accomplished, than Doctor Leslie had to experience more grievous hardships, in consequence of his loyalty to his sovereign, and his interference with the covenanters, who had, in the summer of the same year, made their appearance at Aberdeen. He and the other learned men, so celebrated by Clarendon, maintained, although ineffectually, the famous controversy with Mr. Alexander Henderson, Mr. Andrew Cant, and the other leaders of that party, on the subject of the covenant.\* In the subsequent year, having refused to sign this memorable production, he was deprived of his office of principal, and obliged to retire to Gordon castle,† where he lived privately with the Marquis of Huntly, till that unfortunate nobleman became a victim to the severity of the covenanters for his steady adherence to the interest of his sovereign.

After episcopacy had been abolished in Scotland, at the commencement of the civil war, King Charles I. was pleased, by a charter, dated November 8th, 1641, to incorporate this and Marischal college into one university, to be called, in all time afterwards, "KING CHARLES' UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN." By the same charter, he granted to the principal, professors, regents, and other members of these united institutions, the revenues of the see of Aberdeen, as an additional provision for their future support; two third parts of which he appropriated to King's college, and one third to the other. This charter was ratified in parliament‡ the same year; and, in 1643, George Marquis of Huntly was nominated chancellor of the university,

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gents against Principal George Chalmers, and the masters on the opposite side of the question, Sir William's election was found good, on account of the regents' votes being sustained; and, as a separate head of the declarator, it was found that the regents had a permanent right to sit in the college meetings, to vote in all elections, and to enjoy every privilege competent to the other members of Bishop Elphinston's foundation.

\* Vol. i. p. 199.

† Professor Gordon's MS. p. 22.

‡ Acts of Parliament, vol. v. p. 565.



university,\* by the joint concurrence of the members of both colleges. This union was further confirmed by an act of Oliver Cromwell, in the year 1654, and continued to subsist till after the Restoration.†

King Charles II. having replaced the Scottish bishops; and all the acts of parliament which had passed from the years 1640 to 1648 being rescinded, the episcopal revenues were consequently restored to the several prelates. This speedily annulled the union of the two colleges, which thenceforward remained separate and distinct bodies, totally independent of each other. Several attempts were made, in the course of the eighteenth century, to unite them permanently into one university, or one college; but all these proved abortive. In our account of Marischal college, we have particularly noticed all the material facts and circumstances regarding the proposed union of these seminaries, both in the years 1747 and 1754; and, lastly, in the years 1770 and 1786.‡

In the year 1651, when the English army was in the occupation of Aberdeen, General Monk delegated five colonels, *Desborough, Fenwick, Mosely, Owen, and Smith*, to visit the college, and to inspect the lives and doctrines of the members. Although these visitors highly approved of their learning, and of their general conduct, yet they thought it proper to dismiss Dr. William Guild, who was, at that time, principal,§ and several of the professors, from their offices, on account of their theological opinions not being exactly consonant with their own, or what the army, at that time, generally entertained. In other respects, these military visitors behaved to the college with becoming propriety, and made a contribution towards the

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expense

\* The Marquis having acquired right to two of the prebendaries' manses and gardens, near the church, erected a house for his own accommodation, where the family occasionally resided. His sons, particularly Lord Lewis, who succeeded to his honours and estates, and Lord Charles, afterwards Earl of Aboyne, were educated at this university.—[*Professor Gordon's MSS.* p. 4.]

† Professor Gordon's MS. p. 4.—Archives of the University.

‡ P. 116.

§ A very correct account of his life was published, several years ago, by Dr. James Shirrefs, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.



expense of erecting, in the north east corner of the court, the lofty square building, which, by these means, was almost completed.

During the insurrection in the kingdom, in the year 1715, the principal and several of the professors, as well as those of Marischal college, having shown an inimical disposition towards government, and having also greatly favoured the views of the exiled family of the Stuarts, a royal commission was issued in the month of July, 1716, authorising a visitation of both colleges, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the members. The result of this was, that the principal and three of the professors were dismissed from their offices, on account of their disaffection to the family on the throne. Mr. George Chalmers was afterwards appointed principal, by a presentation from the crown; none of the members of the collegiate body being allowed a vote in the nomination.\*

About the year 1620, a professorship of theology was added to the establishment of this ancient seminary by the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Aberdeen, and a fund raised, by voluntary contribution, for a permanent provision to the incumbent. The election to this office is vested in the moderator of the provincial synod, with two delegates from each of the eight presbyteries of which it is composed, and in the dean of the faculty of theology of King's college, together with another of its members, chosen by the collegiate body for that purpose. The office is invariably bestowed on the candidate found to possess most merit, after a comparative trial, according to the terms of the original foundation.

A professorship of oriental languages was also added to the institution by Bishop Scougal, in the year 1674, for the benefit of the students in theology. For some time, his salary, being three hundred merks, was paid out of the common funds of the college; but, in the year 1695, King William having granted the sum of L.200 sterling, as an additional provision to the members of the university, a considerable part of that sum was afterwards appropriated to the payment

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\* Professor Gordon's MS. p. 25.



ment of the salary to this professor. This is the only office in the college which is in the gift of the crown.

With a view to the advancement of learning, and to promote the interest of the university, an attempt was soon afterwards made to found a separate professorship of mathematics. The collegiate body, in the year 1703, nominated Mr. Thomas Bower, at that time celebrated as a mathematician, professor of that science, and agreed to pay him, from the common funds of the college, an annual salary of two hundred merks. At the same time, he was to receive his maintenance at the common table, during the session. He afterwards obtained a crown presentation to the office, with a salary, to be paid to him from the government tax on ale and beer, vended within the town of Aberdeen; but Mr. Bower, after several years trial, having experienced various difficulties in his office, resigned it, and settled in London. Since that time, there has been no separate professor of mathematics, that branch of science being taught by the professor or regent of the second class, in the ordinary course of other studies.

The revenues of the college arise from various sources, particularly from what remains of its ancient patrimony, already noticed, and from several royal grants which have been obtained since the Revolution, but which it is unnecessary to detail. In former times, the principal and professors chiefly depended for their benefices upon the parish tythes,\* of which they were titulars; but this branch of revenue has been greatly diminished of late years, by the repeated augmentations of the minister's stipends. Owing to these and other circumstances, their annual revenue was very much impoverished, and, during the greatest part of the eighteenth century, their livings became

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\* In the year 1705, the annual revenue of the college, arising from various properties, was as follows:—

|                                                                    |        |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| For rents of lands, tythes, interest of money, &c.....             | L.4255 | 7  | 7  |
| ... 269 bolls, 1 firloft, 3½ pecks, of bear, at L.4 per boll.....  | 1077   | 17 | 6  |
| ... 216 bolls, 2 firlots, ¼ peck, of oatmeal, at L.4 per boll..... | 866    | 1  | 3  |
| <hr/>                                                              |        |    |    |
| Scottish Money.....                                                | L.6199 | 6  | 4  |
| Or Sterling.....                                                   | L.516  | 12 | 24 |



became very inconsiderable. In this situation, they found it necessary, about the year 1751, to sell the superiorities of the lands belonging to the college, and also the patronage of their churches. By this expedient, which was, at that time, their only resource, about L.3000 sterling were raised, and added to the common stock of the incorporation, and, by these means, their annual revenue was considerably increased. Of late years, a grant of L.700 sterling, per annum, has been bestowed by government on the college, and is now enjoyed by the principal and professors. In the course of the two preceding centuries, many donations were made by benevolent individuals to the institution; but these were chiefly intended for promoting the education of youth at this seminary. At present, there are, besides the bursaries, in the original foundation, upwards of fifty in philosophy, which are under the patronage of the collegiate body, and disposed of at the annual competition, according to merit.

Among those who particularly distinguished themselves by their benefactions to the university, during the eighteenth century, was Doctor James Fraser\* of Chelsea. About the year 1725, he contributed about L.1400 sterling towards the expense of repairing the edifice, of furnishing additional books to the library, and of rebuilding a great part of the south side of the college, which had become ruinous. Besides this liberal donation, he founded two bursaries, one in philosophy, and another in theology, a short time before his death.

Among the many eminent men connected with this university, in modern times, and distinguished for their learning, we have to mention:—

JOHN

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\* Dr. Fraser was the son of Mr. Alex. Fraser, minister of Petty, near Inverness. He entered as a student in King's college about the time of the Restoration, being then in the fifteenth year of his age, and, after completing his education, took the degree of master of arts. Having gone to England, he was entrusted with the care of several young men of quality, with whom he travelled into different parts of the continent. One of his pupils was the eldest son of the Earl of Berkeley. He was afterwards appointed by King Charles II. preceptor to the Duke of Saint Albans, and nominated secretary of Chelsea hospital. This office he held during the reigns of James II. William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. He died on the 26th May, 1731, in the 86th year of his age.



JOHN GREGORY, M.D. professor of philosophy, and afterwards professor of medicine in this university, during a period of upwards of twenty years. He was son to James Gregory, M.D. formerly professor of medicine in the college; universally esteemed by all ranks of the citizens, as a man of probity and learning; and distinguished for his humanity towards the people of Old Aberdeen. In the year 1766, he was removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he discharged the duties of medical professor, with great reputation, for several years, and is well known for his literary acquirements. He was father of the present James Gregory, M.D. professor of the practice of medicine in the same seminary, who is, besides, eminently distinguished as a physician.

Dr. THOMAS REID, who, for many years, was professor of philosophy in this university, afterwards in that of Glasgow, and celebrated for his Essay on Common Sense, and also for his works on the intellectual faculties and active powers of man. He was among the first who rescued moral science from the metaphysical jargon of the schools, and rested it on the sound principles of inductive philosophy, as taught by the no less celebrated BACON.

ALEXANDER GERARD, D.D. who, after being professor of moral philosophy and of divinity successively in Marischal college, was removed from it, in the year 1771, to fill the office of professor of theology in King's college, to which he had been appointed. He was distinguished for many literary works which he published, and are well known. He died in the year 1795.

GILBERT GERARD, D.D. his son, one of the ministers of Old Machar, who was also professor of divinity in this college, and eminent for his learning. He published several works, particularly lectures on the *Pastoral Care*, and the heads of lectures on *Scripture Criticism*, in which a most extensive range of theological learning is displayed. He died on the 28th September, 1815.

JAMES DUNBAR, LL.D. who was thirty years professor of philosophy in the university, author of Essays on the history of Mankind in rude and cultivated ages. He died in 1798.



To these we may be allowed to add—JOHN CHALMERS, D.D. who had been upwards of fifty years principal of the college, and died in the year 1800.

RODERICK MACLEOD, D.D. who succeeded him, and filled the offices of regent, sub-principal, and Primarius, in succession, during a period of sixty six years. He died in the year 1815, at the advanced age of 87 years.

THOMAS GORDON, A.M. who was first professor of humanity, and afterwards of philosophy; which offices he had filled successively, during a period of sixty one years, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He died in the year 1797, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was distinguished for his attainments in polite literature, and for his abilities as a teacher. In the course of a long and laborious life, he had collected many important facts and circumstances regarding the foundation and progress of the university, and eminent men connected with it in former times. Those he had carefully preserved in MSS. which were found in his custody at the time of his death. To his industry and researches we are, consequently, indebted for many of the particulars contained in the preceding historical account of this university: and we gladly embrace this opportunity of paying a small tribute of respect to his memory, by acknowledging it.

ROBERT EDEN SCOTT, his grandson, who was also a professor of philosophy in the college for fifteen years. By his rapid progress in learning, and by his extensive correspondence with the most eminent literary men in many parts of Europe, if he had been spared for a few years, he would, in all probability, have added much to the fame of this ancient seminary. He published several works in literature, and contributed largely to some of the *Encyclopediæ* which were published in his day, and also to several periodical literary works. He died in the year 1811.



## CHAPTER III.

## SECTION III.

*Of Dr. Jack, the present Principal—Plan of Education, and the several Academical Classes—Discipline, and Internal Economy—Graduation—and of conferring Degrees.*

THE present principal of the university is WILLIAM JACK, M.D. and D.D. who, after being for many years a professor of philosophy, and sub-principal, successively, was appointed to the office of Primarius in the year 1815. But, for many ages, the principal has not been in the practice of teaching any class in the college.

By the ancient practice, the regents not only taught in rotation the several branches of science composing the philosophical course, but also Greek. About the beginning of the eighteenth century, a professor was appointed to teach the Greek class as a distinct department, in consequence of injunctions of the parliamentary commissioners of visitation; and, about thirty years ago, each professor was confined to his own particular branch of science. Since that time, this plan has been observed; and as few of the students, who now enter upon an academical course of education, have acquired any previous knowledge of the Greek, the first year is therefore employed in the elements of that language, and the other three years in classical learning and philosophy.

*1st Class.—HUGH MACPHERSON, M.D. Sub-principal, and Professor of Greek.*

Dr. Macpherson was appointed to the chair of the Greek class in 1797. In discharging the duties of this office, he has not only to communicate instruction to those students who are wholly unacquainted with the elements of the language, but also to direct the



studies of such as have made some advancement in it. The students who attend him are, therefore, divided into two classes. The first, or elementary class, meets three hours a day for five days of the week, and one hour on Sunday. The books used are Moor's Greek Grammar, Dalzel's Collectanea Minora, the New Testament, and Homer's Iliad; Buchanan's Psalms being also read on Sunday, till the class has made sufficient progress to read in the Greek Testament on that day.

The second, or, as it is termed, *private* class, is composed of students from all the other classes, who are employed in reading the Collectanea Majora of Dalzel, the prose and poetical volumes being used alternately. By the regulations of the college, all those who aspire to the degree of master of arts are required to attend this class for three sessions. It meets only twice a week for an hour each day. The number of students in the private Greek class, for the session ending 1st April, 1818, was ninety.

2d Class.—JOHN TULLOCH, A.M. *Professor of Mathematics.*

Messrs. William Duncan and John Tulloch were appointed conjoint professors of mathematics July 9th, 1811, and the latter came to the full enjoyment of the office on the death of his colleague, July 20th, 1815. In this class, arithmetic forms the first branch of mathematical study. As students, previous to their entering upon the academical course, are, in general, acquainted with the practical part of this science, their attention is now directed to a comparative view of the various systems of notation which have been adopted either in ancient or modern times; to the different scales by which numbers may be expressed; and to the *theory* of arithmetic, or the *rationale*, or those rules by which its various operations are performed. In the same manner the elementary part of algebra is taught; and when the student has acquired sufficient facility in the application of its introductory rules, he is then conducted to the solution of problems in simple, quadratic, and cubic equations, in infinite series, and in the indeterminate analysis. Part of every day during the session is devoted to the elements of geometry, including the



the first, sixth, and the eleventh and twelfth books of Euclid. Towards the end of the session, this science is applied to plane trigonometry, and to the mensuration of heights and distances, of surfaces and solids. In all these branches, numerous exercises are prescribed, for the purpose of exemplifying the various rules; and solutions are required to be given in, by the students, at each meeting, with a view to ascertain how far they comprehend the principles which have been submitted to their consideration. Once a week the professor prelects on mathematical and physical geography; and the class meets on Sunday morning to read excerpts from the Septuagint.

The hours of teaching are the same as in the elementary Greek class. The number of students for the session ending 1st April, 1818, was fifty four.

3d Class.—WILLIAM PAUL, A.M. *Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

Mr. Paul was admitted professor of natural philosophy in 1811. In this class, one hour a day is employed in teaching those branches of mathematics which could not be included in the course of the preceding session, but which are absolutely necessary in conducting the study of natural philosophy, viz. conic sections, fluxions, and spherical trigonometry; with its application to the solution of problems in dialling, geography, and astronomy. Another hour is daily employed in prelecting on the various branches of natural philosophy, comprehending dynamics, mechanics, hydrostatics, galvanism, and magnetism. The remaining hour is occupied in examining the class on the subject of the preceding lecture, and in prescribing exercises in mathematics or natural philosophy, to be performed against the subsequent day. All the subjects above-mentioned are explained and illustrated, either by means of an extensive philosophical apparatus, or by the aid of mathematical investigation. During the meetings on Sunday morning, a course of lectures is read on the evidences of natural and revealed religion. In this class there were fifty students last session.



4th Class.—DANIEL DEWAR, LL.D. *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

Dr. Dewar was admitted professor of moral philosophy on 4th June, 1817. In this class lectures are given on logic, belles lettres, and on the various branches of moral philosophy. The morning hour, during the first two months, is chiefly devoted to belles lettres. The lectures on moral philosophy are given at 11 o'clock, from the beginning to the end of the session. On the second Monday of January, the lectures on political economy commence, at three o'clock, and two are delivered weekly till the termination of the course. Part of every day is occupied either in examinations, or in receiving essays written by the students. The hours of attendance are the same as in the preceding classes. The number of students last session was thirty one.

5th Class.—Humanity Class.—WILLIAM OGILVIE, A.M. *Professor of Humanity*; PATRICK FORBES, A.M. *Assistant and Successor.*

Mr. Ogilvie was appointed professor of humanity in 1764, and Mr. Forbes was admitted his assistant and successor in 1817. In this university, students are enabled to extend their knowledge of the Latin language, under the inspection of a master, during the whole four years of their course; and attendance in the humanity class, for that period, is required of all who aspire to the degree of master of arts. The first humanity class is composed of such students as attend the public Greek class. It meets two days in every week, for an hour a day. Parts of Virgil, Horace, and Livy, are generally read in this class. The number of students last session was fifty three. The second humanity class is formed of students from all the other classes, except the Greek class. It meets three days in the week, for an hour each day. The higher Latin classics are read, and the professor prelects on ancient history and Roman antiquities. The number of students last session was about sixty.



6th Class.—PATRICK FORBES, A.M. *Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural History.*

Mr. Forbes was appointed lecturer in chemistry and natural history on the 18th July, 1817. His class meets six days in every week, for an hour each day; and, by the regulations, every candidate for the degree of master of arts must give attendance for one session. The lectures on chemistry are delivered in the beginning of the course, and those on natural history conclude it; the space of time allotted for each branch being nearly the same. The number of students last session was fifty seven.

7th Class.—DUNCAN MEARN, D.D. *Professor of Theology.*

The office of professor of theology, in this university, is, in terms of the foundation, supplied, on every vacancy, by comparative trial, as has been already noticed. The present incumbent succeeded to the office in the year 1815.

The theological session commences in the end of December, and continues to the month of April. The professor prelects two days in every week, receiving exercises from the students also on the same days on which the lectures are delivered. A third day is appropriated to the delivery of discourses by the students, who are occupied on the other three days in attending the divinity class in Marischal college.

The course of study in this divinity hall comprehends the various departments of natural and revealed religion, with ecclesiastical history; some one of the principal branches of these forming the subject of study during each session. The number of students attending this hall during last session was one hundred and seventeen.

8th Class.—JAMES BENTLEY, A.M. *Professor of Oriental Languages.*

Mr. Bentley has held this office since 1798. He teaches Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. For the Hebrew there is a stated regular elementary



mentary class, and occasionally an advanced class for such as have attended the former. Students in the other languages are taken as they offer. The Hebrew class, consisting generally of students in divinity, continues the same length of session as the divinity hall. The meetings are for one hour, six days in the week. The object in conducting this class is to prepare the students to prosecute, with some degree of facility and pleasure, the reading of the Old Testament in the *original*, by the end of the session. Ashworth's Grammar, edited by Yates, being concise, comprehensive, and easy to be obtained, is made the ground work of the grammatical instruction; the other necessary books are the Hebrew Old Testament, and a Lexicon. After the reading and grammatical analysis of some portions of the historical part of scripture, towards the end of the session some psalms are read in the same way. The number in the Hebrew class last session was fourteen.

ALEXANDER DAUNEY, LL.D. *Professor of Civil Law;*

JAMES BANNERMAN, M.D. *Professor of Medicine;*

Have not been in the practice of teaching any class in the several branches of science of which they are professors.

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In ancient times, there was a vacation only for ten weeks in the college, during the months of August and September, as already noticed; and in October the students convened for the ensuing session. At what particular period it was originally restricted to five months we have not been informed.

In the year 1753, the whole plan of discipline and education in the college, was brought under review, for the purpose of improvement. The period of the session was prolonged from five to seven months, commencing on the first Monday of October, and ending in May. At the same time, it was ordained that all the students should lodge in chambers provided for them within the college, and board  
at



at a common table,\* according to ancient custom, and agreeably to certain established rules. In a short time, however, it was found, that this plan, however well designed, was attended with many inconveniences to the students. Some of them disliked the strict discipline and regular attendance required, and others were not in a situation to support the expense of the prolonged session. Of course the numbers gradually decreased. At length, after some years trial, the public table was given up, and the period of session restricted to five months, as formerly, commencing on the first of November, and terminating in the beginning of April. That period thenceforward was continued; and the students now lodge and board where they incline; some of them in private lodgings in the college, and others in lodging houses in the city, or with their parents and friends.

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\* The following is a copy of the bill of fare of the table, in the year 1650:—

DINNER at KING'S COLLEGE TABLE, ABERDEEN, 31st May, 1650.

Sitters at the table, fourteen; therefore, of white bread, seven loaves, ale seven pints, (Scots measure.) Sitters at the second table, eight; therefore, of oat bread, four loaves, ale four pints. Pantrie men, three; therefore, a loaf and a half, and of ale one pint one chopin. Bursars, twenty-two; to them and to the principal's man, eleven loaves and a half.—One salmon and a cut, haddocks four dozen and a half, *plumdames* four libs. three legs of lamb, and two fowls in a dish of broth.

SUPPER.—Sitters at the table, sixteen; therefore, of oat bread, eight loaves, and of ale eight pints. Sitters at the second table, seven; to them three loaves and a half, and of ale three pints and a chopin. Pantrie men, three; to them two loaves and a half—*one and a half to eat, and one to the milk*. Servants, four; to them two loaves and a half. Bursars, twenty; therefore, ten loaves.—*Plumdames* four libs. haddocks four dozen, salmon three cuts, four eggs, lamb five quarters, and a quart of milk, with four loaves of white bread.

DINNER, 2d June.—Sitters at the table, twelve; at the second table, six; pantrie men, three; bursars, twenty-one; servants, four—(to all these bread and ale as in the preceding); beef, six tailzies, (cuts or pieces,) viz. three to the high table, one to the second table, and two for skink.—*Plumdames* four libs. lamb three legs, haddocks four dozen.

SUPPER.—Sitters at the table, fifteen; at the second, six; pantrie men, three; bursars, twenty-one; servants, four; having bread and ale conform.—Lamb four legs, *plumdames* four libs. eggs five dozen, milk a quart, with four loaves of white bread.—[*Diet Book of King's College Table.*]

In the year 1753, there were generally from forty to fifty boarders at the college tables. Those at the first table paid L.2 15s. 6<sup>d</sup>. sterling of board wages, for the session; and those at the second table L.2 sterling.—[*Aberdeen Intelligencer.*]



Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of *bursars*, and *libertines*, or free scholars. The former were anciently obliged to wear black gowns, while the latter wore scarlet ones, with broad velvet collars; also to perform certain servile offices in the college; but this distinction has, for many years, been discontinued. Both these classes now use long scarlet gowns, nearly of the same form with those of the church of Scotland;\* and all the students are almost on an equal footing. The bursars, however, officiate as censors of their respective classes, and are obliged to mark the absents at the hours of teaching, and those who are guilty of any delinquency. They are also public censors.

Every morning there are prayers in the public school, where the students assemble previously to the hour of teaching. In the same place they convene on Sunday, and proceed to church, conducted by their respective professors, twice a day; but there being no religious test required of students, such as are not of the established church are permitted to attend any place of worship where their parents or guardians may direct. There is also a public meeting every week, for the cognizance of delinquencies committed by the students, and those who are found to have trespassed are either fined or censured by the sub-principal,\* according to the nature of their transgressions. At these meetings those of the two higher classes deliver Latin orations on subjects which have been prescribed to them by their respective masters.

Before the termination of the session, the students of the four first classes, according to their order of seniority, undergo a solemn examination, by their respective professors, upon the several branches

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\* The professors, in their official dress, wear long black cloth gowns, and bye sleeves, of the same stuff, with velvet collars.

\* “Et eosdem (studentes) non solum in scientiis tantum sed in moribus et virtutibus informare debet. Delinquentes vero punire, corrigere, et castigare; reparationibus, questionibus et disputationibus studentium in artibus a divinis officiis ac actibus publicis notare punire et mulctum imponere, ac cum dicto principali singulis rebus dicti collegii superintendere.”—[*Second Foundation, by Bishop Elphinston.*]



branches of their studies, in presence of the whole college. This is distinguished by the name of the *black stone lesson*.

For many ages, the ceremony of conferring the degree of master of arts on those who had passed through the regular academical course of education was conducted publicly, and with much solemnity,\* in the chapel of the college, generally in presence of a numerous company; but this practice was discontinued upwards of twenty years ago, and the degree is now conferred on those who are candidates for that honour in a private manner, after they have undergone an examination by the professor of natural philosophy.

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\* The following account of this ceremony is taken from the Appendix to Archbishop Spottiswood's History of Scotland, p. 26:

“Before the day appointed, great preparation is made; the *candidati* are apparelled in new suits of clothes, with black gowns, and, at ten of the clock, all go into the public school, where the professor of philosophy, or regent, who is to confer the degree, makes a long speech (beginning with a Latin prayer) to the auditors, which being ended, the disputes begin, and continue till four or five of the clock. Then they take a little refreshment, and so return to the graduation (laureation.)

The regent doth tender to the candidate the following oath:—“Ego, A. B. coram omniscio et omnipotenti Deo, religionem et fidem, unicam et solam orthodoxam, in ecclesia Scoticana palam propositam, professurum me, et ab omnibus pontificiorum et aliorum quorumcunque hæresibus longe abhorrentem, spondeo, voveo, juro. Insuper universitati huic, almæ parenti, cui hanc ingenii culturam debeo, liberaliter relaturum me nutritiam quam potero, eadem fide solemniter promitto. Quod si fidem sciens et volens fefellerò, arcanorum cordis recessuum scrutatorem Deum, ultorem et vindicem non recuso. Ita me adjuvet Deus.”

After the oath, one of the *candidati* ascends the desk, and the regent, taking into his hand a hat or cap, with these following words doth give him his degree:—

“Ego eadem autoritate, quam summi ac potentissimi principes almæ huic universitati amplissimam indulgere te, A. B. in artibus liberalibus, et disciplinis philosophicis, magistrum creo, proclamo constituo, renuncio: tibi que potestatem do, legendi, scribendi, omniaque id genus alia committendi, quæ hic, aut ubivis gentium, artium magistris concedi solet. Et in signum manumissionis tuæ, caput tuum hoc pileo (*putting the cap on the scholar's head*) adorno: quod ut tibi felix faustumque sit, Deum optimum maximum precor. Insuper, librum hunc tibi apertum trado: ut ingenii tui aliquod specimen coram celebri hoc cœtu edas rogo.”

Then the graduate hath a short speech to the auditors, and so the ceremony is ended with clapping of hands, sounding of trumpets, shouting, &c. Thus are all the *candidati* graduated, one after another. The same way almost is used in all the universities of Scotland.”



The disputations were, long before, very properly given up, along with the Aristotelian logic ; but, with all due deference to the collegiate body, we cannot avoid expressing our regret that this ceremony has, in modern times, been completely abolished. Ancient customs, when they are innocent, ought to be inviolably preserved ; particularly where they may be the means of quickening industry, and of exciting a spirit of emulation in youth. The public graduation was an important epoch in the life of a young man, just entering into the world, and the anticipation of his exhibition on that solemn occasion might naturally prompt him to pursue his studies with eagerness, that he might acquit himself with propriety in presence of a public auditory. Though a private exhibition be attended with less trouble, and a saving of some expense to the candidates, it by no means possesses the same interest, or such powerful incitements, as a public one. We believe that these were also the sentiments of a late eminent professor of this university, when the private graduations were first introduced. The same observations may likewise be applied to Marischal college.

The ceremony of graduation, which was regularly observed in all the Scottish universities for many years, was discontinued in Saint Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, long before it was abolished at Aberdeen. The consequence has been, that, in those universities, the degree of master of arts is seldom required. May not, therefore, the same effects result from the abolition of the practice of public graduations at the colleges of Aberdeen ?

In conferring higher degrees, the members of the university are not inattentive to the character and reputation of the candidate. The degrees of doctor in divinity and in law being honorary, are generally, and often without solicitation, conferred, as a mark of respect, on men who are eminent in their professions, or have been distinguished for their literary acquirements. Degrees in medicine are given to those who have studied at the university, upon proper testimonials of their merits ; their characters being generally known to the professors. The same degrees are also conferred some-  
times



times upon strangers; but, in that case, a formal certificate of two respectable graduates of the same rank is indispensably necessary to entitle the candidate to that mark of distinction, and for these degrees certain fees are paid to the college.

The fees or honoraries generally paid to the ordinary professors, by free students, are from three to four guineas, and bursars pay from one guinea to a guinea and a half, according to the value of their bursary; but students in theology pay no fees to the professor in that science.



## CHAPTER III.

## SECTION IV.

*Of the Edifice of the College—Common Hall—Library—Chronological List of the Chancellors, Principals, and Professors of the University.*

THE erection of the buildings of the college commenced about the year 1500, as appears from the following inscription upon the west end of the chapel:—

“ Per serenissimum illustrissimum ac invictissimum J. iv. R. 4. nonas Aprilis Anno  
 “ Millesimo quingentesimo, hoc insigne Collegium latomi inceperunt aedificari.”

It consists of a quadrangular court, having, on the east side, the common hall, under which are the schools for the several classes; and in the north east corner is a lofty building of six stories, which was erected in the middle of the seventeenth century, now occupied as private lodgings, by the economist and students. On the north side is the ancient chapel,\* which, in its original state, has been a beautiful edifice, having a small neat spire springing from the roof. It was, many years ago, divided; the west end being converted into a spacious room for the library, and the east end into the public school.

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\* The chapel was originally fitted up in a magnificent style by Bishop Elphinston, and amply furnished by him with splendid sacred ornaments and vestments for the prebendaries, in the celebration of religious rites. According to Boece's account, in his life of that prelate, those consisted of marble altars, and images of the saints; pictures, statues, painting and gilding, brazen chairs, hangings, and carpets. The furniture for sacred occasions was of gold tissue, fifteen crosses, and chesubles; twenty eight mantles of coarse cloth, all embroidered at the sides with the figures of saints in gold and purple, and other colours; seven of fine linen, adorned with palm branches, and the borders embroidered with stars of gold; twenty of linen, with palm branches and waves, for the boys. Besides these, many others of linen and scarlet, for daily use; a crucifix, two candlesticks, two censers, an incense box, six phials, eight chalices, a textuary, two pixes in which to expose the host, a third two cubits high, of most curious workmanship; a bason, a vessel for the font, a holy water pot, with a sprinkler, all of gold and silver; several altar cloths of the finest linen, em-



school. This part of the chapel,\* which appears to have been appropriated to the choir, remains almost as entire as when in its original state, allowance being made for the ravages of time. In the windows, some of the original panes of painted glass still remain. The window in the chancel, in the east end, has been built up probably soon after the Reformation. Here is placed an ancient oaken pulpit, with a reader's desk, close upon the wall, where the altar had formerly stood, having over it the following inscription :—

Η ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ ΗΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΑΡΝΙΩ.—APOCAL. vii. 10.

At a little distance is the double tomb stone of Bishop Elphinston, raised a few feet above the choir, without any inscription upon it; and, on the north side of it, on a level with the floor, is that of Principal Boece.

On

broidered with gold and flowers of various colours; a chest of cypress wood, elegantly set with pearls and jewels, in which the reliques of the saints were lodged in gold and silver.—[*Boecius, ut supra, f. 29.*]

There is among the MSS. in the college library, an inventory, in Latin, of the ornaments, plate, and vestments, which belonged to the chapel; of the furniture in the hall and chambers; of the bells in the tower, &c. in the year 1542, taken at a visitation of the college by the rector. A copy of that inventory, which contains many curious articles, will be found at the end of the chapter, No. VI.

\* The front of the chapel is ornamented with the following coats of arms, in compartments, principally on the buttresses which support the side wall :—

Bishop Elphinston's, over the entry to the library.—A chevron between three boars' heads, under a mitre—*W. E. ob. 1514.*—Motto "*Non confundar.*" Near it Bishop Dunbar's, under a mitre.

The Royal Arms of Scotland.—James IV.—Motto, "*In Defence.*"

These last were formerly placed over the outer gate of the college; but, on its being taken down, some years ago, they were removed thither.

Bishop William Stewart's.—A fess, debruised by a bend ingrailed, mitred, *W. S. ob. 1545.*—Motto, "*Virescit vulnere Virtus.*"

Principal Boece's.—A saltire and chief—*H. B. ob. 1536.*

Robert Maitland, dean of Aberdeen, and one of the senators of the college of justice; a benefactor to the University.—A lion, *rampant*—*R. M. dec. Abd. 1579.*

Dr. Fraser's Arms; and near it the Frasers' armorial bearings, with the Motto, "*Je suis prest.*"

Three lions' heads in a border cheque—1623.—Motto, "*Fortior quo mitior.*"



On each side of the chancel are placed pews for the accommodation of the members of the synod of Aberdeen, when that reverend body, during the time of protestant episcopacy, held its occasional assemblies in Old Aberdeen. All those remain entire, with the inscriptions upon them, denominating their appropriation to the several presbyteries of which that assembly is composed.

In the west end, on each side, are the stalls of the prebendaries of the college, with their highly enriched canopies, placed against the walls. They are all of black oak, carved according to the fashion of the time, and have originally been handsome. The seats of the stalls, also of oak, fold back on hinges, and, when turned up, display a variety of curious figures neatly carved upon them. On one of these may be observed I.H.S. which have escaped the ravages of the reformers.

The lofty ceiling of the whole of the chapel is an alcove of oak, done with taste, in ornamented Gothic panneling.

On the south west corner of the court there is a lofty square tower, strengthened by buttresses, and covered with a flat roof, having on the top a parapet, over which springs from each of its corners a slip of stone work, highly ornamented. These slips meet at the top, and form four open arches, in imitation of an imperial crown. On the top of this structure is a stone lantern, surmounted by another imperial crown of stone work, with a globe and cross. The whole of this work has been neatly and handsomely finished.\*

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\* On the west side of the tower are the following coats of arms:—

In a compartment, on the northmost buttress, the Royal Arms of Scotland, bearing the red lion in a shield, with two unicorns for supporters, surmounted by an imperial crown, bearing the Motto, "*In Defence*."—Anno 1509.

On the southmost buttress, the Arms of Alexander Stewart, archbishop of Saint Andrew's, who was natural son to King James IV. and killed with his father at the battle of Flodden. Those are a lion, *rampant*, in the shield, with two angels for supporters.—A. S.

Over the entry, in the back of the chapel from the north, a similar coat of arms is placed in a compartment. All these are very much decayed from the ravages of time.



In the year 1633, the superstructure of this tower was demolished by a violent tempest; but it was soon afterwards rebuilt, nearly according to its ancient form. The expense of the work is said to have been upwards of ten thousand merks; towards which the magistrates and town council of Aberdeen voted four hundred merks, from the public funds.\*

The tower, when in its original state, was covered with a raised leaded roof, having a parapet on the top, over which were the imperial crowns, as they now stand. It contained, in former times, thirteen melodious bells, which had been furnished at the expense of Bishop Elphinston;† but these bells being found superfluous, the greatest part of them were sold, many years ago, by the members of the college, for augmenting their public funds.

The south side of the court is formed of a plain building, one hundred and twelve feet long, with a piazza under it; the whole of this part of the college being rebuilt, about the year 1725, at the expense of Dr. Fraser, whom we have formerly noticed. It was, for many years, occupied by those students and professors who inclined to reside within the college. On each end of this edifice was, in ancient times, a round tower; but one only of these now remains. The greatest part of the court towards the west is open, having a small area betwixt it and the public street.

These structures, although erected at different periods, and in various orders of architecture, combine, altogether, an edifice, which is by no means inelegant.

The principal and most of the professors are accommodated with convenient dwelling houses, in the vicinity of the college.

#### THE COMMON HALL

Is sixty feet long, and twenty two and an half feet broad, with an ancient alcove ceiling of oak; and ornamented with some tolerable portraits. Over the chimney are those of Bishops Elphinston and Dunbar,

\* Council Register, vol. lii. p. 161.

† Boecius, ut supra, f. 29.



Dunbar, to appearance in the prime of life; but they are not originals. Bishops Patrick Forbes, Leslie, and Scougal, George Buchanan, Dr. Arthur Johnston, and several others, adorn the sides of the hall; and over the door is Dr. Fraser. There is also a portrait of Queen Mary, 1684. The ten sibyls, said to be likenesses of the most celebrated beauties of Aberdeen, of that age, done by Jamieson, decorate the east wall. Most of the other paintings are very indifferent, and some of them much faded, chiefly occasioned by dampness. There is also in the committee room a very good painting, on wood, of the edifice of the college, as it stood in the sixteenth century.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The room appropriated to the library, which is formed of the west end of the chapel, was, many years ago, elegantly fitted up for the purpose. It is fifty eight feet long by twenty nine feet four inches broad, and of the whole height of the chapel. In the west end is a lofty Gothic window; and galleries, to which there is an ascent by a neat double stair, occupy both sides of the room, as well as the east end.

The books are numerous, and many of them valuable. They are disposed in excellent order, in shelves, both above and below the galleries, and are under the charge of a librarian. There are also several ancient MSS. elegantly done on vellum. Among other curiosities, there are an ancient coat of mail, and a warrior's shirt of woven wire.

By the statute of Queen Anne, for the encouragement of learning, one copy of every book entered at Stationer's hall must be sent to this library, as well as to the other universities. By these means, and by certain funds belonging to it which are applied to the purchase of books, considerable additions are made to the collection every year. Although, however, the books received from Stationer's hall are kept in this place, the members of Marischal college were found to have an equal interest in the property, and have the privilege of calling for those books when they have occasion for them, as formerly noticed in the account of that university.

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The ancient seal of the university is a can, with three lillies springing out of it; a book, with a hand, and three salmon. It bears this motto, "*Sigillum Universitatis Beatæ Mariæ Aberdonensis.*"

We shall add to this narrative the names of the present superior officers of the university, and close it with a chronological list of the chancellors, principals, and professors, from the original institution to the present time, specifying the dates of their several admissions, as nearly as we have been able to collect from authentic sources of information.

The present superior officers of the university are—

His Grace ALEXANDER, DUKE of GORDON, *Chancellor.*

The Right Hon. the EARL of ABERDEEN, *Lord Rector.*

*Chronological List of the successive Chancellors, and of the constituent Members of the University, from the original foundation of the College to the present time, with the dates of their several admissions; collected from Professor Gordon's Notes, and otherwise:—*

#### CHANCELLORS.

|      |                                              |      |                                                                                |
|------|----------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1494 | William Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen*      | 1643 | The Most Noble George, Marquis of Huntly                                       |
| 1516 | Alexander Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen         | 1664 | Patrick Scougal, Bishop of Aberdeen                                            |
| 1518 | Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen             | 1682 | George Halliburton, Bishop of Aberdeen                                         |
| 1532 | William Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen          | 1700 | The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol                                               |
| 1546 | William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen           | 1705 | The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol, his son                                      |
| 1577 | David Cunningham, Bishop of Aberdeen         | 1761 | The Right Hon. James, Lord Deskford, afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield |
| 1603 | Peter Blackburn, Bishop of Aberdeen          | 1793 | His Grace Alexander, Duke of Gordon                                            |
| 1615 | Alexander Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen         |      |                                                                                |
| 1618 | Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen† |      |                                                                                |

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3 E

PRINCIPALS.

\* Bishop Elphinston succeeded to the episcopal see of Aberdeen in the year 1484, and enjoyed it till the 25th of October, 1514, being the time of his death. The life of this venerable prelate has been so often published by various authors, that we have deemed it superfluous to give any account of it in this work.

† He was descended of the ancient family of Lord Forbes. He received his early education at Stirling, under Thomas Buchanan, nephew of Buchanan, the historian, and studied philosophy at



## PRINCIPALS.

|      |                           |      |                               |
|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1505 | Hector Boece, D. D.       | 1651 | John Row*                     |
| 1536 | Alexander Hay, D. D.      | 1662 | William Rait                  |
| 1540 | John Bisset               | 1663 | Alexander Middleton†          |
| 1550 | Alexander Anderson, D. D. | 1684 | George Middleton, D. D.       |
| 1569 | Alexander Arbuthnot       | 1718 | George Chalmers               |
| 1584 | Walter Stewart            | 1746 | John Chalmers, D. D.          |
| 1593 | David Rait, D. D.         | 1800 | Roderick Macleod, D. D.       |
| 1632 | William Leslie, D. D.     | 1815 | William Jack, M. D. and D. D. |
| 1641 | William Guild, D. D.      |      |                               |

## PROFESSORS OF CANON LAW.

|      |                  |      |                      |
|------|------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1505 | John Lindsay     | 1556 | John Leslie          |
| 1513 | Henry Spittal    | 1560 | Andrew Leslie        |
| 1516 | Alexander Lawson | 1565 | Alexander Cheyne     |
| 1527 | Arthur Boece     | 1619 | William Anderson     |
| 1543 | John Spittal     | 1634 | Gilbert Ross, Cantor |

## PROFESSORS

the college of Glasgow, under the celebrated Andrew Melville, his cousin german, whom he followed to Saint Andrew's. His father was William Forbes of Corse and O'Neil, the eldest son of William Forbes, one of the first reformers, whose father David was eldest son of Sir Patrick Forbes, third son of Lord Forbes, and brother german of William Lord Forbes, in 1476. Sir Patrick, when in his youth, was a page or attendant of James III.; and, for his faithful services, the king, by a charter, dated December 17th, 1476, granted him the lands and barony of O'Neil, comprehending the lands of Coule, Kincardine, and Corse. The bishop's third brother, Arthur, who embraced a military life, obtained from King James VI. by whom he was made a knight baronet, the command of a regiment, and afterwards acquired considerable property in Ireland. His son, Arthur, was advanced to the dignity of a peer by King Charles II. by the title of Earl of Granard, of Ireland.—[*Opera Joannis Forbes a Corse*, p. 1.]

Bishop Forbes died at Aberdeen, 28th March, 1635, and was buried, with military honours, in the transept of the cathedral of Old Aberdeen.—[*Council Register*, vol. ii. p. 153.]

\* He was originally from Perth, and a coadjutor of the celebrated Andrew Cant. In the year 1641, he was appointed one of the ministers of Saint Nicholas church. In 1643, he published a Hebrew Dictionary, dedicated to the town council of Aberdeen, for which they voted him a present of four hundred merks ‡ He was appointed, by the English visitors, principal of the college, after they had deprived Dr. Guild of the office; and, on the Restoration, he himself was, in like manner, superseded, by royal authority.

† He was regent in 1643, and is said to have been the first of the collegiate members who were married.—[*Spalding*.]

‡ *Council Register*, vol. lii. p. 771.



## PROFESSORS OF CIVIL LAW.

|      |                      |      |                           |
|------|----------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1555 | Nicholas Hay         | 1689 | John Moir                 |
| 1619 | Thomas Nicolson      | 1696 | John Gordon               |
|      | Roger Mowat          | 1718 | Alexander Garden          |
| 1633 | James Sandilands     | 1724 | Alexander Fraser          |
|      | Thomas Sandilands    | 1741 | Sir William Forbes, Bart. |
| 1661 | Patrick Gordon       | 1743 | James Catanach            |
| 1669 | William Johnston     | 1760 | David Dalrymple           |
| 1673 | Sir George Nicholson | 1765 | William Thom              |
| 1684 | James Scougal        | 1793 | Alexander Daune           |
| 1687 | John Haliburton      |      |                           |

## PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE.

|      |                  |      |                      |
|------|------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1505 | James Cumming    | 1725 | James Gregory, sen.  |
| 1522 | Robert Gray      | 1732 | James Gregory, jun.  |
| 1556 | Gilbert Skene    | 1755 | John Gregory         |
| 1619 | Patrick Dun      | 1764 | Sir Alexander Gordon |
| 1632 | William Gordon   | 1782 | William Chalmers     |
| 1642 | Andrew Moore     | 1793 | Sir Alex. Bannerman  |
| 1680 | Patrick Urquhart | 1797 | James Bannerman      |

## SUB-PRINCIPALS.

|      |                    |      |                     |
|------|--------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1519 | William Hay        | 1643 | Alexander Middleton |
| 1537 | Alexander Anderson | 1649 | Gilbert Reule       |
| 1541 | Andrew Galloway    | 1657 | Patrick Sandilands  |
| 1569 | James Lawson       | 1673 | Andrew Massie       |
| 1572 | Walter Stuart      | 1678 | George Middleton    |
| 1583 | David Rait         | 1684 | George Fraser       |
| 1593 | Peter Udney        | 1711 | William Black       |
| 1602 | John Chalmers      | 1714 | Alexander Fraser    |
| 1608 | Patrick Guthrie    | 1742 | Alexander Burnet    |
| 1619 | William Forbes     | 1764 | Roderick Macleod    |
| 1623 | William Leslie     | 1800 | William Jack        |
| 1632 | David Leitch       | 1817 | Hugh Macpherson     |
| 1638 | Robert Ogilvie     |      |                     |

## HUMANISTS.

|      |                   |      |                   |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1531 | John Vaus         | 1585 | John Guthrie      |
| 1541 | Theophilus Stuart | 1589 | James Sibbald     |
| 1580 | David Rait        | 1590 | Alexander Barclay |
| 1583 | Peter Udney       | 1600 | Robert Arbuthnot  |
| 1584 | David Clerk       | 1609 | James Rait        |



*Humanists Continued.*

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1611 Robert Dunbar    | 1657 John Brodie      |
| 1613 William Forbes   | 1662 John Forbes      |
| 1614 Andrew Cant      | 1669 Patrick Gordon   |
| 1619 Alexander Lunan  | 1696 Alexander Gordon |
| 1620 David Wedderburn | 1738 Thomas Gordon    |
| 1626 James Hervey     | 1765 William Ogilvie  |
| 1628 George Mylne     | 1817 Patrick Forbes   |
| 1634 John Lundie      |                       |

## PROFESSORS OF DIVINITY.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1620 John Forbes*     | 1704 George Anderson  |
| 1633 Andrew Strachan  | 1711 David Anderson   |
| 1642 Adam Barclay     | 1735 John Lumsden     |
| 1644 William Douglas† | 1771 Alexander Gerard |
| 1666 Henry Scougal    | 1796 Gilbert Gerard   |
| 1681 James Garden     | 1816 Duncan Mearns    |

## ORIENTAL

\* He was second son to Bishop Patrick Forbes, and born May 10th, 1593; but his elder brother having died without issue, he succeeded to the paternal estates of Corse and O'Neil, on the death of his father. Having completed his education at King's college, he went abroad, and studied theology, under the famous Paræus, in the university of Heydelberg, also at Sedan, and in other universities of Germany. After his return to his native country, in the year 1619, he was appointed professor of theology in King's college. He was also, for a short time, one of the ministers of Saint Nicholas church. During the civil war, he retired abroad, and resided, for some time, in the Netherlands; hence he returned, and died at Corse, in the month of April, 1648. He was one of the most learned men of that age, and wrote several theological works, particularly *Theologiæ Moralis; Irenicum*; and *De Cura et Residentia Pastoralis*. These, with his public and private life, written by Dr. George Garden, were published at Amsterdam by that divine, with a dedication to Queen Anne, in the year 1703.—[*Opera Joannis Forbes a Corse*, p. 6, 7.]

† Mr. Douglas was formerly minister at Forgue, and was one of the committee of ministers appointed to reprove Charles II. who, when at Aberdeen,‡ in the year 1650, had been observed using some familiarities with the female friend who attended him. As spokesman of the committee, Mr. Douglas, after rebuking his Majesty, concluded with exhorting him, whenever he was disposed to amuse himself, to be more careful, for the future, in shutting the windows. This delicacy, so unusual to the place and to the character of the man, Mr. Hume, in his history, says, was remarked by the king, and he never forgot the obligation.

Mr. Douglas was eminent for learning, and published the following treatises at Aberdeen:—I. *Vindiciæ Veritatis*, 1655.—II. *Vindiciæ Psalmodiæ Ecclesiastico-Divinæ*, 1657.—III. *Academiarum Vindiciæ*, 1659.—IV. A Synod Sermon, preached at Aberdeen, 18th April, 1659.—V. *Oratio Panegyrica*, on the Restoration of King Charles II. read in the public school of King's college, 14th June, 1660. He was twenty two years professor of divinity, having died about the year 1666.

‡ Vol. i. p. 227.



## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

1674 Patrick Gordon  
 1705 George Gordon  
 1730 George Gordon, jun.  
 1767 John Ross

1790 Alexander Bell  
 1793 Hugh Macpherson  
 1798 James Bentley

## REGENTS, SINCE THE REFORMATION.

1569 George Paterson  
 Hercules Rollock  
 Thomas Cheyne  
 Duncan Davidson  
 David Mackenzie  
 1580 Robert Mercer  
 Walter Ogilvie  
 Walter Stuart  
 Alexander Skene  
 — Andrew Arbuthnot  
 1583 David Rait  
 — William Barclay  
 1585 Robert Burnet  
 — David Clark  
 1589 Peter Udney  
 — John Guthrie  
 1590 James Sibbald  
 1592 William Forbes  
 1594 David Robertson  
 1598 John Chalmers  
 1600 Andrew Young  
 1601 Gilbert Keith  
 1602 James Strachan  
 1603 Patrick Guthrie  
 1610 James Rait  
 — Patrick Reid  
 1613 Robert Dunbar  
 — William Forbes  
 1617 William Leslie  
 1620 John Forbes  
 1622 Alexander Lunan  
 1623 Patrick Forbes  
 1626 John Lundie  
 1627 George Leith  
 1628 David Leich  
 1629 Andrew Strachan  
 George Mylne  
 1631 James Sandilands

1632 Robert Ogilvie  
 1634 William Strachan  
 — Alexander Scrogie  
 1635 Alexander Garden  
 1638 Alexander Middleton  
 1640 Patrick Gordon  
 1641 William Rait  
 1642 George Middleton  
 1644 Andrew Youngson  
 1646 Patrick Sandilands  
 1651 John Strachan  
 — Gilbert Reule  
 1654 Hugh Anderson  
 1657 William Johnston  
 1658 Andrew Massie  
 1662 George Gordon, afterwards Earl  
 of Aberdeen  
 Robert Forbes  
 1669 Henry Scougal  
 1674 George Garden  
 1676 John Buchan  
 1677 George Middleton  
 1684 George Fraser  
 1686 William Black  
 1690 George Skene  
 1693 Alexander Fraser  
 1710 James Urquhart  
 1712 Alexander Burnet  
 1715 Richard Gordon  
 1719 Daniel Bradfute  
 — John Ker  
 1734 Alex. Rait  
 1740 John Chalmers  
 1746 John Gregory  
 1749 Roderick Macleod  
 1751 Thomas Reid  
 1754 John Leslie  
 1762 William Ogilvie



## Regents Continued.

1765 Thomas Gordon  
1766 James Dunbar  
1790 Gilbert Gerard  
1794 William Jack  
1796 Robert Eden Scott

1800 William Duncan  
1811 John Tulloch  
William Paul  
1817 Daniel Dewar

## REGENTS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

|      |                  |      |                                            |
|------|------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1699 | George Paterson  | 1699 | Robert Ogilvie                             |
| 1699 | Hercules Rollock | 1699 | William Strachan                           |
| 1699 | Thomas Christie  | 1699 | Alexander Scrogie                          |
| 1699 | Duncan Davidson  | 1699 | Alexander Gordon                           |
| 1699 | David Mackenzie  | 1699 | Alexander Middleton                        |
| 1699 | Robert Mercer    | 1699 | Patrick Gordon                             |
| 1699 | Walter Ogilvie   | 1699 | William Rait                               |
| 1699 | Walter Stuart    | 1699 | George Middleton                           |
| 1699 | Alexander Skene  | 1699 | Andrew Youngson                            |
| 1699 | Andrew Arbuthnot | 1699 | Patrick Sandilands                         |
| 1699 | David Rait       | 1699 | John Strachan                              |
| 1699 | William Barclay  | 1699 | Gilbert Rait                               |
| 1699 | Robert Burnett   | 1699 | Hugh Anderson                              |
| 1699 | David Clark      | 1699 | William Johnston                           |
| 1699 | Peter Hume       | 1699 | Andrew Massie                              |
| 1699 | John Guthrie     | 1699 | George Gordon, afterwards Earl of Aberdeen |
| 1699 | James Sibbald    | 1699 | Robert Forbes                              |
| 1699 | William Forbes   | 1699 | Henry Scrogie                              |
| 1699 | David Robertson  | 1699 | George Gordon                              |
| 1699 | John Chalmers    | 1699 | John Buchanan                              |
| 1699 | Andrew Young     | 1699 | George Middleton                           |
| 1699 | Gilbert Keith    | 1699 | George Fraser                              |
| 1699 | James Strachan   | 1699 | William Black                              |
| 1699 | Patrick Guthrie  | 1699 | George Skene                               |
| 1699 | James Rait       | 1699 | Alexander Fraser                           |
| 1699 | Patrick Reid     | 1699 | James Urquhart                             |
| 1699 | Robert Dunbar    | 1699 | Alexander Burnett                          |
| 1699 | William Forbes   | 1699 | Richard Gordon                             |
| 1699 | William Leslie   | 1699 | Daniel Brindley                            |
| 1699 | John Forbes      | 1699 | John Ker                                   |
| 1699 | Alexander Luman  | 1699 | Alex. Rait                                 |
| 1699 | Patrick Forbes   | 1699 | John Chalmers                              |
| 1699 | John Leslie      | 1699 | John Gregory                               |
| 1699 | George Keith     | 1699 | Roderick Macleod                           |
| 1699 | David Leslie     | 1699 | Thomas Reid                                |
| 1699 | Andrew Strachan  | 1699 | John Leslie                                |
| 1699 | George Mylne     | 1699 | William Ogilvie                            |
| 1699 | James Sandilands | 1699 |                                            |



## No. I.

P. 357.

## BULLA PAPÆ ALEXANDRI SEXTI

## AD INSTITUTIONEM

## UNIVERSITATIS VETERIS ABERDONIÆ.

*Data apud ROMAM, quarto idis Februarii, A.D. 1494.*

**ALEXANDER** Ep̄s servus servorū Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Inter ceteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vitā ex dono Dei nancisci potest ea non in ultimis computari meretur q̄d per assiduum studium adipisci valeat scientie Margaritam que bene beateq̄ juvendi viam prebet ac peritum sua pretiositate longe excellere facit imperitum et ad mundi archana cognoscenda dilucide inducit suffragatur indoctis et infuno loco natos erigit in sublunes. Et propterea sedes ap̄lica rex spirituum et temporalium provida ministratrix et cujusvis laudabilis exercitu perpetua et constans adiutrix ut eo facilius homines ad tam excelsum humane conditionis fastigium acquirendum et acquisitum in alios transfundendum semper cum augmento quesiti facilius inducantur cum alias res distributio massam minuat scientie vero communicatio quanto in plures diffunditur tanto magis augeatur et crescat illos hortatur eis loca preparat et oportuna comoditatis auxilia impartitur Catholicō Principum notis favorabiliter annuendo pro ut locor et personarū exposcit utilitas et id conspicit in domino salubriter expedire. Sane pro parte Carissimi in X̄po filii n̄ri Jacobi Scotorū Regis illustris nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat q̄d ip̄e Jacobus Rex Regni sui in quo Due metropolitā et qua plures alie Cathedralē eccl̄ie et insignes civitates et totidem Diō ab inuicem distincte nec non diversa notabilia monasteria Prioratus Prepositure ac beneficia eccl̄astica cum cura et sine cura secularia et diversorū ordinum regularia copiosissimūq̄ tam ecclesiasticorū regularium et secularium quā laicaliū nobilium et plebearū personarū numerus consistunt ac populi ip̄ius Regni statum prosperari desiderans ac considerans q̄d in partibus Borealibus seu aquilonalibus dicti Regni sunt aliqua loca ab aliis partibus ip̄ius Regni per mares braccia et montes altissimos distantia in quibus habitant homines rudes et litterarū ignari et fere indomiti qui propter nimiam distantiam a locis in quibus uigent studia generalia et periculosum ad loca hujusmodi transitum studiis litterarū vacare non possunt quinm̄io litterarū easdem adeo sunt ignari ut nedum ad verbum Dei populis illarū partium predicandum sed etiam sacramenta eccl̄astica ministrandum viri ydonei non reperiantur q̄dq̄ si in Inclita Civitate Veteri Aberdonen que locis predictis satis vicina est vigeret generale studium litterarū in qualibet licita facultate quā plures homines ip̄ius Regni et precipue partium illarū tam eccl̄astici quā laici litteras studio hujusmodi libenter



benter incenderent et scientie Margaritam pretiosissimam acquirerent ignari scientes et rudes eruditi efficerentur ac nedum rei publice dicti Regni utilitati sed etiam animarū saluti quā plurimum consuleretur prefatq; populi rudes et ignari per alios qui litteras studiis hujusmodi intenderent in vita et moribus honestis instruerentur et propterea prefatus Jacobus Rex summopere cupit in prefata civitate veteri Aberdoneū que insulis borealibus et montibus predictis ut prefertur satis vicina est in qua aeris uiget temperies ac victualium ubertas habitationum comoditas ceterasq; res ad usum vite humane pertinentium copia repperitur erigi et ordinari studium generale in qualibet licita facultate Quare Rex ipse qui et ejus progenitores Scotoꝝ Reges qui hactenus fuerunt Romaꝝ ecclie et sedi aplice constantissimi et sine aliqua varietate filii obedientes fuerunt ut hujus honestissimi noti sui compos fiat prefatum Regnum scientiarū ornetur numeribus itant Viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos virtutum redundos ornatibus ac diversarū facultatum dogmatibus eruditos sicq; ibi fons irriguus De cujus plenitudine hauriant universi Xpi fideles undecunq; illice affluentes et litteris virtutibusq; ornari volentes nobis humiliter supplicari fecit ut ad divini nomines laudem Catholice fidei exaltationem et animarū salutem aerei publice partium illarū comodum et prefectum qd in dicta civitate veteri Aberdonen decetero sit et perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat studium generale et universitas existat Studii generalis tam in Theologia ac jure Canonico et Civili nec non Medicina et Artibus liberalibus quā quavis alia licita facultate in quibus sicut in Parisien et Bononien et quibusvis aliis generalibus studiis ad hoc privilegiatis ecclīastici quicumq; qualiacunq; beneficia ecclīastica obtinentes et laici Magri et Doctores doceant et studire volentes undecunq; fuerint studeant et proficiant ac benemeriti Baccullariatus licentie Doctoratus et Magisterii ac quoscunq; alios gradus et insignia recipere illaq; eiꝝ impendi libere et licite valeant statuere et ordinare ac ipm studium ibidem erigere et instituere aliasq; in premissis oportune providere de benignitate aplice dignemur. Nos igitur qui Catholice fidei exaltationem et animarū salutem ac fidelium omnium comodum et utilitatem omnibus quibus possumus mediis exquirimus hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati auctoritate aplice tenore presentium statuimus et ordinamus qd in dicta civitate veteri Aberdonen decetero sic et perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat studium generale et universitas existat studii generalis tam in Theologia ac jure Canonico et Civili nec non Medicina et Artibus liberalibus quā quavis alia licita facultate in quibus sicut in predictis et quibusvis aliis studiis generalibus ad hoc privilegiatis ecclīastici quicumq; qualiacunq; beneficia ecclīastica obtinentes et laici Magri et Doctores legant et doceant ac studere volentes undecunq; fuerint studeant et proficiant ac benemeriti gradus et insignia recipere illaq; eis impendi valeant ipmq; studium ibidem eadem auctoritate erigimus et instituimus statuentes similiter et ordinantes qd venerabilis frater nꝛ Willelmus et pro tempore existens Epꝛ Aberdonen sit studii et universitatis hujusmodi Cancellarius qui aut per eum seu sede Epꝛali Aberdonen vacante per illius capitulum ad hoc pro tempore Deputatus Vicarius in qualibet dictoꝝ facultatum comendabilis vite scholaribus quos ad hoc Rector studii ac Regentes Magri sive Doctores facultatis in qua singuli graduari postalabunt seu major pars eoꝝdem ydoneos reputaverunt Bacallariatus licentieq; gradus conferat ac singuli ipius studii Magri sive Doctores in facultatibus in quibus ibidem reperint aliis cum rigore examinis licentiatis quibuscunq; Magisterii sive Doctoratus insignia de consilio et assensu alioꝝ Doctoꝝ sive major prefate facultatis impendere et exhibere valeant et tunc illi qui insignia hujusmodi sic receperint licentiam habeant tam in predicto quā ubicunq; terrarū quocunq; alio studio absq; alio examine vel approbatione legendi docendi et cetera faciendi et exercendi que Magri et Doctores in aliquo dictoꝝ studio facere et exercere possunt qdꝫ ipse Cancellarius seu vicarius et qui pro tempore Rector ipius studii fuerit et Doctores inibi residentes vocatis secum in competenti numero pro ut eis indebitur de qualibet facultate aliquibus licentiatis et scholaribus providis dicti studii Aberdonen ac duobus adjumus de Regis Scotie pro tempore existentis Consiliaris pro felici statu et salutari directione dicti studii quecunq; salubria ordinationes et statuta condere possint super quibus omnibus et singulis ipis et cuilibet eoꝝdem facultatem et potestatem concedimus per presentes. Preterea omnibus



bus et singulis et Mağris Doctoribus Licentiatis Scolaribus et Studētib⁹ ac studere volentibus ad ip̄am civitatem veterem Aberdoneñ accedendi et inibi legendi docendi et studendi ac gradus et insignia hujusmodi modis premissis recipiendi et impendendi plenam et liberam licentiam dicta auctoritate elargimur cetō' ip̄is inibi pro tempore legentibus et studentibus et qui gradus et insignia ibidem modis premissis receperint ad ip̄ et eoꝝ singuli omnibus et singulis privilegiis preeminentiis libertatibus immunitatibus exemptionibus favoribus et indultis quibusvis aliis universitatibus quoꝛcunque studioꝝ generalium in genere concessis uti potiri et gaudere libere et licite valeant auctoritate predicta haꝛc serie indulgimus Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus ap̄licis ceterisq; contrariis quibuscunq; Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nꝛoꝝ statuti ordinationis erectionis institutionis concessionis elargitionis et indulti infringere vel ei ausu temerario contrāre Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatoꝝ Petri et Pauli ap̄loꝝ ejus se noverit incursurum.—Dat. Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto Quarto Id. Februaꝛ Pontificatus nꝛi anno tertio.—  
[Archives of King's College.]

## No. II.

P. 360.

## CARTA CONFIRMATIONIS JACOBI V.

DE PRIVILEGIIS UNIVERSITATIS ET REGII COLLEGII ABERDONENSIS.

~~~~~  
Data apud Abirdene, septimo die mensis Februarii, A.D 1527.
 ~~~~~

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem Sciatis quia nos approbavimus ratificavimus ac pro nobis et successoribus nꝛis pro perpetuo confirmavimus tenoreq; pꝛntis carte nꝛe approbamus ratificamus ac pro nobis et successoribus nꝛis pro perpetuo confirmavimus omnes et singulas cartas donationes concessionibus et privilegiam eisdem contentas factas et cōcessas uniꝛsitati collegio et ciuitate de Auld Abirdene ac doctoribus lectoribus auditoribus magistris studentibus et suppositis huꝛs uniꝛsitis et inhabitatoribus dicti collegii per quondā nobilissimos predecessores nꝛos quorū aiabus propicietur Deos alē' ratificatū approbatū et confirmatū prout in dictis cartis donationibus concessionibus et priuilegiis predictis laci⁹ continetur. Tenendū et habendū om̄es et singulas pꝛdictas cartas donationes concessionibus et priuilegia quecūq; dicti uniꝛsitati collegio et ciuitati pꝛdicti nec non doctoribus lectoribus auditoribus mağris studentibus et suppositis dicti uniꝛsitis et inhabitatoribus dicti collegii de nobis et successoribus nꝛis libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace Et adeo libere in om̄ibus et per om̄ia sicut dicti doctores lectores auditores mağri studentes et suppositi predicti uniꝛsitis hꝛmōi de nobis aut pꝛdecessorib⁹ nꝛis prius tenuerunt seu possiderunt absq; aliqua revocatione impedimēto contradictione seu obstaculo quibuscūq; per nos in futurū quouismodo faciendū. In cuius rei testimoniū huic pꝛnti carte nꝛo confirmationis magnū sigillū nꝛm apponi precepimus Testibus reuendissimo reuendisq; in Xꝛo Patribus Jacobo Sanct Andꝛe Archieꝛo Gawino eꝛo Abirdoneñ nꝛorum rotulorū Reğri et osilii efico Jacobo eꝛo Rosseñ dilectis  
 VOL. II. 3 F osanguineis



gsanguineis nris Archibaldo comite Angusie Domīno Douglas Cancellario nro Jacobo comite Aranie Domīo Hamiltoun Georgio comite de Rothies Domīo Lesley Venerabilibus in Xpo Patribus Patricio priore acctie metropolitane Sanct Andree Alebro Abbate de Cābuskŷne<sup>1</sup> dilectis familiaribus nris Archibaldo Douglas de Kilspindy Thesaurario nro Maōro Thoma Erskin de Haltoun Secretario nro Et Jacobo Coluile de Uchiltre nrorum Compotorū rotulare ē nre Cancellarie direttore.—Apud Abir- dene, septimo die mēsis Februarii, Anno Domini 1527<sup>o</sup> Et regni nri decimo quito.

### No. III.

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*The Foundations of the College were lately published, at the expense of PROFESSOR FORBES. They were printed as exactly in imitation of the original as possible; that is, the punctuation, spelling, and words in capital letters are the same in both—only in the case of the particular modes of contraction, which could not be printed at any press in this place, the words are given at length.*

#### COLLEGII REGALIS UNIVERSITATIS ABERDONEN.

ERECTIO PER REVERENDUM IN CHRISTO PATREM AC DOMINUM GULIELMO ELPHINSTON DICTORUM COLLEGII ET UNIVERSITATIS ERECTOREM ET FUNDATOREM, DENUOQUE PER REVERENDUM IN CHRISTO PATREM GAVINUM ABERDONEN. EPISCOPUM RESTITUTUM, &c. QUÆ INTUENTIBUS PATERI POSSIT.

Anno 1530.

*Ita est—ALEXANDER GALLOWAY CANONICUS ABERDONEN. manu propria. Anno 1531.*

Lynkell.

UNIERSIS SANCTE MATRIS ECCLESIE FILIIS presentes literas visuris inspecturis vel audituris. GAUINUS divina miseratione Aberdonen. episcopus iudex et exequutor infra scriptorum negociorum una cum venerabilibus viris Arthuro Boecio Thesaurario Brechinen. in ciuitate Aberdonen. commorante ac Gilberto Strathaquin canonico Aberdonen. ecclesiarum in hac parte collegis cum illa clausula; Quod si non omnes his exequendis poteritis interesse duo aut unus vestrum ea nichilominus exequitur, a sede apostolica specialiter deputatus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. LITERAS sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini, divini Clementis diuina prouidencia pape septum cum cordula canopis more romane curie impenden. bullatas, sanas siquidem et integras non viciatas nec in aliqua parte sui suspectas sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione caren. ut nobis apparebat. Nobis ex parte venerabilium virorum, rectoris principalis et aliorum magistrorum Uniuersitatis studii generalis Aberdonen. in eisdem literis apostolicis principaliter nominatorum ipsis, Arthuro Thesaurario et Gilberto canonico prefatis sese legitime excusantibus coram notario publico et testibus infrascriptis presentatas, nos in ea qua decuit reuerencia recepisse noueritis huiusmodi sub tenore. CLEMENS EPISCOPUS seruus seruorum Dei Venerabili fratri Episcopo Aberdonen. et dilectis filiis Arthuro Boecio



Boecio Thesaurario Brechinen. in ciuitate Aberdonen. commoranti, ac Gilberto Strathaquhin canonico Aberdonen. ecclesiarum : Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilecti filii rector principalis et alii magistri Uniuersitatis studii generalis ville veteris prope ciuitatem Aberdonen. nobis humiliter supplicari fecerunt. Quod quum alias postquam bone memorie Vilhelmus dum viveret episcopus Aberdonen. Collegium beate Marie in natiuitate nuncupatum in dicta Uniuersitate sua ordinaria auctoritate erexerat fundauerat et construxerat seu construi fecerat ac quosdam in theologia, alios in iure canonico et ciuili, et reliquos in medicina doctores, magistros, scolares, ac in cantu peritos, et studentes, tunc expressos in eo instituerat ac illud de certis fructibus redditibus et prouentibus eciam tunc expressis, certo modo similiter tunc expresso distribuendis dotauerat. Ac nonnullas ordinationes et statuta, per doctores, magistros, scolares, et studentes, huiusmodi obseruanda condiderat et fecerat ; Nec non facultatem doctores, magistros, scolares, et studentes, huiusmodi addendi, diminuendi, reformandi, ac statuta et ordinationes per eum in erectione et fundatione huiusmodi interpretandi et declarandi sibi quamdiu viueret reseruauerat. Ac premissa omnia et singula auctoritate apostolica cum supletione omnium et singulorum defectuum si qui forsan, in illis interuenerant approbari et confirmari obtinuerat. Idem Vilhelmus episcopus antequam diem suum clausisset extremum supernumeri personarum studencium, in dicto collegio ac nonnullarum terrarum et possessionum, nec non annuorum reddituum et prouentuum ejusdem collegii augmentatione, ac pro dictarum personarum ampliori et honestiori sustentatione quasdam alias terras et possessiones ac res alias tunc expressas eidem collegio concesserit, et prioribus per ipsum illis assignatis addiderit, quasdam eciam ex illis detraxerat. Ac nonnulla ex ordinationibus et statutis predictis reformauerit interpretatusque fuerit et declarauerit, ac super ultimo dictis concessionibus, additionibus, diminutionibus, reformationibus, interpretationibus, aliqua non appareant publica documenta, et aliqui eciam testes existant, noticiam habentes de premissis de quorum morte vel diuturna absentia timetur. Ipsique rector et alii magistri ac Uniuersitas presertim super ultimo dictis terris possessionibus ac fructibus redditibus et prouentibus statutisque et ordinationibus illorumque reformationum, interpretationum, et declarationum, obseruancia moueri sibi timeant in posterum questionem ; ne ob defectum probationum jus eorum deperire contingat providere eis super hoc paterna sollicitudine curaremus. Nos igitur huiusmodi supplicationibus inclinati discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus vocatis qui fuerint euocandi testes quos dicti rector et magistri super premissis duxerint coram vobis producendos prudenter recipere et diligenter examinare curetis. Ac ipsorum dicta et attestaciones redigi faciatis in publica munimenta Denunciando illis quorum interest ut huiusmodi testium receptione si velint intersint, et super denunciatione eis facta confici faciatis publicum instrumentum. Testes autem prefatos si se gracia odio vel timore subtraxerint per censuram ecclesiasticam appellatione remota compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non omnes his exequendis poteritis interesse, duo aut unus vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo sexto, duodecimo kalendas Februarii, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

POST QUARUM QUIDEM literarum apostolicarum presentationem, excusationem, et receptionem nobis, et per nos ut premittitur factas fuimus pro parte prefatorum, rectoris, principalis et aliorum magistrorum in preinsertis literis apostolicis principaliter nominatorum debita cum instantia requisiti quatenus ad exequutionem earundem literarum apostolicarum et contentorum in eisdem procedere dignaremur juxta traditam seu directam per eos a sede apostolica, nobis formam. Nos igitur Gauinus episcopus iudex et exequutor prefatus Attendens. requisitionem huiusmodi fore justam et rationi consonam volentesque mandatum apostolicum supradictum nobis in hac parte directum reuerenter exequi ut tenemur, et quo plenius et uberius idem mandatum apostolicum exequeremur et ut testimonia et instrumentum in preinsertis literis, memorata lucidiora et clariora redderentur, per rectorem principalem et magistros prefatos erectionis ordinaria auctoritate, ac apostolicis de quibus eciam in



eisdem preinsertis literis mencio facta existit literas coram nobis presentari edi exhibere, et verbatim legi jussimus et fecimus. Quarum priorum sub oblongo sigillo autentico bone memorie ejusdem reuerendi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Vilhelmi quondam Aberdoneu. episcopi predecessoris nostri filis sericis rubei croceique coloris pendulo sigillatarum. Alterarum vero felicis memorie sanctissimi in Christo Patris et Domini, Domini Julii divina prouidencia pape secundi filis similibus more Romane curie dependen. bullatarum sanarum siquidem et integrarum, non viciarum, nec in aliqua parte sui suspectarum, sed omni prorsus vicio et suspicione caren. super erectione et confirmatione predictis confectarum et expeditarum comperimus tenores sub formis his subsequen. Sequitur erectionis Tenor.

UNIERSIS SANCTE MATRIS ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris inspecturis vel audituris. Vilhelmus miseratione divina Episcopus Aberdonen. in totius humani generis saluatore omniumque bonorum largitore Salutem. Quia quum alias felicis quondam recordationis sanctissimus Alexander papa sextus in laudem, et gloriam omnipotentis Dei saluatoris nostri Jesu Christi, et gloriosissime matris sue Marie totiusque curie celestis, et fidei nostræ orthodoxe robur et Christiane religionis augmentum, ad reipublicæ decus nec non ad instanciam Jacobi quarti Dei gracia Scotorum Regis illustrissimi hospitale sancti germani in laudonia sancti andree Diocesis, cum omnibus et singulis ejusdem annexis, connexis, et dependen. pro sustentatione doctorum magistrorum, legencium, ac quorundam in facultatibus Theologie, juris Pontificii, Ciuilis, Medicine, et arcium studencium annexuit uniuit et incorporavit Uniuersitati studioque generali ville veteris Aberdonen. sicut in ipsis literis apostolicis laciis continetur. In cuius hospitalis pacifica possessione vel quasi prefati magistri, regentes, et studentes, in predicta Uniuersitate apostolica confirmatione roborati fuerunt prout de presenti hactenus existunt. NOS VERO Cupientes numerum doctorum predictorum magistrorum legencium et scolarium in predicta Uniuersitate augeri et ampliari, Ecclesiam parochialem de slainis Aberdonen. Diocesis, cum consensu et assensu patronorum laicalium ejusdem qui de jure patronatus laicalis existebat nostra authoritate ordinaria eidem Uniuersitati doctoribus, magistris, legentibus, et studentibus, in eadem commorantibus uniuimus, anexuimus, et incorporauimus prout de presenti unimus, annectimus, et presencium tenore Incorporamus.

DESIDERANTES pro modulo gracie nobis desuper concesse prefatorum doctorum magistrorum et studencium viuendi modos eorundemque studia laudabilia operationes, et exercicia augeri et augmentari ac prout diuina nobis suppetit gracia in melius commutari ne deinceps delinquendi occasio, inter seculares vagandi et transcurrendi materia secularibus exercitati negociis concedi videatur. Sed ut honestius, tucius, liberius, et quiecuis, sicuti decet Dei ministros, et fidei Catholice cultores vacare et incumbere possint et valeant ad quem finem perpetuo deputati existunt. Et ut unanimes Collegialiter in una domo vescantur, atque sub uno tecto dormiant, et quiescant in Prefata Uniuersitate vil e predictæ veteris Aberdonen, ecclesiam Collegiatam seu Collegium nostra authoritate ordinaria cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri ad hoc specialiter capitulariter congregati ereximus fundauimus et dotauimus, cum conditionibus infra scriptis ad hunc qui sequitur modum adiectis. COLLEGIUM in honorem et reuerenciam sancte et indiuidue Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, intermerateque Virginis Marie genetricis, ejusdem Dei, et Domini nostri Jesu Christi, omniumque sanctorum et electorum eius sub vocabulo Sancte Marie in natiuitate pro triginta sex personarum numero, ereximus et fundauimus, presenciumque tenore erigimus et fundamus. Quarum Prima erit magister in Theologia si commode haberi potest. Alioquin in eadem facultate licentiatus cum rigore examinis ejusdem; qui infra annum ad magistratus gradum in eadem facultate se faciat promoueri, qui et Principalis dicti Collegii appellari debeat. Cui omnes in dicto Collegio, magistri et studentes, obedire teneantur, et in eius sbsencia ejusdem Sub-Principalis.—Secunda Pontificii juris Doctor.—Tercia, juris Ciuilis Doctor.—Quarta, in Medicinis Doctor; aut in eisdem facultatibus licenciati eciam cum rigore



rigore examinis, si in eisdem facultatibus doctores commode haberi non possunt. Qui similiter licenciati infra annum ad doctoratus in eisdem facultatibus gradus ascendere teneantur. Quinta, in Artibus Magister, ac in eisdem actu Regens qui et Sub-Principalis dicti Collegii dici debeat. Sexta, alter Magister Arcium pro puerorum et juvenum informatione, et illius sciencie primis rudimentis in dicto Collegio institui debeat.

PRO QUARUM SUSTENTATIONIBUS, ordinamus, et assignamus predicto Magistro Principali, ut supra Theologo aut licenciato quadraginta marcas. Pontificii juris Doctori aut in eodem licenciato triginta marcas annuatim. Juris Ciuilis Doctori aut in eodem licenciato triginta marcas annuatim soluen. per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii de fructibus ecclesiarum de Aberluthnot sancti Andree Diocesis glenmyk Abyrgardin, et slanis Aberdonen. Diocesis, donec et quousque huiusmodi fructus earundem ecclesiarum, predictis personis et aliis infra scriptis per nos aliter dividantur et assignentur. Ad quod faciendum et ad evitandas contenciones emulationes et discordias eorundem magistrorum et studencium in dicto Collegio nobis, et per nos in posterum reservamus. Doctori vero in Medicinis viginti marcas de annuis redditibus terrarum, eidem per serenissimum Principem nostrum Jacobum Quartum, Dei gracia Scotorum Regem, antedictum assignatas. Subprincipali vero dicti Collegii viginti marcas, eidem per procuratorem dicti Collegii de fructibus dictarum ecclesiarum soluen. Magistro autem Arcium pro puerorum in grammaticalibus ut supra informatione prebendam beatæ Mariæ ad niues seu ecclesiam parochialem eiusdem in eadem Uniuersitate alias per nos apostolica autoritate erectam et dotatam. Predicti vero doctores et magistri in dicto Collegio erunt prebendarii perpetui, et ad vitam ac sacerdocio (Medico tantum excepto) fungi debeant. Ac missas pro fundatoribus quum dispositi fuerint celebrare teneantur. SIMILITER VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod in dicto Collegio sint de predictorum numero quinque Magistri Arcium in Theologia studentes, qui similiter cum predictis sacerdocio fungi debeant. Pro quibus sustentandis Primo de eisdem decem libras de terris eidem per nos assignatis. Qui quidem in artibus quotidie legere et actualiter regere teneatur. Secundo de eisdem decem libras de annuis redditibus, eidem similiter per nos assignatis. Tercio eciam similiter, et quarto cuilibet decem libras de terris, et annuis redditibus, per nos eisdem assignatis. Quinto, et ultimo, de quinque predictis decem libras de terris, et annuis redditibus alias per quondam venerabilem virum magistrum Duncanum Scherar, canonicum Aberdonen. fundatis prout in carta eiusdem et Regia confirmatione dicto Collegio desuper facta lacius continetur. Quorum studentum in Theologia sustentationum assignationes ut supra eciam in cartis nostris desuper confectis lacius contineri vidimus. PRETEREA ORDINANDO STATUIMUS et de reliquis supra scriptis in numero personis erunt tredecem scolares seu clerici pauperes ad sciencias tamen speculativas ingeniosi et habiles quibus eorum parentes ad exercicia scolastica commode nequeunt subuenire. Pro quorum sustentationibus quo ad esculenta et poculenta, ordinamus et assignamus, cuilibet de dictorum duodecem una cum cameris et aliis ipsius Collegii asiamentis prout decuit duodecim marcas per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii provisorii eiusdem pro tempore soluen. de predictis ut supra ecclesiarum fructibus. Terciodecimo vero studenti in artibus quinque libras de terris et annuis redditibus, per dictum Magistrum Duncanum Scherar eidem perpetuo fundat. PRETEREA PRECIPIMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod predicti quinque magistri in Theologia studentes sustententer tantum pro illo tempore quod ad licenciam in Theologia necessario exigatur, videlicet pro septem annis tantum, inter quos magistros in Theologia studentes per Principalem et Sub-Principalem unus eligi debeat, mansuetioris et melioris inclinationis, qui poetriam et rethoricam predictis studentibus ac aliis scolaribus in dicto Collegio legere et docere debeat. Dicti autem studentes in artibus pro illo tantum tempore sustentari debeant quod ad gradum magisterii in artibus requiritur videlicet ad tres annos cum dimedio. Quibus peractis et finitis sive quinque prefati magistri in Theologia studen. aut tredecem scolares faciant se promoueri ad dictos gradus in Theologia et artibus, sive non, remoueri debeant et alii habiles in eorum locis imponi. Dictique magistri in Theologia studen. primo tantum



tantum excepto una cum duodecem de dictis in artibus studen. soluant prouisori dicti Collegii pro singulis eorum sustentationibus quo ad esculenta et poculenta duodecem marcas. Predictus vero Principalis et Sub-Principalis nec non Prefatus regens arcium si actualiter et quotidie dictis studentibus in artibus logicam philosophiam et metaphisicam profiteantur et doceant per prouisorem dicti Collegii in esculentis et poculentis debite et honeste suis expensis prouideantur. Preterea volumus et ordinamus quod de cetero prebende predictorum magistri principalis, et doctorum in jure canonico, ciuili, et medicinis, Sub-Principalis et sancte Marie ad niues conferantur per nos et successores nostros dicte Uniuersitatis cancellarios. Dictorum vero in Theologia studen. per rectorem et decanum facultatis arcium, Magistrum Principalem et Sub-Principalem, nominentur et presententur, et per dictum cancellarium admittantur. Similiter predicti tredecem scolares per rectorem et decanum facultatis arcium Magistrum Principalem et Sub-Principalem et regentem arcium eligantur et per cancellarium admittantur. Et si contingat predictos rectorem decanum Principalem Sub-Principalem et regentem arcium infra mensem dictos magistros et studen. non eligere et presentare Volumus et ordinamus dictos magistros in Theologia et artibus studen. per dictum cancellarium illa vice prouideri et institui. Aut ipsum in remotis agentem per eius vicarium generalem et sede vacante per officialem Aberdonen. Tamen pro tempore nostro dispositionem et donationem omnium et singulorum tam prebendariorum quam bursariorum in Theologia et artibus studencium secundum quod nobis videatur de eisdem disponendum et prouidendum vel quo ad tempus, vel quo ad vitam predict. nobis reseruantes et reseruamus. Et si contingat aliquem predictorum in Theologia studencium aut in artibus ad quodcunque beneficium promoueri quod ex tunc ipso facto dicta bursa vacans esse censeatur et vacare debeat nisi aliter in vita nostra predictis fuerit prouisum. INTEREA STATUENDO ORDINAMUS quod in electione et impositione dictorum magistrorum et studencium non interueniant supplicationes instancie preces vel munera quorumcunque neque per dictos presentatores tales pro quibus fiunt admittantur. Et si tales (quod absit) supplicationes ut supra pro eisdem magistris et studen. fieri contingat Precipimus quod illa persona pro qua supplicatur non admittatur, nec ad huiusmodi bursam eligibilis existat. Nullique de dictis magistris et studen. eligantur vel admittantur nisi fuerint habiles mansueti modesti et bone inclinationis, alias nullatenus recipiantur. Statuentes et ordinantes preterea quod de dictis tredecem studen. in artibus eligantur duo primi cognominis nostri Elphinston, qui postquam in artibus graduati fuerint inter magistros in Theologia studentes si inter eos locus aliquis vacauerit recipi debeant et admitti si tales commode haberi possint. Ac similiter de eisdem in artibus studentes et perochois ecclesiarum de Aberluthnot glenmyk Abirgardin et slanish tres scolares de qualibet perochoia unus habilis eligi debeat et per dictos recipi et admitti. Et quum loca seu burse predictorum magistrorum in Theologia studen. vacauerint seu locus aliquis vel bursa vacauerit quod unus aut plures prout res ipsa postulat de habilioribus et inclinationis melioris de dictis tredecem postquam ad gradum magistratus in artibus fuerint promoti in eorundem locis assumi debeant et admitti seu assumetur et imponetur. ET QUOD IN promotione receptione vel admissione alicuius in Collegio ad dictas prebendas temporales seu perpetuas vel bursas cuiuscunque condicionis existat primo et ante omnia tactis sacro sanctis Dei euangeliiis idem recipiendus vel promouendus iuramentum prestat corporale has nostras ordinationes et statuta et singula preuilegia ipsius Collegii inuiolabiliter obseruare commodum et utilitatem eiusdem in omnibus juxta possum suum procurabit, nec dispensationes seu rescripta aliqua contra premissa aut infrascripta quomodolibet impetrabit ad quemcunque statum deuenerit, quod si prestare renuerit nullatenus admitti debeat. ET POSTQUAM predicti magistri et studen. fuerint sic ut premittitur electi presentati et admissi quod infra cepta dicti Collegii comedant et dormiant. Canonista, medico, et prebendario sancte Marie ad niues cui animarum cura admittitur, et legista tantummodo exceptis, qui suas extra idem Collegium habeant mansiones, sic quod post octauam horam in hyeme, et decimam de sero in estate ipsius Collegii porte claudantur quarum claues Principalis et Sub-Principalis custodiat, nec ante quartam



tam in estate, et quintam in hyeme unquam sint aperte. ET SI infra dictum Collegium delinquens aut inobediens reperiatur per Principalem Sub-Principalem aut regentes corrigatur. Quod si per dictos corrigi aut puniri contempserit, per rectorem et decanum facultatis arcium. Quibus eciam si fuerit quomodolibet obstinatus aut infestus per cancellarium iuxta delicti qualitatem et modum cum rigore puniri debeat. ITEM ut omnes in dicto Collegio honeste viuant ut decet ecclesiasticos Statuimus et ordinamus quod non habeant nec habere permittantur publicas concubinas nec sint noctuagi seu brigantes. Et si tales (quod absit) reperiantur per dictos, Magistrum Principalem Sub-Principalem et regentes corrigantur. Et si incorrigibilis aliquis reperiatur per dictum cancellarium cum consilio dictorum rectoris decani Magistri Principalis et regentum priuetur, et alius eius loco ut supra imponatur. Ordinamus preterea quod dicti magistri prebendarii et studenti personalem in dicto Collegio faciant residenciam. Quod si per mensem simul in anno interpolatim vel successiue eorum aliquis sese absentauerit, ipso facto et ex tunc illius prebende priuatim esse declaramus. Et de ipsius prebenda seu loco ut supra vel bursa per cancellarium alteri provideatur. STATUENTES PRETEREA ut dicti magistri et studenti continuo studio actualiter incumbant, Nulle per annum integrum in quacunque facultate fiant vacantie. Et quod principalis dicti Collegii quum dispositus fuerit quolibet die legibili in Theologia legere debeat, Et sexies in anno populo verbum Dei predicare. Et dicti studenti in theologia similiter quum dispositi fuerint postquam ad bachalariatus gradum promoti fuerint in theologia legere teneantur, et sexies similiter in anno ad populum predicare; Et ante predictum bachalariatus gradum vicissim in capitulo dicti Collegii, mandato magistri principalis eiusdem convocatis singulis studentibus omni die dominico per totum annum, et festiuis diebus quibus mechanicas artes exercere prohibetur, maioribus tantummodo festis exceptis, sermone latino predicare. Et dicti regentes in artibus instruunt et informant suos scolares in scienciis liberalibus prout regentes arcium in alma Uniuersitate parisiens. suos ibidem instruunt scolares et informant. Predicti insuper doctores in iure canonico Ciuili et Medicinis quolibet die legibili in dictis facultatibus in suis propriis cappis ut decet legere debeant, videlicet, Canonista secundum formam et consuetudinem sacrorum canonum facultatis et primi regentis iuris canonici in dicta Uniuersitate parisiens. Et legista secundum formam statutorum et laudabilium consuetudinum Uniuersitatis aurelianens. et quod tutelam habeat et regat ac in eadem suos in legibus scolares doceat et instruat nec non in eadem facultate legales institutiones Justiniani quotidie legere teneatur. Medicus autem in medicinis instar dicte Uniuersitatis parisiens. legat et profiteatur, Et quos ad huiusmodi discendas allicere valeat inducat et doceat. ORDINAMUS PRETEREA et constituimus rectorem Uniuersitatis antedicte dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat, Quo sic existen. decanum facultatis arcium et officialem Aberdonens. semel in anno dictum Collegium tam in capite quam in membris visitare, Ac defectus eiusdem quoscunque tam in personis quam in rebus: Nec non alienationibus impignorationibus seu bonorum dicti Collegii consumptionibus presertim summe infra scripte ad reparationem edificiorum et vestimentorum eiusdem Collegii deputate et constitute de consilio quatuor ab Uniuersitate antedicta ad hoc specialiter deputandorum qui singula in scriptis redigere habeant, et illico Cancellario presentabunt; qui quidem cum dictorum quatuor consilio que reformanda et corrigenda veniunt et existunt reformabit, Nichilominus quid dicto cancellario expediens visum fuerit, idem collegium per se ipsum potest visitare de cetero. INSUPER VOLUMUS quod huiusmodi prebende in dicto Collegio sint ad quecunque beneficia seu officia in nostra ecclesia cathedrali existen. incompetibiles; Sed ad alia autem beneficia in quibuscunque aliis ecclesiis, etiam si talia fuerint beneficia vel officia alias incompetibilia cum eisdem prebendis gaudere permittimus et cum predictis competibiles esse declaramus. Statuentes et ordinantes insuper prefatum Collegium et personas quascunque in eodem Nec non beneficia eidem annexa ab omnibus episcoporum subsidiis custumis exactionibus talliis pedagiis taxationibus vigiliis et aliis quibuscunque impositionibus quacunque authoritate impositis seu imponendis eisdem preter prescripta pro nobis et successoribus nostris in hac parte Nec non a solutione et quacunque



cunque alia exactione et petitione per rectores et vicarios quoscunque quo ad oblationem et decimarum suorum hortorum prestationem, financiis paschalibus solitis et consuetis tantummodo exceptis exemptos et liberos in perpetuum esse declaramus. ET UT PREFATI magistri doctores regentes et studentes in dicto Collegio et prebendarii infra scripti in choro ecclesie eiusdem Collegii diuino seruicio et studiis liberius incumbere possint Dicti magister principalis, juris pontificii et ciuilis doctores, sub-principalis, Cantor et sacrista eligant de gremio eiusdem procuratorem seu receptorem communem pro tanto tempore quod eisdem videbitur expedire. Et in casu discordie super huiusmodie electione ad cancellarium prefati accedant qui inter electos ab una et altera partibus quem uoluerit confirmabit. Cuius officium erit recipere fructus redditus et prouentus dictarum ecclesiarum prefato Collegio unitarum et incorporatarum Et iuxta nostram diuisionem et asignationem magistris regentibus prebendariis et studentibus in eodem fact. singulos singulis distribuere et administrare, Qui pro suis laboribus ultra suam prebendam aut bursam de eisdem fructibus ecclesiarum singulis annis percipiet quinque marcas Et idem bis in anno compotum et racionium predictis magistris doctoribus prebendariis et studentibus reddere teneatur, donec et quousque huiusmodi fructus predictarum ecclesiarum fuerint per nos predictis de Collegio aliter in particulares et speciales prebendas nominatim diuisi et asignati. INTEREA PRECIPIMUS sub anathematis pena quod summa quinquaginta marcarum pro reparatione edificiorum et vestimentorum in ecclesia dicti Collegii deputata ponatur in loco securo clausa in cista infra dictum Collegium per procuratorem eiusdem sub tribus clauibus quarum una erit in custodia decani facultatis arcium dum non sit de gremio dicti Collegii Alioquin in custodia Rectoris, et si ambo in dicto Collegio fuerint residentes in custodia officialis Aberdonen. poni debeat. Altera in custodia magistri principalis eiusdem. Tercia in custodia sub-principalis eiusdem, et quod huiusmodi pecunia non deputetur ad alios quoscunque usus preterquam ad reparationem iam dictam. Ad quod faciendum singulis annis si necesse fuerit dicto principali secundum quod Deo respondere voluerit committimus. Quicunque autem cuiuscunque existat conditionis huiusmodi pecuniam ad alios usus applicauit vel qualitercunque in totum vel in parte eandem usurpauerit vel alienauerit ex nunc prout ex tunc et e contra ipso facto sententia excommunicationis maiori sentencie late se nouerit innodatum. Quod ex nunc tenore presencium declaramus, absolutionem huiusmodi sedi apostolice tantummodo reseruan. INSUPER PRO DICTARUM personarum antedictarum numero finali complemento in dicto Collegio pro diuini cultus in eodem maiori augmentatione volumus et ordinamus quod sint in dicto Collegio octo prebendarii in sacerdocio constituti in cantu gregoriano rebus factis videlicet Priksinging figuratione faburdon. cum mensuris et discantu periti et instructi si commode haberi possint, Alioquin in cantu gregoriano rebus factis faburdon. et figuratione ad minus bene instructi. Qui similiter eciam in aliqua predictarum facultatum studere debeant. In quo eciam erunt quatuor iuvenes seu pueri pauperes habiles tamen in cantu gregoriano ad minus instructi, quorum omnium octo prebendariorum et quatuor iuuenum officium erit dominicis et aliis festiuis diebus quibus a laboribus hominum seruilibus abstinetur, matutinis, vesperis et ceteris horis canonicis tam maioribus quam minoribus, atque missis in cantu celebrandis in superpelliceis et capuciis nigris foderatis suis sumptibus propriis secundum statuta ipsius Collegii iam condita et condenda quum celebrentur, et temporibus debitis cappis nigris de panno laneo vel de ly sarge, Una cum predictis magistris doctoribus et studentibus interesse volumus Qui similiter in habitibus honestis prout decet videlicet Sex primi prebendarii perpetui cum superpelliceis et almusio una cum cantore et sacrista infra scriptis Et predicti quinque magistri in Theologia studen. in superpelliceis et nigris capuciis foderatis et temporibus debitis cappis nigris ut supra induti Necnon studentes in artibus cum superpelliceis dictis dominicis et festiuis, matutinis vesperis et completorio una cum missa solenniter celebrata tantum interesse debent Ut non solum sciencie fructus sed eciam cultus Die diuinis augeatur, et ibidem pro serenissimo domino nostro Jacobo Quarto Dei gracia Scotorum Rege suisque antecessoribus et successoribus regibus Scocie Nobisque et successoribus



cessoribus nostris aliisque suis fundatoribus secundum gratiam eis desuper datam Deo et beate Virgini Marie ac omnibus sanctis preces intendant fundere deuotas. Et predicti omnes magistri præsbyteri et prebendarii quum dispositi fuerint ter in ebdomada dominicis presertim et aliis festiuis diebus ad missas celebrandas se disponent et celebrent. In aliis autem diebus ut liberius predicti prebendarii studio literario et exercicio eiusdem incumbere et intendere valeant, matutinis missa et vesperis tantum interesse volumus. **INTER QUOS OCTO PREBENDARIOS** primus erit cantor, Cuius officium erit in eleuatione et depressione circa cantum cantores regere et chorum gubernare, ac ministros altaris in tabula ordinare, Scholas per se tenere et in eisdem huiusmodi quatuor pueros et alios bursarios in cantu instruere et docere, ac singulos in choro et scolis transgressores et errores circa cantum et ceremonias punire corrigere et reformare. **SECUNDUS** sacrista appellari debet, Cuius officium erit campanas pulsare quotidie hora quinta mane ad matutinas ad quas trina vice pulsare tenetur. Primus pulsus ad quartam partem hore durat. Secundus ad illius quarte dimedietatem. Tercius sicut primus cum tactu sexte hore terminans. Qua hora designata statim cum pulsu conueniant dicti prebendarii et Iuuenes ac omnes persone suprascripte, diebus illis et festis quibus astringuntur et matutinas in nomine domini incipiant et perficiant. Quibus peractis statim pulsu campane missam in honore et commemoratione beate Marie Virginis diebus congruentibus per dictum cantorem et quatuor iuuenes cantari volumus. Et per unum de sex minoribus prebendariis exequi et celebrari hora nona ante meridiem ad missam in cantu ter similiter ut ad matutinas pulsari debeat sic quod in decima hora huiusmodi missa finiatur, hora autem secunda post meridiem ter similiter pro vesperarum celebratione pulsabitur sic quod ante quartam finiantur. Insuper dictus sacrista vestire habet altaria, candelas, cereos illuminare et lampades, libros, cappas, calices, et cetera vestimenta, et ornamenta pro quotidiano seruicio deputat custodire et seruare et aliis in choro ministrare. Ac huiusmodi vestimenta et ornamenta statim post missas plicare et mundare et suo ordine in vestibulo reponere et collocare. In quo omnes Celebrantes debent se vestire, et sua necessaria pro diuinorum celebratione cum eisdem ad altaria de vestibulo deferre et eadem e conuerso omnia ibidem deferre. Insuper dictus sacrista ecclesiam mundabit et chorum; horelogium regat, et omnia alia et singula faciat gerat et exerceat que ad decorem domus Dei incumben. spectare dinoscuntur. Et antequam dictus sacrista recipiatur vel admittatur cautionem sufficientem inueniat fide iussoriam de fideli administratione eiusdem in dicto suo officio, et quod alienata per eundem et ablata qualitercunque restituat. Necnon vasa aquarum benedict. ad hostia ecclesie et in choro implere et eisdem aspersiona inueniet ut decet et honeste. Reliquie autem et cetera vasa argentea quecumque que ad quotidianum usum dicti Collegii non deputantur in firma custodia trium clauium magistri Principalis uiz. Sub-Principalis et cantoris poni debeant que in diebus solennibus sacriste porrigere habeant, que similiter post missas in eodem loco et custodia quo prius fuerant reponere habeat. **PRO QUORUM** octo prebendariorum et quatuor iuuenum salariis et sustentationibus damus et assignamus predicto cantori viginti marcas. Dicto sacriste viginti marcas. Reliquis autem sex prebendariis cuilibet eorundem sex decem marcas. Cuilibet autem dictorum quatuor iuuenum quinque marcas soluen. predictis omnibus et singulis per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii de fructibus et redditibus dictarum ecclesiarum. Quorum octo prebendariorum prouisiones et impositiones ad prefatum cancellarium spectare volumus, qui unum de predictis in ludo organorum peritum instituere teneatur. Presentationes vero dictorum quatuor iuuenum ad principalem et sub-principalem regen. cantorem et sacristam pertinere precipimus: Qui presentatores quatuor pauperes melioris ut supra inclinationis eligere debeant et dicto cancellario presentent, qui eosdem recipere habeat et admittet. Vicarie insuper pensionarie perpetue dictarum ecclesiarum quum vacare contigerint ad plenariam dispositionem dicti cancellarii spectare volumus. **PRETEREA** ordinamus fieri per dictos capellanos prebendarios et iuuenes, aliosque doctores magistros et studen. unum anniversarium in habitibus et cappis nigris ut decet singulis annis in perpetuum pro supremo domino nostro Jacobo Quarto Scotorum Rege antedicto eiusque antecessoribus



soribus et successoribus regibus Scocie in crastino sancti Andree apostoli cum campanarum pulsu solenni Cum vigiliis et missa in crastino celebrari precipimus et celebrari volumus donec et quousque dictum regem ab humanis decedere contingat; quo deceden. illo die in futurum et pro perpetuo dictum anniuersarium celebrari fecimus. Ac insuper eciam pro nobis quolibet anno et successoribus nostris aliud anniuersarium per predictos cum simili apparatu et pompa in crastino assumptionis beate Marie Virginis celebrari precipimus et ordinamus donec et quousque ab humanis nos similiter decedere contingat; quo facto illo die quo viam uniuerse carnis ingressi fuerimus perpetuum seruare in visceribus Jesu Christi exhortamur. PRO OLEO autem comparando pro lampade continuo die ac nocte coram venerabili sacramento et summo altari ardenti et pendente, nec non pane et vino cera et candelis pro missa et aliis circa huiusmodi conficiendis singulis annis in dicta ecclesia per totum annum exponen. viz. duodecem tedis ponderis cuiuslibet duarum librarum cere absque licio et baculo, triginta duobus cereis ponderis cuiuslibet dimedia libra cere absque licio, et candelis in choro necessariis decem marcas una cum cera debita in villa Aberdonen. de annuis redditibus hospitalis antedicti. Oblationes vero que a Christi fidelibus dicto Collegio offeruntur per dictum sacristam recipiantur et dicti Collegii luminaribus applicentur. DEMUM et pro finali complemento iam dicte nostre erectionis precipimus et obnixè exhortando rogamus quolibet die hora sexta post meridiem post vespervas ante cenam Salue regina cum antiphona et collecta necnon Angelus ad virginem, cum antiphona, Sub tuam protectionem et collecta Gratiam tuam, &c. alternis vicibus cum duodecem magne campane per interualla pulsibus ad quartam partem hore circa sextam solenniter cum organis et cantu per dictos omnes et singulos magistros doctores regentes prebendarios iuuenes et studentes cantari precipimus et deuote. INSUPER omnium et singulorum articulorum prescriptorum interpretationem additionem diminutionem et declarationem tocians quociens opus nobis visum fuerit pro toto tempore vite nostre specialiter nobis reseruamus. Ceterum quum sacris canonibus cantum existat, quod nobis licere non patimur, nostris successoribus indicamus perpendentibusque facta et ordinationes nostrorum predecessorum laudabilia et signanter pia ad honorem Dei et ob animarum salutem ad ea obseruandum defendendum et manutenendum nos obnoxios esse et ex debito honestatis astrictos successores nostros pro quibus dictum Collegium similiter sicut pro nobis fundauimus in visceribus Jesu Christi saluatoris nostri beateque Virginis Marie matris eiusdem charitatiue exhortando requirimus ut sint pii pastores et defensores speciales conseruatores sepedicti Collegii personarum beneficiorum ac bonorum eiusdem ne ipsum Collegium et huius gregem lupi rapaces inuadant. Pro quibus faciendis ab eodem saluatore nostro eiusdemque genitrice Maria in Christo imarcessibile munus et gloriam cum eisdem in celestibus obtinere mereantur sempiternam. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium premissorum presentes literas dicti Collegii nostre foundationis et erectionis exinde fieri fecimus Et per notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi et publicari mandauimus nostrique sigilli autentici et sigilli communis capituli nostri ecclesie cathedralis antedictæ jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. Data et acta fuerint hec in domo capitulari antedictæ nostre ecclesie cathedralis hora nona vel circa ante meridiem Sub anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinto mensis vero Septembris die decimo septimo indictione octaua pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri Iulii diuina prouidentia pape secundi anno secundo presentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris dicte nostre ecclesie Cathedralis canonicis capitulum pro tempore representantibus honorabilibusque discretis viris domino Valtero Ogilby de boyn milite Andrea Elphinston. de Selmis, et Magistro Vilhelmo Rolland vicario de Inch, Testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis. ET EGO Alexander Gallouay arcium magister Aberdonen. diocesis clericus apostolica regia autoritatibus notarius publicus, Quia prenotati Collegii erectioni foundationi personarumque in eodem taxationi assignationi ecclesiarum terrarum et annuorum reddituum unioni annexationi incorporationi et possessionis earundem acceptationi et confirmationi dicti capituli ad singula premissa facien. Consensus prestationi Statutorum et ordinationum predict. constitutioni Collationi prouisioni et dispositioni reseruati



seruatione ac preuilegiorum concessione Additioni Diminutioni Interpretationi, excommunicationis maioris in contra facien. fulminationi et exhortationi predictis, Ceterisque premissis omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut premittitur dicerentur agerentur et fierent una cum prenotatis testibus presens personaliter interfui eaque omnia et singula sic fieri dici sciui vidi et audiui ac in notam cepi. Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum predictam erectionem et processum supra cancellatum manu alterius me aliis familiaribus impedito negociis bene et fideliter scriptum exinde Jussu consilio et auctoritate prefati Reuerendi in Christo patris antedicti fieri feci subscripsi et publicaui et in hanc formam publicam ad perpetuam rei memoriam ut supra redegi Signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis signaui in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum Rogatus et requisitus &c. Sequitur prefate Uniuersitatis studiique generalis et dicti Collegii foundationis apostolica confirmatio per sanctissimum in Christo patrem ac dominum, Dominum Julium diuina prouidencia pontificem maximum Episcopo Vilhelmo primo fundatori eiusdem horum sub verborum serie directa.

**JULIUS EPISCOPUS SERUUS SERUORUM DEI,** Ad perpetuam rei memoriam Querentes in agro scolastice discipline sciencie margaritam non immerito apostolico fauore prosequimur et his que in literarum studiis commodius insistere valeant proinde ordinata fore conspiciamus ut firmiter illibata permaneant libenter nostri adicimus roboris firmitatem. Sane pro parte venerabilis fratris nostri Vilhelmi episcopi Aberdonen. nobis exhibita peticio continebat quod alias ipse pro diuini cultus augmento et animarum salute, ac literis operam dare volencium commodum et utilitatem In ciuitate Aberdonen seu villa veteri in qua viget studium uniuersale, unum Collegium scolarium studentium et magistrorum sub vocabulo sancte Marie in natiuitate de consensu dilectorum filiorum capituli ecclesie Aberdonen. ordinaria auctoritate erexit fundauit atque instituit, Ac voluit et ordinauit quod ibidem essent triginta sex persone quarum unus doctor in theologia Alius vero in iure canonico, Alius autem in iure ciuili Reliquus vero in medicina doctores, et duo magistri in artibus canonicatus et prebendas obtinentes excepto doctore in medicina, et Collegium huiusmodi regentes ac egentes continue in dicto Collegio. Nec non quinque alii magistri in artibus qui in theologia donec gradum in eadem reciperint aut per septennium in eadem studuerint, Ac tredecim pauperes scholares studen. qui in artibus studere donec gradum in artibus recipiant aut per triennium cum dimedio in eisdem studuerint, Ac octo prebendarii siue capellani, et quatuor pueri in eodem Collegio perpetuo sub certis formis modis et condicionibus ac modificationibus salutaribus esse deberent. Et pro doctorum ac scolarium prebendariorum capellanorum et puerorum predictorum sustentatione certos fructus terras et annuos redditus ac fructus de Aberluthnot et glenmyk et illi annexe de Abyrgardin et slanais, Sancti Andree et Aberdonen. diocesum ecclesiarum forsaa parochialium dicto Collegio erecto alias apostolica auctoritate perpetuo unitorum assignauit et concessit. Ac statuit et ordinauit quod predictarum triginta sex personarum quarum una principalis Alia sub-principalis Alii regentes qui in facultatibus tunc expressis regentes, Reliqui vero studentes cum expressione et taxatione numeri magistrorum et scolarium in unaquaque facultate, ac prebendarum seu porcionum unicuique assignatarum ex prouentibus tunc expressis pro eorum sustentatione, Ac de etate qualitate ac origine dictorum magistrorum legencium et studencium pro tempore eligendorum ac forma iuramenti prestandi super obseruatione statutorum et non impetrandi relaxationem iuramenti, ac electione prebendarum seu porcionum aut locorum Collegialium ad quos electiones et collationes prebendarum ac locorum huiusmodi pertinent. Eciam in euentum negligencie ad quos diuoluatur, Et si contingit illis prouideri de beneficiis vel officiis, Et prebende ipse cum quibus beneficiis sint incompatibiles. De tempore quo studentes et alii in dicto Collegio permanere et quum promoueri et ad doctoratus gradum, Et que prebende seu loca temporales et que perpetue, Et qui ex doctoribus mansiones extra dictum Collegium habere, Et qui in Collegio ipso pernoctare, et qua hora porte Collegii sint claudende, et per quem claues tenende, Ac vita et honestate residencium in Collegio, ac correctione delinquentium ad quem, Et de priuatione propter non residenciam et concubinas ibidem retinentibus ac vacationibus



inibi faciendis, Ac temporibus quibus legere ac Theologi populo predicare et visitatione Collegii huiusmodi et per quem et quomodo ac quando, et de certa quantitate pecuniarum singulis annis reponenda in certa capsula sub certis clauibus tenendis per certas personas ad id expressas et deputatas conuertenda in reparatione edificiorum et vestimentorum sub certa pena et eruditione predictorum octo prebendariorum in sacerdocio constitutorum in cantu gregoriano instructorum et quatuor puerorum et singulorum prebendariorum nominum forsitan expressione et officiorum que quilibet eorum in ecclesia dicti Collegii exercere et horis interesse et quas ceremonias seruare et missas celebrare et preces beate Marie Virgini pro regibus et fundatoribus Collegii huiusmodi effundere, ac anniuersaria celebrare, et ad quos illorum electio seu prebendarum collatio, et per quos fructus recipi, ac aliis horis canonicis presertim hora sexta post meridiem post vespas et ante cenam. Salue regina cum certis antiphonis et collectis et aliis horis cum organis canendis Reseruando sibi omnium premissorum interpretationem additionem diminutionem et declarationem tocians quociens sibi videretur prout in instrumento publico desuper confecto dicitur plenius continere, Quare pro parte dicti Vilhelmi episcopi nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum et erectioni foundationi assignationi concessioni dispositioni diuisioni applicationi ordinationi et statutis premissis, Necnon aliis in dicto instrumento contentis pro illorum subsistencia firmiori robur apostolice confirmationis aducere, aliasque in premissis opportune prouidere de benignitate apostolica dignemur. Nos igitur qui ad comoda personarum quarumlibet literarum studio vacantium libenter intendimus, et ad id tendencium vota fidelium presertim pontificali dignitate fulgencium fauoribus prosequimur oportunis, eundem Vilhelmum episcopum a quibusuis excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sentenciis censuris et penis a iure vel ab homine quauis occasione vel causa latis si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existit ad effectum presencium dumtaxat consequendum harum serie absoluentes et absolutum fore censentes huiusmodi supplicationibus inclinati erectionem foundationem assignationem concessionem dispositionem diuisionem constitutionem applicationem ordinationem et statuta predicta, necnon quecunque inde sequuta rata habentes et grata. Illa ac omnia et singula in dicto instrumento contenta auctoritate apostolica tenore presencium approbamus et confirmamus et presentis scripti patricinio communicamus. Suplentes omnes et singulos defectus si qui forsitan interuenerunt in eisdem. Volumus autem quod venientes contra erectionem confirmationem et approbationem predictas et in eis contenta excommunicationis late sententie penam incurrant a qua nisi a romano pontifice absolui non possunt. Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis Ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre absolucionis approbacionis confirmationis communicationis suppletionis et voluntatis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire, Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo sexto quartodecimo kalendas Maii, pontificatus nostri anno tercio. DEINDE ad ulteriorem prefatarum apostolicarum literarum exequutionem propius acceden. Antedictis Rectore Principali et magistris instantibus, Nos Gauinus episcopus iudex et exequutor predictus autoritate qua fungimur quosdam testes idoneos qui certiore in premissis noticiam habere dicebantur utpote eiusdem quondam Reuerendi patris Vilhelmi predecessoris nostri familiares intimos de quorum morte et absentia diuturna timebatur viros probos omni exceptione maiores per eosdem rectorem principalem et magistros antedictos ad id expresse nominatos ad certos diem horam et locum quatenus coram nobis ad perhibendum in eisdem premissis mediante suo magno corporali iuramento fidele testimonium veritati comparerent, Necnon omnes et singulos in huiusmodi negocio interesse habent. seu pretendentes. visuros huiusmodi testes recipi admitti et iurari vel ad allegandum causam quare premissa minime fieri deberent legitime citari fecimus et citauimus, Certificantes eisdem interesse pretendentes. quod siue dictis die et loco comparuerint siue non, Nos nichilominus ad earundem literarum apostolicarum et omnium in eisdem contentorum exequutionem iusticia mediante processuros prout in citationum



tionum literis desuper confectis plenius continetur, Quibus die et hora aduenientibus loco prefato supradicti testes sic ut premittitur citati coram nobis pro tribunali seden. comparuerunt ac magnum et corporale iuramentum tactis sacro sanctis Dei euangeliiis eisdem per nos Rectori principali et magistris antedictis instantibus delatum de perhibendo fideli testimonio veritati in huiusmodi negotio presterunt. Reliquorum supradictorum interesse habent. seu pretendunt. ut premittitur citatorum contumaciis legitime accusatis, Qui quidem testes ut premittitur citati iureiurando addicti admissi et per nos recepti quosdam codices seu cartas nomine eiusdem quondam bone memorie Vilhelmi episcopi Aberdonen. predecessoris nostri confecta, et ab eiusdem nomine initium auspicantes et assumentes siue incipientes, non tamen unaquaque absolutas ymo morte prematura eiusdem et asseruerunt imperfectas ut in publica monumenta tunc minime redactas, Ac nonnulla alia etiam publica monumenta in nonnullis locis earundem cartarum tenorem corroborant. in quibus augmentationem concessionem reformationem interpretationem diminutionem defractionem et declarationem in primo preinsertis literis apostolicis expressas auctoritate apostolica factas vigore illius clausule Reseruando omnium premissorum, &c. in secundo dictis literis apostolicis inserte, ymo ultimam eiusdem quondam Reuerendi in Christo Patris Vilhelmi predecessoris nostri in premissis voluntatem eadem auctoritate apostolica condita, Post quam nullam aliam in terris in eisdem rebus voluntatem habere dinoscitur mediante suo magno et corporali iuramento predicto contineri affirmabant produxerant, Quarum quidem cartarum incorruptus et inuiolatus tenor sequitur et est talis. UNIUERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris inspecturis vel audituris Vilhelmus miseratione diuina Aberdonen. Episcopus in totius humani generis saluatore omniumque bonorum largitore salutem. Quia quum alias felicitis Recordationis Sanctissimus in Christo pater Alexander papa sextus in laudem et gloriam omnipotentis Dei Saluatoris nostri Jesu Christi et gloriosissime matris sue Marie totiusque curie celestis et fidei nostre orthodoxe robur et Christiane religionis augmentum, ac ad totius huius regni Scocie reipublice decus ad instanciam Jacobi Quarti, Dei gracia Scotorum Regis illustrissimi hospitale sancti germani in laudonia sancti Andree diocesis cum omnibus et singulis eiusdem annexis connexis et dependentiis pro sustentatione doctorum magistrorum legencium ac quorundam in facultatibus Theologie, Juris Pontificii, Ciuilibus, Medicine, et arcium studen. annexuit uniuert et incorporauit Uniuersitati studioque generali ville veteris Aberdonen. sicut in ipsis literis apostolicis lausius continetur. In cuius hospitalis pacifica possessione vel quasi prefati magistri regentes et studen. in predicta Uniuersitate apostolica confirmatione roborati fuerunt prout de presenti hactenus existunt. NOS VERO cupientes numerum doctorum magistrorum legencium et scolarium in predicta Uniuersitate augeri et ampliari ecclesiam parochialem de slanis nostre diocesis Aberdonen. cum consensu et assensu patronorum laicalium eiusdem que de iure patronatus laicalis existebat nostra auctoritate ordinaria, Acceden. consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri eidem Uniuersitati doctoribus magistris studen. et legen. in eadem commorantibus uniuimus anneximus et incorporauimus prout tenore presencium annectimus unimus et incorporamus. DESIDERANTES pro modulo gratiae nobis desuper concesse prefatorum doctorum magistrorum et studencium uiuendi modos eorundemque studia laudabilia operationes et exercitia augeri et augmentari, Ac prout diuina nobis suppetit gracia in melius commutari, ne deinceps delinquendi occasio et inter seculares vagandi et transcurrendi materia secularibus exercitati negotiis concedi videatur, sed ut honestius tucius liberior et quocius sicuti decet Dei ministros, et fidei catholice cultores literis vacare et incumbere possint et valeant ad quem finem perpetuo deputati existunt; Et ut unanimes collegialiter in una domo vescantur, atque sub uno tecto dormiant et quiescant In prefata Uniuersitate ville predictae veteris Aberdonen. Collegium nostra ordinaria auctoritate cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri ad hoc specialiter capitulariter congregati ereximus fundauimus et dotauimus cum conditionibus infrascriptis in hunc qui sequitur modum adiectis. COLLEGIUM in honorem et reuerenciam sancte et indiuidie trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti intemerateque Virginis Marie genitricis eiusdem Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi, omniumque sanc-

torum



torum eius sub vocabulo sancte Marie in natiuitate infra Uniuersitatem ville veteris Aberdonen. in ciuitate eiusdem quadraginta duarum personarum numero ereximus et fundauimus presenciumque tenore erigimus et fundamus, Ex quibus in primis erunt quatuor doctores, Primus videlicet, in Theologia quem principalem appellari volumus Cui omnes in dicto Collegio obedire, et obedienciam prestare cum debitis honore et reuerencia teneantur. Alter in iure canonico, Tercius in iure ciuili, Et quartus in medicinis, si tales commode haberi possunt. Alioquin in eisdem facultatibus licenciati, cum rigore examinis, Qui infra annum a die admissionis eorundem in dicto Collegio ad doctoratus gradum singuli in prefatis facultatibus se faciant promoueri. DEINDE ex sequentibus erunt octo magistri arcium quorum Primus Sub-Principalis appellabitur in philosophia et artibus edoctus. Secundas in grammatica poetria et rethorica peritus et doctus. Reliqui autem sex erunt in Theologia studentes a tanto tempore quod ad doctoratus gradum in eadem facultate valeant promoueri Quod erit ad sex annos tantum Quibus exactis remoueantur et alii habiles eorundem locis imponantur et instituantur. Ex quibus quum opus fuerit arbitrio principalis et sub-principalis ad regenciam in artibus electi et in eisdem legere astringi volumus. DEINDE erunt duo magistri arcium bachalarii seu studentes unus in iure ciuili, et alter in iure canonico, una cum capellano beate Marie Magdalene infra ecclesiam beati Nicholai de Aberdein quem ad studendum in iure ciuili astringi volumus et lectionibus eiusdem publicis interesse. HII OMNES prefati doctores magistri et bachalarii seu studentes medico tantum excepto sacerdocio fungi debeant, et missas pro fundatoribus quum dispositi fuerint ter ad minus in ebdomada celebrare Ad que facienda secundum gratiam eis datam se disponant et preparent. PRETEREA erunt tredecem scolares ad sciencias speculatiuas ingeniosi et habiles qui neque per eorum parentes neque propriis suis bonis ad exercicia scolastica sustentari queant. Qui usque ad magistratus gradum in artibus sustententur Quod erit ad triennium cum dimedio, Quibus similiter exactis remoueantur, et alii habiles ut premissum est illorum locis imponantur et instituantur. ULTERIUS octo erunt prebendarii, sacerdotes, in cantu gregoriano, rebus factis, viz. priksinging figuratione faburdon. et aliis generibus discantus periti si commode haberi possint Sin autem in cantu gregoriano rebus factis et figuratione ad minus instructi, Inter quos primum cantorem, secundum sacristam vocari volumus. DEMUM pro dicti numeri complemento erunt sex pueri pauperes habiles ad cantum atque in cantu instructi Qui cum dictis octo sacerdotibus prebendariis diuino seruicio singulis diebus et horis interesse debent, ac in aliqua dictarum facultatum studere astringantur et illi operam impendere diligentem. PRO QUARUM omnium personarum predictarum habitationibus et sustentatione cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri ad infra-scripta exequenda capitulariter congregati matura deliberatione consilio tractatu et auisamento prehabitis pro salute anime nostre et animarum omnium parentum benefactorum antecessorum et successorum nostrorum dedimus concessimus et pro perpetuo confirmauimus prout tenore presencium damus concedimus et pro perpetuo confirmamus Deo omnipotenti predictae Virgini Marie et omnibus sanctis prefatisque doctoribus magistris bachalariis studentibus prebendariis et bursariis in prefata nostra Uniuersitate commoran. totas et integras illas terras nostras super quas ex nunc ecclesia collegiata cum cimiterio eiusdem ecclesie infra eandem nostram Uniuersitatem construitur et edificatur, cum hortis domibus et edificiis eiusdem Collegii jam constructis et construendis extra et citra pontem seu torrentem vulgariter nuncupat. ly powes brig iuxta limites fossas et foueas eiusdem Collegii signat. et limitat. NECNON cum consensu et assensu dicti nostri capituli capellanorumque hospitalis beati Petri prope dictum Collegium terras illas super quas construitur et edificatur ecclesia beate Marie ad niues cum cimiterio mansionem horto et edificiis eiusdem constructis et construendis iuxta omnes limites et terminos dicte mansionis signat. et limitat. Insuperque terras illas de dictorum capellano- rum consensu iacen. infra bondas dicti hospitalis super quas construitur et edificatur mansio regentis grammaticorum Et ex aduerso eiusdem mansionis ad orientem infra dictas bondas terras illas super quas construitur et edificatur mansio pro doctore in legibus, eiusdemque facultatis bachalariis cum domibus



domibus hortis et edificiis earundem mansionem iam de presenti constructis seu construendis iuxta omnes limites et terminos earundem mansionum iam ad presens signat. et limitat. prout in cartis et instrumentis desuper confectis lacius continetur. INSUPER Terram Illam de nouo ad culturam redactam e regione dicti Collegii ad occidentem assignatam per nos et dictum nostrum capitulum pro mansione medici cum edificiis constructis et construendis secundum omnes limites et diuisiones eiusdem iam de presenti signatos, Cum omnibus et singulis dictarum terrarum Collegii, sancte Marie ad niues, Ciuiliste, Medici, et grammatici iuribus et pertinenciis tam subtus terram quam supra terram tam nominatis quam non nominatis cum libero introitu et exitu, Ac cum aqueductu a lacu nostro usque ad dictum Collegium quatuor pedum latitudinis, adeo libere quiete bene et in pace sicut aliquae terre infra regnum Scocie dantur seu conceduntur. Absque contradictione et reuocatione aliquali nostri aut successorum nostrorum quomodolibet in futurum Reddendo inde annuatim prefati doctores magistri prebendarii et scolares nobis et successoribus nostris orationum suffragia deuotarum tantum. DEDIMUS eciam et concessimus dicto Collegio et personis prefatis in eodem terras de bannakeddill audiell beryhill mondurno dunlugus et meirden. terrasque culyne et audaite per quondam honorabilem virum Jacobum reidhuych fundat. Insuperque omnes et singulos annuos redditus per regnum Scocie citra aquam de forth hospitali sancti Germani alias unitos et nunc apostolica autoritate dicto Collegio incorporatos prout in cartis mortificationum earundem terrarum et annuorum reddituum superius expressarum lacius continetur. ATQUE PRETEREA ad dictorum doctorum magistrorum studencium et prebendariorum maiorem seu ampliorem sustentationem dedimus concessimus et pro perpetuo uniuimus anneximus et incorporando eisdem assignauimus ecclesias de Aberluthnot sancti Andree diocesis cum eiusdem eciam alias annexis ecclesiis de glenmyk et abergardin Aberdonen. diocesis alias prefato hospitali beati germani unit. et incorporat. Necnon ecclesias parochiales beate Marie ad niues et slanis eiusdem nostre Aberdonen. diocesis, Cum omnibus et singulis earundem ecclesiarum fructibus redditibus prouentibus et pertinen. suis Vicariarum pensionariarum earundem ecclesiarum ac iuribus ordinariis sancte Andree episcopi et nostris tantummodo exceptis Necnon capellaniam beate Marie Magdalene infra ecclesiam beati Nicholai de Aberdein, et capellaniam per quondam Reuerendum in Christo Patrem ac Dominum Thomam Episcopum Aberdonen. predecessorem nostrum fundatam cum earundem eciam pertinen. prout in bullis et literis unionum annexionum et incorporationum omnium et singularum ecclesiarum et capellaniarum predictarum papali ac regia et nostra autoritatibus, Eciam cum consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri prenotati lacius et ad longum continetur penes dictos doctores magistros prebendarios et studen. pro perpetuo et suos successores permanen. QUARUM QUIDEM TERRARUM ac annuorum reddituum ecclesiarumque et capellaniarum fructuum et emolumentorum earundem talem volumus fieri singulis annis inter prefatos iuxta eorum merita distributionem, Electo namque de gremio dicti Collegii et fundatione eiusdem procuratore per principalem, canonistam, ciuile iuris doctorem, medicum, sub-principalem, grammaticum, cantorem, et sacristam pro tanto tempore ut eis videbitur expedire, Qui si fuerint discordes in eiusdem electione, Cancellarius Uniuersitatis inter electos quem voluerit admittet, Quo in remotis agen. aut sede episcopali vacan. rector Uniuersitatis Cuius officium erit omnes et singulos fructus et prouentus dicti Collegii per prius specificat. importare recipere et distribuere, ecclesias, decimas, terras, et dominia dicti Collegii locare arendare, et ad firmam dimittere ad communem tamen utilitatem dicti Collegii, cum consilio tamen et autoritate dictarum personarum eligen. eundem aut maioris partis earundem, et non alias, aliter neque alio modo, Pro quibus laboribus ultra suam distributionem recipiat singulis annis quinque marcas, Et bis in anno prefatis doctoribus magistris prebendariis et studentibus siue aliquibus per eos ad hoc deputatis de per eundem receptis computum reddet, rationem, et solutionem, Atque in sua electione ad id faciendum prestabit sufficientem cautionem, alioquin non recipiatur ad officium. PROCURATORE AUTEM admissio volumus per eundem quod de huiusmodi fructibus et prouentibus, Principalis Collegii habeat singulis annis quadraginta



draginta marcas ad terminos consuetos soluen. Cuius officium erit dictum Collegium regere, et gubernare in honestate custodire absque fecibus et sordibus, in area, cameris, et omnibus aliis locis mundum facere tenere, ceteris omnibus dicti Collegii preesse et eosdem in moribus et disciplinis instruere, regencium lecturas visitare, et si opus sit reformare, delinquentes quouismodo per se vel per alium punire. Cameras eiusdem Collegii cum consilio tamen sub-principalis st regentum disponere, magistrisque et studentibus quum opus fuerit assignare In philosophia et artibus quotidie regere et profiteri, Ac in Theologia singulis diebus legibilibus secundum gratiam sibi datam in habitu suo doctorali cum apparatu instar Uniuersitatis parisien. legere, et sexies in anno populo verbum Dei predicare. DOCTORI PONTIFICII JURIS pro lectura eiusdem infra dictam Uniuersitatem in iure canonico, quadraginta marcas Pro cuius solucione assignauimus eidem pro tempore omnes et singulos fructus ecclesie beate Marie ad niues, cum omnibus et singulis pertinen. eiusdem una cum domibus horto et edificiis supradictis. Reseruando de eisdem fructibus singulis annis summam quinque marcarum soluen. prefato magistro in grammaticalibus actu legenti ad duos anni terminos Penthecostes, et sancti martini in hyeme per equales porciones, Cuius doctoris officium erit singulis diebus legibilibus in simili habitu doctorali sibi conuenienti in mansione vel ecclesia sua legere in iure canonico instar primi regen. eiusdem facultatis in Uniuersitate parisien, Qui eciam in dicta ecclesia habeat sub se vicarium temporalem sumptibus suis sustentandum ad animarum curam in eadem gerendam et exercendam. DOCTORI IN JURE CIUILI summam viginti librarum una cum mansione et horto prefatis, Qui in eadem mansione quolibet die legibili in iure Ciuili instar regentum Uniuersitatis aurelianen. cum simili doctoratus habitu eidem congruenti legere debeat. DOCTORI IN MEDICINIS viginti marcas, viz. duodecem libras et sex solidos de annuis redditibus de montbre, orde, et blairskynnot cum eisdem annexis ut in carta regia desuper confecta lacius continetur. Reliquos vero viginti solidos et octo denarios de annuis redditibus aquarum burgi de banf. cum horto et edificiis ut supra Qui in dicta sua mansione similibus diebus legibilibus in habitu suo doctorali cum apparatu legere debet instar doctorum medicine parisien. SUBPRINCIPALI viginti marcas una cum camera et aliis asiamentis infra idem Collegium, Qui quolibet die legibili instar regentum parisien. in philosophia et artibus studen. eiusdem Collegii legere debet. Et eosdem non solum in scienciis tantum, sed in moribus et virtutibus informare debet. Delinquentes vero punire corrigere et castigare, Reparationibus questionibus et disputationibus studen. in artibus cum aliis regen. interesse et presidere Absen. vero studen. in theologia et artibus a diuinis officiis ac actibus publicis notare punire et mulctam imponere, ac cum dicto principali singulis rebus dicti Collegii superintendere. MAGISTRO PREFATO IN GRAMMATICALIBUS poetria et rethorica regenti viginti marcas, viz. de fructibus ecclesie beate Marie ad niues quinque marcas, Ac de aliis fructibus dicti Collegii per procuratorem predictum eidem ut premissum est quindecim marcas, una cum sua mansione horto domibus et edificiis constructis et construendis, Cuius officium erit scolam grammaticalem in sua mansione tenere, scolares in eadem docere, ac in grammaticalibus poetria et rethorica, necnon disciplinis virtutibus et moribus instruere, atque delinquentes ut decet castigare. PREDICTIS VERO SEX MAGISTRIS in Theologia studentibus, Cuilibet decem libras de terris et annuis redditibus infra scriptis, Primo decem libras de terris de bannakeddill cum suo titulo. Secundo octo libras de terris de audiall cum titulo eiusdem una cum quadraginta solidis annui redditus de petty. Tercio quinque libras de terris de berihill et monduerno cum suo titulo et quinque libras annui redditus de Wthaw. Quarto et quinto per ordinem prioritatis et secundareitatis cuilibet decem libras de annuis redditibus de bawheluy cum suis titulis. Sexto et ultimo, decem libras de dunlungus et meirden. cum titulo eiusdem, Cum cameris infra Collegium eisdem per principalem de consilio subprincipalis et regentum pro tempore ut supra assignandis, Quorum omnium officium erit diebus festis quibus a labore seruii abstinetur ecclesie dicti Collegii diuino seruicio horis maioribus interesse cum honestis superpelliceis mundis ac capuciis nigris foderatis suis sumptibus inueniendis Reliquis autem diebus diuinarum  
literarum



literarum insistere studiis Theologie leccionibus frequentare sic quod infra triennium a die introitus eorundem faciant se ad bachalariatus gradum in theologia promoueri, alias censeatur bursa vacare. Promoti vero singulis diebus legibilibus in Theologia legere more bachaliorum parisien. Et in profestis siue vigiliis maiorum festorum successiue in capitulo dicti Collegii mandato principalis conuocatis omnibus magistris et studen. latino sermone predicare. Preterea singulis diebus statim a prandio et cena per vices suas successiue lecturam faciant de lyra super illa parte biblie lecta ab aliquo studen. in artibus ante prandium et ante cenam, Ac etiam inhihemus ne prefati studen. in theologia quoquo pacto exeant in publicum absque capucio nigro sub pena per dictum principalem eis imponenda. **BACHALARIO AUTEM PRIMO AUT STUDEN. IN IURE CIUILI** Capellaniam per quondam Reuerendum patrem Thomam Aberdonen. episcopum predecessorem nostrum ut premissum est fundatam una cum cameris et aliis asiamentis infra mansionem ciuiliste. **ALTERI** vero bachalario in iure ciuili capellaniam beate Marie Magdalene cum annuis redditibus eiusdem. **BACHALARIO** autem in iure canonico capellaniam per quondam magistrum Duncanum Scherar rectorem de clat fundat. Quorum studencium officium erit lectionibus utriusque iuris interesse et eisdem vacare, Institutionesque ciuiles bachaliorum more publice legere. Studentis vero in iure canonico et alterius in iure ciuili fundat. ultra hec, missas pro fundatoribus suis in ecclesia nostra cathedrali celebrare, dictisque festis prefato Collegio maioribus horis diuinis interesse, Alterius vero studen. in iure ciuili ea obseruare in ecclesia parochiali beati Nicholai de Aberdein ad que ex sua fundatione astringitur et obligatur prout Deo respondere voluerit. **TREDECIM INSUPER IN ARTIBUS STUDENTIBUS** Cuilibet de duodecim eorundem duodecim marcas soluen. per procuratorem communem dicti Collegii pro eorundem sustentatione in esculentis et poculentis una cum cameris et aliis asiamentis infra idem Collegium gratis et pro Deo cum omni charitate et mansuetudine ministretur. Tercio decimo studenti quinque tantum libras de annuis redditibus per prefatum quondam magistrum Duncanum Scherar fundat. Inter quos quilibet per vices deputetur pro custodia portarum loci mandato principalis sub-principalis et actu regencium pro tempore prout eis videbitur expedire assignetur et deputetur, Qui custodie eiusdem exactam habebit diligenciam, Ita quod quilibet in turno suo per se et non per alium ebdomadatim huiusmodi officium exercebit. Quorum officium ulterius hec erit diebus festiuis diuinis interesse horis, viz. maioribus cum aliis in superpelliceis mundis eo modo quo supra scriptum est, Aliis vero diebus artibus et philosophie operam assidue impendere. **PRECIPIENTES** et mandantes ut de dictis tredecim studentibus in artibus eligantur duo primi cognonimis nostri Elphinston. si commode haberi poterint. Ac similiter de eisdem in artibus studen. de parochiis ecclesiarum de Aberluthnot glenmyk Abergardin et slanais tres studentes siue bursarii, viz. de qualibet parochia unus habilis eligi debeat, recipi et admitti. **ET QUUM ALIQUA BURSA IN THEOLOGIA STUDEN. VACAUERIT** seu burse vacauerint quod unus aut plures prout ipsa res expostulat de habiliioribus et inclinationis melioris de dictis tredecim postquam ad gradus magistratus in artibus fuerint promoti in eorundem locis seu bursis assumi debeant ac admitti seu assumetur et imponatur. Ac etiam quum aliqua prebendarum prefatarum, viz. principalis canoniste ciuiliste medici sub-principalis vel grammatici vacauit ut unus de dicto Collegio secundum formam prescriptam ad illam bursam habilior et idoneor, et ad laborandum aptior tam in his que sunt infra Collegium quam extra et in omnibus ad Collegium pertinen. circumspectior et prudencior eligatur et instituatur. Si autem de Collegio persona ut superius qualificata et ad hoc idonea reperiri non poterit extra idem de Uniuersitate Aberdonen. eligatur. Quibus singulis deficientibus alterius Uniuersitatis cum conditionibus tamen et qualitatibus supra scriptis alias talem personam ineligibilem penitus et inadmittibilem seu tales personas ineligibiles omnino declaramus. **OCTO PREBENDARIIS CHORI** dicti Collegii inter quos primus vocabitur **CANTOR** qui annuatim de premissis fructibus viginti marcas percipiet per dictum procuratorem, Cuius officium erit in eleuatione et depressione circa cantum cantores regere chorum gubernare, ministrosque altaris et modum celebrandi diuina in tabula ordinare,



Scolam cantus per se tenere, et prefatos sex pueros et alios musicam audire volen. in cantu instruere, errores in cantu et cerimoniais corrigere reformare et insinuare et absentes a diuinis notare, librosque cantus ac rerum factarum custodire, Et quia constituimus dictum cantorem principaliorem personam inter dictos capellanos volumus quod singulis annis ultra prefatam suam distributionem percipiet a procuratore dicti Collegii et fructibus eisdem tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios pro superpelliceo caputio foderato et almusio de ly byse per eundem inueniendis. SECUNDUS ERIT SACRISTA qui viginti similiter marcas ut Cantor habebit Cuius officium erit campanas quotidie pulsare hora quinta de mane ad matutinas ad quas trina vice pulsabitur. Quorum pulsum primum ad quartam hore partem durare volumus, secundum ad illius quarte medietatem, Tercium sicut primum cum tactu horelogii sexte hore finiens, Qua hora immediate post pulsum matutine in nomine domini incipiantur et eodem nomine perficiantur. Quibus finitis cum lectura cantu et ceremoniis ac aliis solemnitatibus adhibitis, viz. in ferialibus diebus usque ad primam tantum, In aliis vero festiuis diebus post matutinas prima et alie hore ut in ecclesia nostro cathedrali Aberdonen. expleantur et finiantur. Ita tantum ut post primam statim legatur in capitulo omni die martirologium. Quibus completis congruo preceden. pulsu missam de commemoratione beate Virginis Marie per cantorem et sex pueros cantari volumus, et per unum de dictis octo prebendariis exequi et celebrari sed sine diacono et sub diacono, Et hoc diebus quibus missa beate Virginis in nostra ecclesia cathedrali cantari consuevit. HORA NONA ANTE MERIDIEM summa missa cum cantu incipiat et perficiatur tribus pulsibus sicuti ad matutinas preceden. Ad vespervas vero totidem vicibus pulsari volumus sic quod hora secunda in hyeme et hora tertia in estate vespere incipiantur, hora eciam quinta mane in hyeme et quarta in estate campana pulsari debet, antequam ianue Collegii aperiantur Et similiter hora nona de sero dum ianue Collegii clauduntur. Pulsabitque tonando aut tinniendo campanam quociens in templo dicti Collegii celebratur, Indies vero dum canitur Sanctus usque ad misse eleuationem campana pulsabitur tinniendo siue tonando, ut mos religiosorum virorum ubique existit, hostium vero templi exterius ab una aut altera parte dum diuina ibidem celebrantur semper sit apertum. DICTUS AUTEM SACRISTA vestire habet altaria unaqueque per dictam ecclesiam iuxta festorum differentiam indumentis conuenientibus, Et post diuina celebrata eadem plicare et honeste in suis locis reponere Similiterque omnia ecclesie ornamenta et vasa domus Dei ministrare, debet eciam candelas, cereos et lampades illuminare, libros quosquumque ad usum chori deputat, custodire, Cappas, calices, et alia vasa argentea et enea, vestimenta que altarium ad usum quotidianum quum opus fuerit celebrantibus ministrare, Panem et uinum custodire seruare, et similiter ministrare, atque finito officio ut dictum est huiusmodi vestimenta cum libris bene clausis et honeste in vestibulo reponere, In quo vestibulo omnes celebraturi debent se vestire et sua necessaria pro diuinorum celebratione cum eisdem ad altaria de vestibulo deferre et missa peracta eadem omnia cum simili apparatu econuerso ibidem referre seu reportare, Mundabit eciam dictus sacrista imagines, tabernacula ecclesiam chorum vestibulum porticum seu transitum ad ecclesiam tam in pauimento parietibus vitrinis et fenestris quam stallis et omnibus aliis ecclesie locis ab omni genere immundiciarum et ea extra Collegium deferre, Et generaliter ecclesiam et omnia eius munda seruabit, necnon stillicidia et aqueductus ecclesie et campanilis per circuitum purgabit Purgamenta auferendo per circuitum ecclesie et campanilia, Vasa enea quecumque infra ecclesiam mundabit ac lucida et nitida seruabit, horelogium regat et custodiat, cui oleum oliue suis sumptibus inueniet, Similiter campanas et omnia que sunt in campanili mundabit et munda seruabit, Vasa aque benedictæ ad hostia templi et in choro implebit, et illis aspersoria inueniet suis expensis, Pro quibus laboribus et expensis presertim circa vasa enea quum opus fuerit mundanda percipiet singulis annis viginti solidos, Ac pro caputio foderato et superpelliceo cum almusio inueniendis sicut cantor, ultra prefatum suum salarium singulis annis a procuratore communi dicti Collegii percipiet tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios, Ac pro locione lintheaminum altarium, albarum, amictorum, ceterorumque similium indumentorum dicte ecclesie singulis annis sex solidos et octo denarios.



rios. Que singula ad minus quater in anno lauari debeant sic viz. quod omnia huiusmodi indumenta munda sint tenta et honesta. PROCESSIONEM VERO IDEM SACRISTA HOC MODO ORDINABIT Quando processionaliter sit eundem imprimis aque benedictæ bajulis cum vase et aspersorio Deinde sancta crux duobus comitata ceroferariis Exinde pueri musicales, Post illos arciam studentes deinde prebendarii chori Exinde studentes in iure Post eos magistri studentes in theologia et magister grammaticalium cum subprincipalis, finaliter doctores quatuor inter quos doctores Theologie et iuris pontificii primas possidebunt sedes et honores hii omnes bini et bini incedent et ita obseruari volumus. RELIQUIE VERO DICTE ECCLESIE, et reliqua vasa argentea atque ornamenta quorum non est quotidianus usus sint in firma custodia sub tribus clauibus quarum unam principalis, Secundam subprincipalis, Et terciam sacrista obseruare debet. Que quidem idem sacrista diebus solennioribus ad usum et officium ecclesiæ ferre debet Et finito illius diei officio in eodem quo fuerant loco reponere. ET PRIUSQUAM DICTUS SACRISTA RECIPIATUR seu admittatur cautionem prestet sufficientem fideiussoriam principali et aliis de nostra fundatione de fidei administratione in dicto suo officio Et quod alienata qualitercunque seu ablata eius culpa de bonis custodie sue commissis dicti Collegii restituat et integraliter persoluet omni excusatione postposita alias nullatenus recipiatur seu admittatur. SEX ALII PREBENDARII quilibet sexdecem marcas per procuratorem dicti Collegii eisdem soluen. ad quatuor anni terminos solitos sicut in nostra ecclesia cathedrali Aberdonen. percipiet una cum sex solidis et octo denariis pro superpelliceis et capucio nigro foderato cuiuslibet eorundem singulis annis per eosdem prebendarios inueniendis. QUORUM omnium cum dictis cantore et sacrista et sex pueris musicalibus officium erit diuina quotidie celebrare et per eosdem exequi, viz. matutinas maiorem missam et vespas cum salutatione beatissime Virginis in cantu diebus ferialibus ut commodius possint vacare studiis bonarum literarum et aliis scienciis Diebus vero festis supra ista ad alias horas canonicas cantandas, instar nostre ecclesiæ cathedralis Ad quas etiam singuli dicte nostre fundationis diebus festis ut premissum est ad matutinas maiorem missam et vespas cum completorio et salutatione beatissime Virginis Marie similiter cum cantu volumus interesse Et hoc in habitibus honestis suis propriis sumptibus inueniendis, viz. quatuor doctores, subprincipalis, et grammaticus Una cum cantore et sacrista cum superpelliceis et almusiis temporibus ad hoc congruentibus Aliis vero temporibus cum cappis nigris, Capellani prebendarii ac studentes in theologia et iuribus cum superpelliceis mundis et capuciis nigris foderatis Bursarii autem in artibus cum thoralibus superpelliceis tantummodo. Prefati autem capellani priusquam admittantur, examinentur in moribus et scienciis presertim in grammatica et cantu, et postquam admissi fuerint quilibet dictorum octo capellanorum eligat unam prefatarum facultatum in qua studere voluerit, et huic diligentem curam impendat, ut doctiores et probiores se reddant ministros in ecclesia Dei, atque ut exercitati bonis literis vicia presertim carnis abhorreant. Atque quum in choro interfuerint semper latine loquantur sub pena arbitraria per ipsum principalem imponenda prout in sua conscientia respondere voluerit. QUOD SI ALIQUIS ABSENS FUERIT a diuinis vel habitu caruerit decenti aut suum officium non exercuerit ut decet puniatur pena pecuniaria ut capellani et vicarii in nostra ecclesia cathedrali, quam si contempserit soluere ter monitus per principalem in capitulo tunc censetur bursa seu prebenda eius vacare et alteri prouideatur. UT AUTEM PREFATI OCTO CAPELLANI seu prebendarii nullam habeant occasionem peruagandi extra septa dicti Collegii presertim de nocte Assignamus eisdem totam illam terram iacen. ultra pontem et torrentem dictum powes brig et terram mansionis ciuilliste e regione templi beate Marie ad niues pro mansionibus et hortis eisdem construendis et edificandis sic viz. quod Cantor vicinus torrenti incipiet, Et post eum sacrista; quilibet eorundem duodecem particatas secundum proportionem longitudinis et latitudinis Reliquis vero sex aliis capellanis post eos ascendendo versus dictam mansionem ciuilliste, octo particatas terrarum pro similibus hortis et domibus eis edificandis. CUILIBET AUTEM SEX PUERORUM CHORI quatuor marcas ad quatuor anni terminos per dictum procuratorem eisdem soluen. Inter quos unus eligatur robustior ar-



bitrio Principalis Cantoris et sacriste qui in adiutorium dicti sacriste in campanarum pulsatione subministrabit quum aliis chori negociis preoccupatus fuerit presertim diebus solennibus Qui quidem puer sic electus ultra summam prescriptam pro suis laboribus duas marcas a dicto procuratore percipiet. INSUPER ad instanciam et supplicationem illustrissimi principis Jacobi Quinti Scotorum Regis, cum autoritate illustrissime principisse Margarete Regine Scocie matris et tutricis testamentarii eiusdem Regis, venerabilisque viri domini Thome myrton. rectoris ecclesie parochialis de auchindoir; necnon de consensu et assensu capituli nostri, dicto Collegio unimus et incorporamus dictam ecclesiam parochialem de auchindoir cum omnibus et singulis fructibus redditibus et prouen. eiusdem Illam in prebendam et canonicatum dicte ecclesie nostre collegiate erigentes Cum omnibus et singulis preuilegiis libertatibus et immunitatibus supradictorum prebendariorum, sic, viz. quod dicta ecclesia parochialis fiet deinceps libera prebenda competitibiles cum quocunque alio beneficio curato vel non curato Prouiso quod prebendarius dicte ecclesie pro tempore sufficientem apud dictam ecclesiam inueniet curatam qui parochianis eiusdem quum opus fuerit sacramenta ecclesiastica debite ministret personalem apud dictam ecclesiam faciendo residenciam; necnon unum stallarium apud dictam ecclesiam nostram Collegiatam continue ministran. Cui singulis annis soluet de dictis fructibus summam quatuor marcarum ad quatuor anni terminos una cum superpelliceo honesto cum opus fuerit. VOLUMUS insuper ut principalis in festis principalioribus ad exequutionem officii diuini tabuletur. Reliqui vero quatuor scilicet canonista, Ciuicus, sub-principalis, et grammaticus diebus illis ad officia diuina exequenda tabulentur quibus in nostra ecclesia cathedrali alii canonici tabulari solent. Quod si aliquis illorum tabulariter inscriptis officium exequi recusauerit soluet duos solidos defectuum collectori qui celebran. et officium eiusdem exequen. pro dimedietate distribuet et pro altera dimedietate communitati Collegii. PRETEREA volumus ut talis sit ordo perpetuus in diuinorum celebratione Primo ante finem tercii pulsus congregenter omnes in habitibus induti qui ad illam horam astringuntur in porticu australi ecclesie Collegii Quo finito pulsu incedant bini et bini templum ingrediendo et chorum ubi coram venerabili sacramento in medio eiusdem chori humiliter se inclinent. non genua flecten. sed caput et corpus, deinde singuli sua loca seu stalla aggrediantur. ERUNTQUE HOC MODO LOCATI Imprimis per chori quatuor angulos quatuor doctores principalis et ciuicus a dextris Canonista et medicus a sinistris A dextris vero principalis ad meridiem subprincipalis, A sinistris canoniste ad boream grammaticus Subsequen. vero tribus stallis a dextris subprincipalis, Theologie studentes, viz. audiell dunlungus et bawheluy, A sinistris vero grammatici bannakeddil berrihill et bethelny, Subinde bachalarii iurium a dextris et sinistris, Cantor a dextris post Theologie studen. et tres capellani in stallis subsequen. Similiter et sacrista a sinistris siue ad aquilonem chori cum tribus aliis capellanis, Pueri chori ante capellanos a dextris sint et a sinistris, et arcium bursarii reliqua stalla occupabunt, Quibus pacifice locat. diuinum seruicium compleatur prout solemnitas diei exposcit, Cum organis vel sine organis arbitrio principalis et cantoris, aut eo absen. Subprincipalis faciendo differenciam inter solenne et feriale officium secundum gratiam eis datam prout Deo respondere voluerint. ORANDO pro serenissimo Rege nostro Jacobo Quarto et suis nobilissimis progenitoribus atque successoribus Pro nobis et nostris antecessoribus successoribus amicis et consanguineis ac animabus defunctorum. Dominicis vero et festis, cum diacono subdiacono et accollito Sed diebus solemnioribus cum aliis altaris ministris honeste ut decet maior missa celebretur Cum cappis preciosioribus In aliis festis cum cappis minus preciosis secundum solemnitatis exigenciam. VOLUMUS eciam ut unus octo prebendariorum predictorum in organis ludere exacte callem arbitrio principalis subprincipalis cantoris et sacriste eligatur. Qui pro suis laboribus in lusu diebus et horis consuetis, et pro custodia dictorum organorum ut decet ultra suum salarium duas marcas ad quatuor anni terminos a procuratore dicti Collegii percipiet. IN GRACIIS VERO quotidianis post refectionem corporalem volumus ut preces fiant pro salute et incolumitate ecclesie catholice Regis Regni et animabus fundatorum. PRETEREA volumus et ordinamus quod pro firmis et proficuis



ficuis terrarum de culyne et audaite alias per quondam honorabilem virum Jacobum reidheuch dicto Collegio dat. et concessus fiat imprimis per omnes prebendarios et regentes dicti Collegii unum anni-  
uersarium pro anima dicti Jacobi parentumque et benefactorum suorum omniumque fidelium defunc-  
torum in die obitus dicti Jacobi in habitibus suis conuenientibus Cum placebo et dirige in nocte pre-  
cedenti cum missa in cantu in crastinum. Necnon a singulis prefatis regentibus et prebendariis unam  
missam priuatam pro salute et incolumitate Jacobi Quarti Scotorum Regis et Margarete Regine ac  
animabus predictis Pro quibus in communi percipient intra se viginti solidos inter presentes tantum-  
modo distribuendos Reliquas vero firmas et proficua dictarum terrarum cum pertinen. duobus pau-  
peribus scholaribus in grammatica studen. quousque fuerint promoti in artibus inter eosdem distribu-  
en. Pro quibus dicti scolares tenebuntur dicere psalmum De profund. cum collecta consueta omnium die  
dominico in dicta nostra ecclesia collegiata pro animabus predictis prout Deo respondere voluerint ut  
in carta desuper confecta laciis continetur. **ITEM** volumus et ordinamus ut liberius omnes nostre fun-  
dationis literis incumbant arbitrio principalis subprincipalis et regentum eligatur prouisor idoneus qui  
eorundem in dicto Collegio expensis quoad esculenta et poculenta prouideat Sic viz. quod dum prin-  
cipalis et subprincipalis actu in philosophia et artibus regencie officium exercuerint expensis dicti  
prouisoris quoad esculenta et poculenta sustentetur. Aliorum vero dictorum in Theologia studen-  
cium ad regenciam ut prius dictum est electorum quilibet casu quo principalis et subprincipalis fue-  
rint actu legentes medietatem sue porcionis impensis prouisoris habebit et pro alia medietate soluet.  
**STATUIMUS** Eciam et in virtute sancte obediencie precipimus omni die post vespervas salutationem  
fieri benedictæ Virgini Marie in qua omnes ad eas vespervas astricti presentes esse debent in eisdem  
habitibus quibus in vespervis interfuerunt, diebus solemnibus et in sabbatis finitis vespervis egredientur  
omnes chorum bini et bini preceden. ceroferariis et aqua benedicta per unum puerorum in naui ec-  
clesie cantando Salve Regina cum organis aut aliam antiphonam, Qua finita cum collecta siue ora-  
tione de beata Virgine, omnibus ad orientem conuersis cantet. alia antiphona de cruce beata Virgine,  
Vel aliquo patronorum rebus factis siue discantu absque oratione vel collecta Qua finita omnibus ad  
genua prostratis salutetur benedicta Virgo ter angelica salutatione Ave gracia plena, Cum nouem tin-  
nitis maioris campane Aspergatque interim exequutor officii quecunque fuerit aqua benedicta omnes  
in dicta salutatione presentes Et ita finiatur illius diei officium Aliis vero diebus arbitrio principalis  
subprincipalis et sacriste ac cantoris salutatio beate Marie Virginis cum organis aut sine organis can-  
tetur seruato tamen dicte processionis ordine. **IN INTROITU** vero receptione seu admissione cu-  
iuslibet nostre fundationis ante omnia idem recipiendus seu admittendus tactis sacris Dei euangeliiis  
iuramentum prestabit corporale hec nostra supra et infrascripta statuta et constitutiones inuiolabiliter  
obseruare, Singula preuilegia dicti Collegii defendere commodum et utilitatem eiusdem in omnibus  
iuxta posse suum procurare. **IN HUIUSMODI AUTEM RECEPTIONE** electione seu admis-  
sione non interueniant supplicationes seu munera quorumcunque sub pena damnationis eterne et dis-  
tricti iudicii interminationis, Quod si pro quocunque tales seu talia fiant (quod absit). Decernimus  
talem inhabilem ad quamcunque bursam seu prebendam in nostro Collegio obtinendam ex tunc et im-  
posterum. Nec aliqui recipiantur vel admittantur nisi habiles mansueti et bone inclinationis, quorum  
mores et inclinationes sint electoribus et admittentibus prius cogniti prout summo deo respondere vo-  
luerint in die iudicii. **VICARII** insuper pensionarii perpetui dictarum ecclesiarum dicto Collegio  
unitarum quum vacauerint ad presentationem dictorum principalis et subprincipalis, aliorumque pre-  
fatorum doctorum dicti Collegii et grammatico pertinebunt, Admissio vero siue eorum collatio ad  
cancellarium preterquam prouisionem et collationem vicarie pensionarie de Aberluthnot quam ad loci  
ordinarium reseruamus, Admissio vero capellanie sancti germani in laudonia ad plenam dispositionem  
cancellarii prefate Uniuersitatis spectare volumus sic, viz. quod si dictus capellanus ad dictam capel-  
laniam personaliter minime residenciam fecerit, et terram eidem capellanie annexam suis sumptibus  
non coluerit seu seipsum absque causa rationabili per quindecim dies ab eadem absentauerit sit ipsa  
capellania



capellania ipso facto priuatus, et alteri per dictum cancellarium prouideatur. Percipietque idem capellanus cum dictis terris omnes et singulos annuos redditus quondam eiusdem capelle ex parte australi aque de forth una cum oblationibus a Christi fidelibus in eadem capella oblatis seu charitatiue collatis. Item volumus et ordinamus quod huiusmodi prebende per nos in dicto Collegio fundate sint ad quecunque officia vel beneficia in nostra ecclesia cathedrali Aberdonen. existen. incompetibiles ad alia autem beneficia vel officia in quibuscunque aliis ecclesiis vel locis, eciam si talia fuerint beneficia vel officia alias incompetibilia competibiles esse declaramus. ASSIGNAUMUS etiam ad comparandum oleum pro lampade continue ardenti die et nocte coram venerabili sacramento in choro dicti Collegii Necnon pro pane et vino cera et candelis pro missis matutinis et vesperis tam in hyeme quam in estate singulis annis in ecclesia eiusdem exponendis bene et honeste ut decet cum tedis et cereis ut moris est secundum diei solemnitatus exigenciam Necnon in diebus obituum prenominati supremi domini nostri regis et nostri decem mareas annuatim una cum cera debita in oppido de Aberdon. ac cum omnibus aliis annuis redditibus dicti hospitalis sancti germani citra aquam de forth, et eciam cum omnibus oblationibus que in dicta ecclesia eiusdem Collegii a Christi fidelibus offeruntur Quas quidem oblationes ad dictum Collegium cum consensu et assensu rectoris eiusdem pertinere volumus et per presentes declaramus. INTEREA precipimus et mandamus ut singulis annis ultra distributiones prefatas reseruetur et colligetur summa quadraginta librarum per procuratorem dicti Collegii, Que pro reparatione edificiorum vestium et ornamentorum dicti Collegii deputetur, Que eciam sub anathematis pena et interminatione diuini iudicii singulis annis ponetur in loco securo clauso et firmo infra dictum Collegium sub tribus clauibus quarum unam custodiet rector Uniuersitatis dummodo non sit de gremio dicti Collegii quo sic existen. officialis Aberdonen. Alteram clauem principalis dicti Collegii, et terciam subprincipalis eiusdem Summa vero huiusmodi depositi sit argenti de argento aut auri de auro. Volumus eciam ut annuatim summa quinque librarum eiusdem monete pro reparatione mansionum ciuilliste, medici et grammatici quum opus fuerit applicetur et assignetur, Et quod huiusmodi summe non deputentur ad alios quoscunque usus preterquam ad usus iam dictos, Ad quas disponen. singulis annis quum necesse fuerit dicto principali ut supra pro tempore secundum quod Deo respondere voluerit committimus, Quicunque autem cuiuscunque conditionis existat qui huiusmodi pecuniam ad alios usus applicauerit, Vel qualitercunque in toto vel in parte eandem usurpauerit vel alienauerit ex nunc prout ex tunc et e contra ipso facto sententia excommunicationis maioris late sententiæ se nouerit innodatum In quam tenore presencium incidisse declaramus, Absolutionem huiusmodi sedi apostolice tantummodo reseruantes, Et si aliqua prebenda seu bursa ad tempus vacauerit Aut si aliquis prebendariorum seu bursariorum per tempus aliquod absens fuerit, pecunia illius prebende seu burse secundum ratum temporis sub eadem custodia in eodem loco Et ad idem opus reponetur et conseruetur. De quibus absenciis procurator dicti Collegii auditoribus supradictis singulis annis reddet rationem, Et signanter vacancie annue trium studencium in artibus a primo Aprilis usque in primum Octobris exclusiue, hoc est a promotione magistrandorum usque ad nouum auditorium. PRINCIPALIS autem dicti Collegii cum condicionibus suprascriptis per rectorem Uniuersitatis quatuor procuratores nationum doctores in iuribus pontificio et ciuili, medicum, subprincipalem Regen. arcium, grammaticum sex studen. in Theologia, Cantorem et sacristam seu a maiori parte eorundem nominetur et eligatur, et per cancellarium dicte Uniuersitatis admittatur. CANONISTA per rectorem Uniuersitatis, quatuor procuratores nationum, principalem, subprincipalem, ciuillistam, medicum et grammaticum nominetur et eligatur, et per cancellarium admittatur. LEGISTA CUM BACHALARIIS SIUE STUDEN. JURIUM per dictos Rectorem procuratores nacionum, Principalem et Subprincipalem, Canonistam Medicum et Grammaticum nominentur siue eligantur et per cancellarium admittantur. MEDICUS VERO per eosdem rectorem procuratores nationum Principalem Canonistam, legistam, subprincipalem, et grammaticum nominetur et per ipsum cancellarium admittatur. SUBPRINCIPALIS VERO per dictum Rectorem quatuor



tuor nacionum procuratores doctores singularum facultatum grammaticum, arcium regen. et alios nostre fundationis in theologia studen. nominetur et eligatur, et per cancellarium similiter admittatur. GRAMMATICUS per Rectorem Uniuersitatis procuratores nationum principalem, doctores iurium, medicum, subprincipalem, arcium regentes, studen. in Theologia predictos, cantorem et sacristam nominetur et eligatur et per dictum cancellarium admittatur. CANTOR VERO ET SACRISTA per principalem subprincipalem, Canonistam, Ciuicum, Medicum, Grammaticum et arcium regentes nominentur et per Cancellarium admittantur. STUDENTES IN THEOLOGIA ET ARTIBUS per subprincipalem regentes arcium, grammaticum, canonistam, ciuicum, et medicum nominentur et per principalem admittantur. SEX PUERI IN CHORO per subprincipalem, arcium regentes, grammaticum, cantorem, et sacristam nominentur, et per dictum principalem ut supra admittantur. ALII VERO SEX PREBENDARII SIUE CAPELLANI CHORI per rectorem Uniuersitatis subprincipalem canonistam ciuicum grammaticum medicum cantorem et sacristam nominentur, et per principalem ut supra admittantur. Ita tamen quod causa exigente rationabili de moribus, aut officii non complemento vel statutorum non obseruatione sex prebendarii chori cum sex pueris supradictis iudicio principalis subprincipalis cantoris et sacriste cum consilio tamen et authoritate prefatorum electorum prefata causa cognito de termino in terminum sint remouebiles et alii in eorum locis per supradictos nominatores imponi volumus. VOLUMUS autem ut in omnibus istis electionibus seu nominationibus principalis dicti Collegii habeat vocem electiuam seu nominatiuam et conclusiuam; Et ut omnia in prescriptis admissionibus ad cancellarium pertinen. efficaciam habeant Ipso in remotis agen. seu sede episcopali vacan. per capitulum nostrum Aberdonen. seu vicarium in spiritualibus per dictum capitulum instituendum exerceri volumus. Et postquam predicti doctores magistri et studen. nominati et admissi fuerint infra cepta dicti Collegii commedant et dormiant. Canonista, legista, medico, grammatico et studen. earundem facultatum cum octo dictis prebendariis chori et sex pueris tantummodo exceptis, qui suas habeant extra Collegium mansiones. Et si contingat prefatos electores seu nominatores infra mensem dictos prebendarios seu bursas ut supra in nostra fundatione expressatas perpetuas aut temporales de personis idoneis minime prouidere eligere aut nominare iuxta tenorem nostre fundationis Volumus et ordinamus dictas prebendas seu bursas tam perpetuas quam temporales illa vice per cancellarium prouideri et institui, aut ipso in remotis agen. per eius vicarium generalem et sede vacan. per officialem Aberdonen. qui pro tempore fuerit Prouiso quod huiusmodi persone in talem euentum electi nominati seu instituti sint qualificati ut supradictum est alias eorum electio seu admissio nullius sit ipso facto seu de iure roboris aut momenti. ITEM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS quod dicti doctores, magistri, prebendarii, studentes in Theologia et artibus personalem in dicto Collegio faciant residenciam Quod si per mensem simul in anno aut per vices successiue eorum aliquis sese absentauerit, Ipso facto ex nunc prout ex tunc illius prebende seu burse priuatim esse declaramus Et de ipsius prebenda seu bursa per cancellarium ut supra prouideatur aut in euentum per personas supradictas qualificatas tamen casu quo prefati nominatores in suis actibus fuerint negligentes ac vacatione cognita per eosdem prouideri volumus. ET SI INFRADICTUM COLLEGIUM delinquens aut inobediens reperiatur per principalem, subprincipalem et regentes corrigatur Quod si predictos corrigi aut castigari seu puniri contempserit per rectorem et procuratores nationum Uniuersitatis. Quibus si repertus fuerit obstinatus seu infestus per ipsum cancellarium iuxta delicti qualitatem. Qui eciam causa exigente ab Uniuersitate expelli potest et remoueri absque spe promocionis nisi interim condignam egerit poenitentiam et emendam publicam quibus obnoxius fuerat seruata tamen semper honeste Uniuersitatis in aliorum delinquencium exemplum. ITEM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS ut omnes in dicto Collegio tam maiores quam minores honeste uiuant Prohibemus ac interdiciamus in virtute sancte obediencie ut non habeant publicas concubinas Nec infradictum Collegium aut Uniuersitatem antedictam arma gladios seu digas portent clam seu palam Non sint noctiuagi lenones aut scurre vagabundi sed bonis moribus et studiis optimis dediti et



et occupati, lingua Latina aut Gallica et non vernacula inter se mutuo colloquentes charitatem autem mutuam super omnia habentes prout decet Dei ministros ut diuinam ultionem euadere voluerint. **INSUPER ECIAM VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS** quod in festis maioribus et principalioribus totius anni studen. in Theologia et artibus per vices suas sint ministri altaris tam ad matutinas maiorem missam quam vesperas prout visum fuerit principali dicti Collegii in habitibus suis honestis Et si contingat quod magistri et studentes in Theologia et artibus non interfuerint diuino servicio diebus illis et horis eisdem limitatis pena ut supra mulctentur pro eorum absentia quam si soluere recusauerint tercio moniti per principalem eorundem bursis priuatos fore declaramus, Studen. in artibus per regentes castigentur absque multa. **PRETEREA VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS** quod nullus bursarius in theologia studeat leges vel phisicam aut practicet in eisdem, nec eciam procuratoris officium vel aduocati in quacunque curia spirituali aut seculari exerceat quamdiu bursarius fuerit sed omnino vacet studio theologie et philosophie ac predicationi verbi Dei latine aut lingua vernacula iuxta festa et tempora eisdem assignat. et limitat. Nec quisquam regens aut in theologia studens seu in iure canonico aut ciuili exeat in publicum absque capucio et corneto longo donec fuerint promoti ad bachalariatum in theologia, Quo facto utantur capucio breui, Bursarii vero in artibus nequaquam exeant absque capucio rotundo neque in Collegio neque extra Collegium, Nec presumat exire Collegio qualicunque ex causa absque facultate principalis subprincipalis aut alicuius actu regent. sub pena remocionis ab eorum bursis ter moniti per principalem, Et quod semper latine seu gallice loquantur, ut supradictum est sub simili pena. **ITEM** similiter volumus et ordinamus quod regentes seruent horam communem prandendi et cenandi in dicto Collegio, Et quod singulis diebus legibilibus quibus leguntur artes fiant bis in die questiones et semel reparationes Et in qualibet septimana semel disputationes, viz. die sabbati non solum in artibus sed eciam in theologia per regentes et studen. eiusdem. **DEINCEPS VOLUMUS** si contingat aliquem studentem in Theologia aut artibus egrotari aliquo morbo contagioso puta febre calida aut simili morbo statim de Collegio remoueatur usque ad conualescenciam a sua infirmitate ne alii suo morbo inficiantur. Regentesque quam primum cum diligencia suos parentes insinuent ut eidem de remedio prouideatur Prouiso tamen quod dictus studens suis interim non defraudetur necessitatibus. Similiter volumus quod singulis annis eligatur bursarius communis dicti Collegii seu Uniuersitatis qui singulis annis recipere debet bursas promouendorum in singulis facultatibus de quibus facultati arcium reddet compotum et rationem applican. communi utilitati dicte Uniuersitatis et Collegii. **ITEM PRETEREA** volumus et ordinamus quod rector Uniuersitatis semper eligatur siue de Collegio siue extra Collegium qui fuerit actu residens infra dictam Uniuersitatem propter varias causas que occurrere possunt absentia eiusdem. Item similiter quod quilibet regens habeat ortum distinctum per se, et prouisor habeat similem ortum pro oleribus suis et herbis Collegio necessariis Et quod prouideatur dicto prouisor in pecunia prout res ipsa postulat ut tempestiue debitam et exactam prouisionem faciat sic, viz. quod ipse prouisor nullam habeat occasionem querele de indebita prouisione neque magistri et studentes ea occasione de suis portionibus. **VOLUMUS** autem quod principalis cum consilio subprincipalis eligant regentem qui est eo anno incepturus lectiones arcium qui debet esse aptior ad studium et laborem et in artibus apprime eruditus. Item volumus quoad cantores et alios in choro seruetur tabula consilii basilien. que publice in choro pendere debet et quolibet die sabbatus omnibus legi et publicari, delinquentesque puniri et mulctari iuxta statuta ecclesie nostre cathedralis. **VOLUMUS PRETEREA** quod quanquam in diuersis particulis prefate nostre foundationis ordinauimus multa fieri de consilio subprincipalis et regentum presertim in dispositione camerarum et similium quod nichilominus si dicto principali videbitur expedire et utile dicto Collegio, Poterit arbitrio suo omnia huiusmodi disponere. **VOLUMUS PRETEREA ET ORDINAMUS** rectorem Uniuersitatis antedicte qui pro tempore fuerit dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat Quo sic existen. officialem Aberdonen. cum consilio et auisamento quatuor proborum virorum magistrorum dicte Uniuersitatis a dicta Uniuersitate eligendorum et deputan.



putan. semel in anno dictum Collegium tam in capite quam in membris doctores, magistros, et studentes in eodem Canonistam, ciuicum, medicum, et grammaticum cum suis mansionibus, Necnon capellanos cum choralibus eiusdem Collegii visitare, ac defectus eorundem quoscunque tam in rebus quam in personis inquirere et inuestigare, Necnon alienationes, impignerationes, seu bonorum dicti Collegii consumptiones presertim summarum annuatim assignatarum ad reparationem dicti Collegii mansionumque supradictarum ac ornamentorum eiusdem singulosque excessus et defectus in scriptum redigere et cancellario presentare. Qui quidem cancellarius cum consilio dictorum visitorum que reformanda et corrigenda fuerint reformabit prout deo respondere voluerit, Si autem dicti visitatores negligentes fuerint in visitatione aut non visitando singulis annis prout decet cum solemnitatibus et seueritate congrua dictus cancellarius poterit per seipsum dictum Collegium mansionesque et personas eiusdem modo suprascripto visitare. Quo in remotus agen. aut sede vacan. per capitulum Aberdonen. seu vicarium ab eodem deputandum, que omnia conscienciis singulorum committimus prout rationem deo reddere voluerint. Insuper volumus et ordinamus prefatum Collegium et personas quascunque in eodem; necnon beneficia eidem annexa; ab omnibus episcoporum subsidiis custumis exactionibus vigiliis Talliis pedagiis Taxationibus et aliis quibuscunque impositionibus quacunque auctoritate impositis seu imponendis preter prescripta pro nobis et successoribus nostris in hac parte, accedente communi consensu et assensu decani et capituli nostri antedicti ut premissum est; Necnon a solutione et quacunque alia exactione et petitione per quoscunque rectores et vicarios quoad oblationes et decimarum quorumcunque fructuum et frugum in suis hortis crescen. prestationem, Necnon a solutione iurium funeralium quorumcunque et decimarum personalium exemptos et liberos imperpetuum esse declaramus, quatuor denarios per quemlibet Diuitem studentem in paschate dum venerabile sacramentum recipit prebendario ad niues tantummodo soluen. Neque per dictos prebendarios annatas suarum prebendarum cum ad vitam tantum perdurant permittimus, Aut utensilia seu domicilia suis successoribus aut exequutoribus soluen. volumus. **PRETEREA VOLUMUS ET ORDINAMUS** perpetuis futuris temporibus in die qua contingat illustrissimum principem Jacobum Quartum, Scotorum Regem, viam uniuerse carnis ingredi annuatim per omnes prefatas personas in dicto Collegio fieri vigilias mortuorum una cum missa de requie celebranda solemniter per principalem aut eius vicegerentem cum maiorum campanarum pulsatione, et preconis voce per ciuitatem et oppidum Aberdonen. preceden. Pro quibus exequendis statim post missam recipiet principalis si officium exequatur duos solidos; Quilibet eciam sacerdos iuxta tenorem foundationis duodecem denarios, Sacrista duos solidos pro suis laboribus campanarum, scilicet pulsatione et aliis, Bursarii vero arcium singuli recipient sex denarios Et pueri chori quilibet quatuor denarios Et precones siue campanarum gestores per plateas noue et veteris villarum Aberdonen. octo denarios; finaliter eodem die inter pauperes scolares nostri Collegii et Uniuersitatis viginti solidi absque mora eodem die arbitrio principalis et subprincipalis distribuantur. Quo die hortamur in visceribus Jesu Christi ut omnes sacerdotes nostre foundationis missas celebrent et orent pro animabus dicti Illustrissimi Scotorum Regis Jacobi Quarti aliorumque regum Scotie antecessorum et successorum suorum. **AC INSUPER** similesque vigilias mortuorum una cum simili missa in cantu per supradictas personas et cum simili distributione pro anima nostra et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum parentumque et benefactorum nostrorum omniumque fidelium defunctorum, cum simili elemosina pauperibus scholaribus et aliis indigentibus, Et ne huiusmodi distributiones fiant aliis quam presentibus sub pena anathematis inhihemus; Absentia autem prebendariorum bursariorum Theologie et arcium necnon capellanorum accrescat presentibus, Prouiso tamen quod pauperes suis elemosinis non defraudentur, Prout in die iudicii omnipotenti Deo respondere voluerint, omni fraude et dolo seclusis quum sicut aqua ignem extinguit, Ita et elemosina peccatum. **FINALITER** volumus ut principalis ad omnia et singula supradicta aduertat et curam habeat ut singuli sua officia bene exercent ut diuinum seruicium bene et deuote et sine confabulationibus in choro celebretur, ut lecture in philosophia et artibus ac in Theologia, una cum dis-



putationibus in eisdem diebus congruentibus et in aula reparationibus et lectura tempore prandii cum gratiarum actione, latinis concionibus et vulgaribus sermonibus debite fiant. Ac ut latine aut gallice omnes infra cepta Collegii loquantur prout laciis supra expressum est; ut Jocalia libri et alia ornamenta dicti Collegii exacte custodiantur una cum custodia pecunie deputate ad reparationem Collegii et mansionum predictarum et de debita applicatione eiusdem. Ut nemo eciam habeat cameram in Collegio nisi dans operam theologie vel artibus, Neque eciam aliqui studen. absque facultate vel licencia alicuius regentis exeant Collegium, Et ut nulle fiant vacancie a lectionibus per totum annum; ut nullus habeat stramina in lare sue camere siue aliquid illius generis quod facile incendi poterit, Et eciam ut non congregentur focalia infra aliquam domum Collegii, Quod si negligencia seu incuria eius aliquid minus bene gubernari seu regi contingat in dicto Collegio siue in doctrina libris vasis argenteis aut eneis ornamentis, deposito, ecclesiasticis terris, seu annuis redditibus aut aliis bonis eiusdem, damnum aliquod illatum seu perpetratum fuerit furatum aut deperditum, damnum illud quodunque expensis suis Idem principalis resarciet reformabit et restituet eius sumptibus et expensis absque dilatione, Et ad hoc faciendum per cancellarium cogi volumus Nolen. vero sua officia debite exercere per principalem moneantur et pecuniaria pena arbitrio eius et quinque aliorum primorum prebendariorum seu maioris partis eorundem mulctentur, quam si soluere contempserint frequenter sic moniti et sua officia non adimplen. per cancellarium aut eius vicegeren. remoucantur, Et alii modo suprascripto suis locis imponantur. **POSTREMO INHIBEMUS PRECIPIMUSQUE MANDAMUS** in virtute sancte obediencie et interminationis diuini iudicii ne quisquam nostre foundationis cuiuscunque conditionis, status, gradus aut eminencie existat ad quemcunque statum peruenit contra has nostras constituciones priuilegia exemptiones directe vel indirecte seu quouis alio quesito colore venire presumat, Dispensationes seu rescripta aliqua a romano pontifice seu ab aliquo alio priuilegiato per se uel alium aduersus huiusmodi erectionem seu foundationem in toto vel in parte nullatenus petat seu impetret per se vel alium aut quantum in eo vel in eis est ab aliis impetrare non permittatur sub pena perjurii infamie et inhabilitatis Ad que singula perimplenda omnes et singulos prefatos in nostra fundatione et erectione iureiurando astringi volumus, Quod Juramentum a principali dicti Collegii rogatus si prestare quisquam recusauerit nullatenus admittatur aut recipiatur sed eius bursa tanquam vacans alteri idoneo premissa perimplenti prouideatur.

**QUO TENORE PRESENCIUM CORAM NOBIS FIDELITER PRELECTO** et per nos ad plenum intellecto particulatim singillatim et per singulos eius articulos diligenter considerato sinceram atque integram, augmentationis reformationis et ceterorum predictorum erectionis predictae, Immo eciam prorsus voluntatis ultime cuius paulo ante meminimus mediante eorundem testium magno et corporali iuramento ut premittitur prestito, cartam et tenorem prefatas complecti et continere fidem, eciam eundem quondam Vilhelmum predecessorem nostrum earundem cartarum continenciam in publica monumenta, secundum dictarum literarum apostolicarum supradictarum vigorem auctoritate apostolica cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri Aberdonen. ecclesie redeigisse nisi ineuitabilis vincula mortis eundem occupan. ab inceptis desistere coegissent, et ab hac mortalium luce subtraxisent abstulissentque comperientes, earundem cartarum tenorem rite publicauimus, predictis eciam et aliis interesse habentibus seu pretendentibus quibuscunque certos terminos competen. ad proponendas exceptiones contra predictos testes seu eorum testimonia Necnon ad producendum omnia munimenta iura ac peremptorias vel iuris mixtas seu alias quaslibet exceptiones vel documenta contra predicta seu aliquem articulum eorundem predictorum competentibus interuallis respectiue assignauimus, quibus aduenientibus ac nichil contra premissa objecto nullamque exceptionem contra eadem preposita magno capituli nostri Aberdonen. ad hoc capitulariter congregati in domo capitulari eiusdem et nostro ordinario assensu et consensu tractatu ac matura deliberatione diligentibus prius desuper habitis, continen. supradict. laudauimus approbauimus veluti tenore presencium laudamus et approbamus augmentationem diminutionem et cetera supradicta unionesque incorporationes concessionis interpretationes cum



cum omnibus et singulis dicti Collegii ecclesiis cum earundem fructibus terris annuis redditibus earundemque ecclesiarum exemptionibus preuilegiis immunitatibus Omniaque alia et singula supradict. omnibus melioribus modo via iure forma pariter et effectum quibus melius et efficacius possumus et debemus pro nobis et Aberdonen. ecclesie cathedralis episcopis, et canonicis pro tempore nostris et eorundem successoribus ratificamus et approbamus. Rata et grata eadem presencium tenore habemus imperpetuum; Eisdemque omnibus et singulis insuper interesse habent. seu pretendentes. ad videndum omnes actus huiusmodi ut iudiciales et usque ad decreti nostri desuper interpositionem inclusiue fieri ferri et interponi legitime prius citatis, Tandem conclusimus ac prefatis Rectore principali et magistris instantibus de omnibus similibus modo via iure pariter et effectum quibus possumus et debemus, cartarum prefatarum continenciam predictam ac omnia alia et singula supradicta in hanc publici instrumenti formam redigenda prout in literis et actis desuper confectis plenius continetur decreuimus veluti etiam tenore presencium per notarium nostrum publicum infrascriptum redigi auctoritate apostolica qua vigore primo dictarum literarum apostolicarum fungimur decreuimus iussimus et fecimus. Eisdem interesse habentibus seu pretendentes. silentium in premissis imperpetuum imponentes. Que omnia et singula premissa omnibus et singulis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad perpetuam rei memoriam tenore presencium attestamus et innotescimus per presentes Vobis presertim quibus dicti Collegii administratio et gubernandi potestas conceditur. IN QUORUM OMNIUM ET SINGULORUM FIDEM et testimonium premissorum presentes literas siue presens publicum instrumentum exinde fieri fecimus et per nostrum notarium publicum subscriptum subscribi et publicari mandauimus nostrique sigilli autentici et sigilli communis capituli Aberdonen. ecclesie antedictae Necnon sigilli communis dicti Collegii in signum consensus eiusdem iussimus et fecimus appensione roborari et communi. Data fuerunt hec in domo capitulari ecclesie cathedralis nostre Aberdonen. hora nona ante meridiem, Sub anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono, Indictione tertia mensis vero Decembris die decimo octauo, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini domini Clementis diuina prouidencia pape septimi anno septimo Presentibus ibidem venerabilibus viris dicte nostre ecclesie cathedralis Aberdonen. canonicis capitulum pro tempore representantibus discretisque viris magistris Thoma Annand et Thoma Makany, notariis publicis, Testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

ET Ego vero DAVID MAKESON, Presbyter Dunkeldensis Diocesis publicus sacra Apostolica auctoritate notarius, &c.

GAVINUS DUNBAR, *Abdonen. eps.*

JA. KINCRAIGIE, *decan. Abdn.*

DAVID DISCHINTON, *Cantor de Abdn.*

THOMAS MYRTON, *Archdecan. de Abdn.*

JAS. WAWAN, *de Owin.*

ALEXANDER SPITTAL, *de Clatt.*

PATRICIUS DUNBAR, *de Banquhory.*

JACOBUS GORDON, *de Lonmay.*

JACOBUS LESLY, *Rector de Aberdour*

ROBERT ELPHINSTON, *de Kincardin*

GILBERTUS STRATHAUCHIN, *Rector Universitatis*

*Aberdonen, &c. Belhelvie*

ROBERT ELPHINSTON, *Thes. Abd.*

ALEX. LION, *de Turreff*

ALEXANDER DUNBAR, *de Murthlack.*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Prebend. de Ellon*

ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, *de Kynkell*

HECTOR BOECIUS, *primar. Collegii Aberdonen*

ARTHURUS BOECIUS, *Canonista.*

ROBERTUS GRAY, *Medic.*

WILLM. HAY, *Subprin.*

JOANNES VAUS, *Gramms.*



## No. IV.

P. 375.

ACT IN FAVOUR OF THE KINGS COLLEDGE  
OF ABERDEINE.

OURE SOVERANE LORD And estaits of this present parliament Ordaines ane ratificatioun  
 to be maid thairine Makand mentioun That his Majestie remembering and calling to mynd The ma-  
 nifold actes of parliament maid be his Majesties predcessors of Worthie memorie In favours of the  
 auld vniversities of this realme Quhilks ar the seminaries of the kirk and policie within the samyne  
 And his M<sup>tie</sup> being movit with fervent zeale of the propagatioun and advancement of religioun And  
 with ane earnest loue of incres of policie And having thairwith ane speciall regaird to the educatioun  
 and vpbringing of the youth within this kingdome in pietie and learning And speciallie within the  
 north pairts of this realme Quhairof oure Soverane lords vniversitie and kings colledge in auld abir-  
 deine hes beine speciall instructors for the space of sevinescoir 3eirs or thairby since the first funda-  
 tion of the samyne And wnderstanding that the said vniversitie and colledge was of auld foundit and  
 erectit Be vmq<sup>t</sup> king James the fourt of worthie memorie for serving the north pairts of this realme  
 And indewit be him with most ample priveledges of teaching and professing divinitie canon and civill  
 lawes medicine philosophie and all vther lawfull faculties and liberall sciences And als giving of de-  
 gries of Baccalawreat licentiat and doctorat To these that ar worthie and capable of the saids degries  
 In all and sundrie the faculties and sciences aboneexpressed With full power and libertie To the per-  
 sones promotit and graduatit in the samyne To read teach doe and excerce all things quhatsumever  
 The persones promoted to the same degries within the vniversitie of paris in the vniversitie of Bano-  
 nia or any vther vniversitie quhatsumever may doe or exerce Both in the vniversitie quhair they re-  
 ceavit thair degries And also in quhatsumever vther vniversitie vbicunq<sup>ue</sup> terrarum absq<sup>ue</sup> alio examine  
 vel approbatione And generallie With all and sundrie quhatsumever vther richts priveledges liberties  
 jmmwnities and exemptiones Givin and grantit to the saids vniversities of paris and Banonia Or to  
 any vniversitie of this realme or pertaining and belonging to any vniversitie or generall studie To-  
 gider with conseruators speciallie ordanit and constituit for conserving and maintening of the saids  
 richts priveledges liberties jmmwnities and exemptiones of the said vniversitie and colledge As is at  
 greatter lenth exprest and sett downe in the first foundationes and erectiones of the saids vniversitie  
 and kings colledge of auld abirdeine of the daittes J<sup>M</sup> iiij<sup>c</sup> nyntie four and J<sup>M</sup> iiij<sup>c</sup> nyntie sevine  
 3eirs rex<sup>time</sup> And that the saids vniversitie and kings colledge of auld Abirdenie wer of auld giftit  
 and dottit By the said vmq<sup>t</sup> king James the fourt of worthie memorie And be the Bishopes of Abir-  
 deine And certane vthers his Majesties subjects With the kirks and benefices patronages personages  
 and viccarages thairof lands and annuelrents following mortifiet vnited annexit and incorporat thairto  
 V<sup>13</sup> The personage and viccarage of Aberluthnot The personage and viccarage of glenmuck and  
 glengairden The personage and viccarage of Slaynes The personage and viccarage of Snaw The per-  
 sonage and viccarage of Achindor The viccarage of tullienestin Togider with the patronages of the  
 saids kirks The halfe towne and lands of drumlugus The towne and lands of Adiel Balmakettill Co-  
 lyne and Audiat Berriehill Mundurno certane croftes and tenements of land lyand one the eist and  
 West territories of new abirdeine Ane annuelrent of tuentie punds out of the barony of Balheluie  
 nynteine merkes out of the watters of Bamff tuelff pund sax shilling aucht penneis 3eirlie furth  
 of the lands of Ore Moubray Blairshinno and pittinbrun3eounes in Boyne Ane annuelrent of fyve  
 punds



punds out of the lands of Vdoche Ane annuelrent of four pundis zeirlye furth of the lands of Pettie The lands of the hospitall of S<sup>t</sup> germanes With the haill fruites rents and dewties quhatsumever belonging thairto quhairver the samyne beis or lyes within this realme The lands quhairvpon the said colledge is fundit With the zeards crofts and haill precinct of the samyne With the man<sup>er</sup> zeards and crofts of the Canonist civilist mediciner and grammarian of the saids vniversitie and colledge and others particularlie specifiet and contenit in the auld fundationes of the saids vniversitie and colledge chartors and donationes of the samyne of seuerall daittes rex<sup>tive</sup> QUHILKES privedges and liberties with the saids auld fundationes and mortificationes wer eftirward ratifiet and approvin By vmq<sup>t</sup> king James the fyft of worthie memorie in the zeir of God J<sup>M</sup> v<sup>c</sup> tuentie sevine zeirs And be his royall dochter vmq<sup>t</sup> Queine Marie of worthie memorie in the zeir of god J<sup>M</sup> zeirs And last be his hienes vmq<sup>t</sup> darrest father king James the saxt of worthie memorie Be an act of his parliament holdin in the zeir of god J<sup>M</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> sevintene zeirs As lykwayes that his hienes said umq<sup>t</sup> darrest father of worthie memorie Having consideratioun and respect That the meanness of the saids auld rents and dewties being greatlie diminishit and impairit be divers alienationes and impropriationes and other delapidationes of the samyne was nawayes able nor sufficient to entertaine in any competent maner or measure The Maisters and members of the said vniversitie and colledge As the samyne war first foundit THAIRFOR his hienes said vmq<sup>t</sup> darrest father of worthie memorie of his Majesties princelie liberalitie loue and affectioun quhilks he had To learning and vertew And to the maintenance and incres thair of within this realme Gave dispo<sup>n</sup>it vnitit and annexit To the saids vniversitie and colledge of auld Abirdeine With speciall consent and assent of all having entreis The kirks teinds lands and annuelrent eftirspecifiet To witt all and haill The personage and viccarage of S<sup>t</sup> Machar callit the deanrie of the Cathedrall kirk of Aberdeine With the haill lands teinds fruites rents emoluments and dewties perteing and belonging thairto All and haill the personage of Methlick furvie peterkirk callit Spittell or the subchantorie of Abirdeine With the haill man<sup>er</sup> gleibs lands rents and dewties of the saids kirks rex<sup>tive</sup> All lyand within the dyocies of S<sup>t</sup> androis and Aberdeine rex<sup>tive</sup> Togider also with all And sundrie kirklands teinds annuelrents fewfermes man<sup>er</sup> gleibs hou<sup>se</sup> biggings zeards and vthers fruites rents and emoluments quhilks pertienit of befor To the friers Carmalites of Banff The chaplanries of Wasthall and fallaroull The chaplanries of S. Magdalens altar With all and sundrie kirklands teinds annuelrents fewfermes man<sup>er</sup> gleibs hou<sup>se</sup> biggings zeards and all vther fruites rents emoluments and dewties quhatsumever quhilks pertienit of befor To the saids chaplanries Or to the auld chaplanes of the saids vniversitie and colledge of auld Abeirdeine Togider with all vther lands hou<sup>se</sup> biggings provents teinds annuelrents fewfermes man<sup>er</sup> gleibs titles richts jurisdictiones and vthers quhatsumever perteing and adebted To the said colledge Maisters regents bursars and members thair of Ather givin and grantit be his hienes said vmq<sup>t</sup> darrest father king James the saxt of worthie memorie Or any vthers his hienes most noble progenitors and predecessors kings and quienes of Scotland thair regents or governors for the tyme or be the Bishops of Abirdeine of guid memorie Or be any vthers at any tyme of befor Quhilks the saids colledge and vniversitie posse<sup>ss</sup> hes possest or any wayes micht possess As in his hienes said vmq<sup>t</sup> darrest father of worthie memorie his donationes gifts dispositiones and mortificationes thair of at mair lenth is contenit Quhilks last mortificationes and donationes grantit be his hienes said vmq<sup>t</sup> darrest father of worthie memorie To the saids vniversitie and colledge wer lykwayes ratifiet be him Be ane act of his said parliament haldin in the said zeir of god J<sup>M</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and sevintene zeirs AND our Soverane lord following the worthie example of his hienes most noble progenitors in thair good affectioun and loue of learning and vertewous education of the youth within this kingdom And being willing be all meanes possible Sua far as lyes in his Majesties power to promoue vertew advance the saids vniversities and colledge of auld Abirdeine and corroborat the richts titles and securities thair of Sua that the same may the more and more flourish in learning discipline and guid maners THAIRFOR



FOR Our Soverane lord With advyse and consent of the saids estates and haill bodie of this present parliament Ratifies allowes approues And for his hienes and his successors perpetuallie confirmes All and sundrie the forsaid auld foundationes of the saids vniversitie and colledge of auld Aberdeine With the haill richts titles priueledges jmmwnities exemptiones jurisdictiones friedomes and liberties of the samyne And the haill forsaid donationes and mortificationes of kirks and benefices patronages personages and viccarages thair of lands fewfermes annuelrents and quhatsumever vther emoluments or dewties giftit and grantit To the saids vniversitie and colledge Ather be his hienes said vmqt darrest father of worthie memorie or any vthers his hienes most noble progenitors kings or queines of Scotland thair regents or governors for the tyme or be the saids Bishops of Abirdeine or any vthers IN ALL AND SUNDRIE the heades pointes articles clauff circumstances and conditiones thairin contenit And eftir the formes and tenors thair of in all pointes And Wills grants and declairs That the saids vniversitie and colledge Sall enjoy the samyne intromett with and vplift the haill lands teinds fruites rents annuelrents chaplanries and vthers quhatsumever abonespecifiet perteining and belonging thairto And also all vther priueledges jmmwnities friedomes and exemptiones quhilks at any tyme The saids vniversitie and colledge Or any vther vniversitie or colledge within or without this realme Brookes and injoyes or hes bruikit and injoyit in any tyme bygane or may bruik and injoy Be vertew of thair richts and donationes grantit wnto thame heirtfoir And that this present ratification of the said richts speciallie and generallie abonewrittine Is and sall be of als great strenth force and effect As if the saids haill richts were all at lenth speciallie and particularlie herein contenit and insert Notwithstanding the samyne be not sua done Quhairanent oure said Soverane lord and estates of parliament hes dispensit And be thir presents dispenses for ever AND Becaus the deanrie and subchantorie of Abirdeine with the personage of Methlick Ar vnitit annexit and incorporat To the saids vniversitie and colledge The saids kirks and personages being benefices and members of the chaptor of the Cathedrall kirk of Abirdeine And his Majestie being nowayes willing that the said chaptor be hurt imparit or depryvit of any of the auld members and priueledges thair of THAIR- FOR Our Soverane lord With advyse and consent forsaid Ratifies and approues The statut and ordinance maid be his royall father of glorious memorie In his said parliament holdin at Edinburgh the said 3eir of god J<sup>M</sup> vj<sup>C</sup> and sevintene 3eirs Ordaining that the said principall of the said colledge for the tyme Sall in all tyme coming de deane of Abirdene And that the subprincipall of the said college sall be subchantor of Abirdeine And that the eldest regent of the said college Sall be persone of Methlick Thay representing at the least the saids channones And having thair places in chaptor In giving wotes and suffrages and subscriyving of takes infestments and vthers wreattes IN ALL AND sundrie the heads pointes clauff articles circumstances and conditiones thairin contenit And eftir the forme and tennor thair of in all pointes Provyding alwayes that the said colledge and members thair of mak and provyde sufficient stipends and provisiounes To the ministers actuallie serving the cure at the saids kirks quha ar not alreadie sufficientlie provydit And that the said ratification be farder extendit in the best forme with all clausses necessar.



## No. V.

P. 377.

## VISITATION OF THE KING'S COLLEGE

BY

GEORGE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, AND OTHER COMMISSIONERS.

~~~~~  
12th April, 1643.
~~~~~

*AT the KINGES COLLEGE of AULD ABERDENE the twelff day of Apryll the yeir of God  
Jaj sex hundreth threttie and aucht yeirs.*

THE Quhilk day convenit within the session hous of the said college kirk The right nobel and potent Marques George Marques of Huntlie Erle of Eingzie Lord Gordon and Badzenoch an Nobel and potent Erle James Erle of Findlater Lord Deskfoord and ane Reverend father in God Adam Bishope of Aberdene chancellor of the universitie thair of cõmissioneris nominat and appoynted be his sacred Ma<sup>tie</sup> for visitation of the said universitie and college conforme to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> cõmission granted to that effect produced be the said Nobel Lord Marques whair of the tenor followes To our right trustie and weil beloved cosens and counsellers To the right Reverend fatheris in God and to our trustie and weil beloved the Marques of Huntlie and the remanent Noblemen Bishopes and utheris the subcõmissionaris for the visitation of the Universitie and the Kinges College of the old town of Aberdene—sic subscribitur "*Charles R.*" Right trustie and weil beloved cosens and counseleris right Reverend fatheris in God and trustie and weil beloved we greit you weill We did expect to have hard long befor Chrystmes the good effectes which micht have followed upon youre visitation of the universitie and our college of the old toun of Aberdene Bot by the contrarie ar now informed that the Principall and four Regentes of philosophie haveing these many yeres been lyabill to the censure of deprivation through manifest contempt and violation of thair original funda<sup>n</sup> are now of lait come to that hight of presumption as to aboliss as much as in thame lyeth the ancient and trew fundation so often ratiefeit by our Nobel progenitor<sup>9</sup> and ourself in parliamentes and to bring in a new one of thair awin forgeing both to palliat thair past Malversations and appropriat to thame-selffes onlie the whole reveueus so to extenguiff the professiones of Law and Medicine and to redact all the fundation to ane bair scoole of philosophie much contrarie to our pious and princelie designe of restoring to all universities thair ancient integritie and splendor These are thairfor to will and requyr you Marques of Huntlie To convey furthwith a competent nūber of yo<sup>2</sup> fellow cõmissioneris and to tak ane exact & spidie tryall of the premisses and according to the Merites of the caus to puniss and remove the transgressors and restoir the professiores of Law & Medicin to the exercise of thair charge and stipend and generallie to settill such clere and firme order for all the professors and the proportion of thair maintenance ather present or as heirefter it may increas and particularlie for the exercise of thair severall functionss, as may avoid and prevent any such transgressions heirefter and that in all ye proceid according to the trew mening of the ancient fundation in so far as it is not contrarie to the religion pūtlie profest or lawes of our kingdom Whairin not doubting of yo<sup>2</sup> cair we bid you fair weill Gewin at our Court at Whythal the 7. of February 1638. Efter reiding of the  
whilk



whilk cōmission the maisteris members and professors of the said college being callet as they who were warnit to this pnt visitation Compered Doctor Arthur Johnston rector Doctor William Leslie principall Mr. David Leich subprincipal Mr. Robert Ogilvie Mr. Alexander Middeltonn Mr. Alex<sup>d</sup> Gardyn regentes Mr. John Lundy humanist and cōmōnn procurator of the said college and siclyk compered Doctor William Gordon professor of Medicin and Mr. James Sandielands professor of the Canon Law who being desyred conforme to the warrand of the said cōmission to produce the fundationes of the said universitie and college for the better information of the saids Lords cōmissioneris The said Doctor William Gordon producet the auld fundation y<sup>2</sup>of consisting of ten leaves of parchment dated the eightein day of December Jai fyve hundreth tuentie nyne yeirs under the signe and subscription of David Mackieson Notar public and subscryved also be Bishop Gavin Dumbar and be the Dean & Channones of the Cathedrall Kirk of Aberdene for the tyme with tuo seales appendit thairto and siclyk the said Doctor Arthur Johnstone rector producet the copie of ane letter direct from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the Lords cōmissioneris appoynted for visitation of the whole universiteis of this kingdome under the subscription of Mr. Gilbert Prymrois clerk of privie counseil Togidder with ane uther letter direct from my Lord Erle of Traquar the Bishop of Galloway and Sir John Hay clerk of register to the cōmissioneris nominat be his Ma<sup>ties</sup> counsel for visitation of the said college of Aberdene dated 7th October 1637 and desyred the said Lords cōmissioners conforme thairto to proceed to the visitation of the said college Quairunto it was anssret that the said first cōmission direct for visitation of this college was expyred in November last and ane new cōmission direct sen syn be his sacred Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the said Lord Marques Requyring his Lordship to convey a competent nūber of his fellow cōmissioneris for visitation of the said college and accordingle to proceed to the visitation y<sup>2</sup>of Whairanent the said Lords cōmissioneris advysing Thay find the said first cōmission direct to thame to be expyrit and thairfoir determined to proceed in visitation of the said college conforme to the warrand of the said posterior cōmission and yet nevertheles Thay wald so proceed thairin as they wald not neglect the former bot tack the same lykwayes to thair consideration debito tempore And forder the said Doctor Arthur Johnston producet a copie of the new allegit fundation of the said college maid and grantit be our lait Soveran Lord King James the sext of blessed memorie writin in paper containing eight leaves in folio having ane postscript at the end y<sup>2</sup>of subscryved be the said rector principal subprincipal regentes and humanist dated this twelff day of Apryll instant whereby thay doe aver the said copie to be ane just and trew copie of the authentick original whilk was privily distroyed some yeirs agoe (as they alledgit) and whilk they undertak to verifie befor the Judge competent and thairwith producet the copie of ane act of parliament ratiefeing the said new fundation (as thay alledge) Togidder with certan articles and greivances subscryved also be the saids rector principall subprincipal regentes and humanist Desyring that the saids Lords cōmissioneris proceed in thair visitation of the said college according to the said new fundation and articles protesting if thair Lordshipes doe in the contrar for nullitie of thair proceeding reduction and remeid of Law and thairupon asked Instrumentes Efter reiding of the which articles the saids Lords cōmissioneris appoyntes the said professors of Medicin and of the Canon Law to anss<sup>2</sup> thairunto in wreit the morrow And the whole maisters memberis and professors of the said college to produce thair presentationes and admissiones to thair severall places and professiones the day fairsaid to be sein and considerit be the said Lords.

The said day in presens of the saids Lords cōmissioneris compered Doctor William Leslie principall of the said college and voluntarlie submitted and refert himself to the determination of the saides Lords concerning his by gaine careage in his said office and to thair censure thairanent and to embrace and follow such course as thay shall prescrive and appoint to him concerning his behaveo<sup>2</sup> and careage in tyme comeing in his said office—And the said Lords haveing takin notice of the said Doctor William Leslie his bygain careage in his said office of primarship and finding him to have bene



bene defective and negligent thairin and worthie of censure Yet nevertheless In regard thay know him to be ane Man of gude literature lyff and conversation and thairfoir unwilling to pas any rigorous censure agains him Thay ordain him to teache weiklie in tyme comeing tuo lessons onlie ane thairof in Theologie and the uther in the Hebrew tongue And to begin to teich his first lesson within aucht Deyes after the date heirof and so to continew thaireafter and als to performe all uther due-tie and chairge incumbent to him be wirtue of the originall fundation whairin if he failzie to be deprieved of his place and office by the chancellor of the universitie efter due tryall whose determination to be given thairanent the said Lords declaires to be valid & sufficient without any forder process or uther Judicatorie whatsumever.

SIGNED

HUNTLYE.

FINDLATERE.

AD. ABERDENE.

*Decimo tertio Die Mensis Aprilis 1638.*

The whilk day In presence of the saids Lords cōmissioneris compered the maisteris professo<sup>29</sup> and membris of the said college efter named and for obedience to the ordinance of the said Lords anent the production of thair admissiones to thair severall functiones and professiones efter specified production thairof as followes viz. :—

The said Doctor Arthur Johnston producet ane act of his admission to the office of rectorie of the said college for the space of ane yeir dated the ..... day of ..... 1637.

Doctor William Leslie principall producet his presentation to the office of primarship dated the 5th November 1632 under the cōmonn seall of the said college and subscriptiones of the memberis thairof Togidder with his admission to the said office be umqt Patrik Bishop of Aberdene chancellor of the said college under his seall and subscription of the same date and relative to the first and all posterior fundationes erected or to be erected.

Doctor William Gordon producet his presentation to the profession of Medicin dated 8th November 1632 under the cōmon seall of the said college and subscriptiones of the memberis y<sup>2</sup>of with his admission following y<sup>2</sup>on dated the nynt of the said month of Nov<sup>2</sup> and yeir of God foirsaid subscribed be the said umqt Patrik Bishop of Ab<sup>d</sup> and under his seall.

Mr. James Sandielands producet his presentation to the profession of the Canon Law subscribed be the memberes of the said college and under the cōmonn seall y<sup>2</sup>of dated 16th Dec<sup>2</sup> 1633 with his admission followeing y<sup>2</sup>on dated 1st Jāy 1634 under the seall and subscription of the said umqt Patrick Bishop of Ab<sup>d</sup>

Mr. David Leich subprincipal producet his pñtation dated 6th Nov<sup>2</sup> 1632 with his admission following thairon of the same date.

Mr. Robert Ogilvie producet his presentation and admission to the function of ane regent within the said college both dated 7th Nov<sup>2</sup> 1632.

Mr. Alexander Gardyn producet his presentation and admission following y<sup>2</sup>on both dated 17th September 1635 whairby he was admitted ane uther of the regents of the said college.

Maister Alexander Middeltonn ane of the regentes of the said college and Mr. John Lundye humanist declared that thair presentationes and admissiones ar lying in process in Edinburgh before the Lords of Session.



Maister Gilbert Ros producet his presentation to his office of a cantor subscriyved be the principal and memberis of the said college dated 21st February 1634 under the comon seall of the said college with his admission to the said office following thairon of the same date under the seall and subscription of the said umpt Patrik Bishop of Aberdeen. Lykas the said professors of Medicin and Canon Law producet thair anss<sup>2</sup> to the articles beforementonat gewen in be the rector of the said college.

With the quhilkes presentationes and admissiones as also with the articles befor writin and with the principall fundation copie of the said posterior fundation The Lords comissioneris being advysed and haveand consideration that his Ma<sup>ties</sup> designe in Directing to thame of the said comission Is To restore the said universitie to the ancient integritie and splendor and understanding the rents and revenues of the said college not to be sufficient to provyde the haill maisteris professors bursares and uthers fundat in the said originall fundationn with competent provisionis and that the whole pnt contraversie whilk is amongs the memberis of the said college ayses and resultes upon ane posterior fundation allegit made be umpt King James the sext of blissed memorie whilk is not extant bot onlie ane copie not authentick and ane uther unsubscriyved copie of an act of parliament ratiefieing the said posterior fundation as is alledgit Thairfor the saids Lords finds it meit for the quyet and settling of the memberis of the said college That the whole maisteris regentes professor<sup>2</sup> and uther memberis thair of shall posses thair present places functiones and stipends As they war in use and possession frae Michaelmas Jai sex hundreth thretie and sex to Michaelmas in the yeir of God Jai sex hundreth thretie and seven yeirs and so to continew ay and quhill his Ma<sup>tie</sup> be pleased to give forder order in the busines or that any partie haveing particular entres obtain decreit befor the Ordinar Judge upon thair awin particular chairges and expensses and nowayes upon the comon chairges of the said college and in the Meintyme Reco<sup>m</sup>ends and remittes to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> royal consideration what forder course shall be tackin thairanent In witnes whair of the said Lords comissioneris (as also Walter Robertson clerk of the Burgh of Aberdene quhome the saids Lords chooset to be thair clerk to this pnt visitation hes subscriyved thir pntes with thair hands the fourtein day of Apryll Jai sex hundreth threttie and aucht yeires.

SIGNED HUNTLYE. FINDLATER.

AD. ABERDENE.

*W. ROBERTSON, Clerk to this present Visitation.*

## No. VI.

P. 397.

## REGISTRUM

Omnium vasorum argenteorum, aeneorum, ferreorum, capparum et aliorum Templi ornamentum, necnon vestium, atrabascensium, cervicalium, et aliorum bonorum Coll. Reg. Aberd. in Templo, Campanili, Aula et Cubiculis ejusdem Coll. contentorum. Compositum in Visitatione facta per venerabiles et egregios viros, Magistros Jacobum Strathauchin de Belhelvie, Universitatis Aberdon.



don. rectorem, Alexand Galloway de Kinkell, Alexand Spittal de Clatt, Jacobum Wawan de Oyne, et Johannem Elphinston de Invernochie, canonicos Aberdon. A.D. 1542.

*Vasa Argentea.*—Una monstrantia argentea, duos cubitos prope altā (eucharistam vulgo appellat) ad Christi Corpus adorationis causā a populo deportandā incredibili arte confecta, deaurata ponderis ..... In ea beryllum pulchrum. Alia monstrantia parva, ad similem usum, non deaurata; ponderis ..... Crux argentea, cum crucifixio; ponderis 50 unciarum argenti. Duo candelabra argentea, ponderis ..... Duo thuribula argentea, ponderis ..... Arcula thuraria, cum cochleari argenteo, ponderis 12 unciarum argenti. Aliud cochleare argenteum, auratum, manubio christallino, ad eundem usum; duarum prope unciarum. Calix argenteus, auratus; cum patena: 5 supra viginti unciarum, donatus per bonæ memoriæ Georgium Brown, quondam episcopum Dunkelden. Textuarium argenteum; auratum; 5 supra 20 unciarum. Vas argenteum, ad benedictam aquam circumvehendam, cum aspersoriis; ponderis 5 supra 40 unciarum. Tres calices minores argentei, aurati, cum pateris; singulæ singularum 17 unciarum. Calix magnus argenteus, deauratus; cum patena, et cochleair, ponderis 42 unciarum. Duo calices argentei, cum patenis, non aurati; horum unus, cum patena, ponderis 20 unciarum, cum medio; alter, cum patena; 4 supra 20 unciarum. Calix argenteus, non auratus, datus per M̃m Arthurum Boethium, olim canonistam collegij Aberdonen. 4 Phialæ argenteæ; harum duæ majores, ponderis 14 unciarum, cum quarta unius unciae; aliæ duo paulo minores, ponderis ..... Insignia regis argentea, aurata, et mire artificio confect. circumferenda in pectore principalioris cappæ, in magnis solennitatibus.

*Vasa Ænea.*—Octo candelabra ænea. Duo candelabra ad ornatum altaris solij crucifixi; data per dominum Gul. Elphinston, olim. rectorem de Clatt. Tres ambones ænei; unus pro evangelio cantando; alter pro epistola; et tertius pro legenda. Vas æneum pro aqua benedicta circumvehenda.

*Vasa Ferrea.*—Lampas pendula, coram venerabili sacramento, donata per M̃m Alexm Galloway, rectorem a Kinkell. Candelabrum æneum pendulum, coram summo altari, ex dono magistri Arthuri Boethij.

*Columnæ Ænea.*—Quatuor columnæ, super quas effigies 4 angelorum portantium insignia Christi; sunt enim super easdem columnas 10 candelabra ænea. 3 candelabra ænea, pro luminibus in choro, tempore hyemali; 2 parva candelabra ænea, ad ornatum altaris B. Catharinæ Virginis; donata per M̃m Arthurum Boethium. Sepulchrum domini fundatoris; in cujus suprema parte imago ipsius in pontificalibus, cum 2 angelis portantibus 2 candelabra ad caput; et 2 mercenarijs epitaphium in eum inscriptum ad pedes portantibus: inferius, ex australi parte, 3 virtutes theologicæ, et contemplatio; in boreali, 4 virtutes cardinales, suis signis distinctæ. In orientali et occidentali partibus domini fundatoris insignia, ab angelis lata.

*Cappæ, et aliæ Vestes prætiosæ.*—Imprimis. Ex aureo textili rubro, sacræ vestes. 4 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, 3 albæ linteæ hæc ornamenta concernentes. Tunica, et amictus 3, harum fibræ laterales auro atque bysso artificiosissimo opere redimitico, sanctorum imaginibus contextæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta.

*Ex auro textili albo sacræ Vestes.*—4 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 3 albæ lineæ concernentes amictus, 3 harum fibræ laterales aureæ et byssinæ, opere redimitæ divorum imaginibus contextæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta. Cappa unica ex auro textili viridi bisso eminenti; fibra laterali rubra; dono præfati reverendi domini Georgij Brown, episcopi Dunkelden.

*Virides ex villosa Bysso.*—4 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 3 albæ lineæ concurrentes, et amictus tres; harum fibræ laterales aureæ et byssinæ, opere redimitico divorum imaginibus contextæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta.



*Azureæ Vestes ex villoso Bysso.*—4 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 3 albæ lineæ concurrentes, et amictus 3; harum fibræ laterales opere redimitico, ut supra contextæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta.

*Rubra vestes ex villoso Bysso.*—2 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 3 albæ lineæ concurrentes, et amictus 3; harum fibræ laterales, opere redimitico, ut supra contextæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta.

*Nigræ vestes ex villoso Bysso.*—2 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 3 albæ lineæ concurrentes, et amictus 3; harum fibræ laterales ex villoso bysso rubra. aureis stellis consitæ. 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta.

*Ex Bysso palmata azurea.*—2 cappæ, quarum fibræ laterales ex bysso palmata alba, stellis aureis consitea. Tercia cappa, fibra laterali undulata bysso, casula ex satino bysso, ad colorem azureum tendente, rubra cruce ejusdem generis byssi, cum stola alba, et 5 puramentis.

*Vestes sacræ pro dominicali usu.*—Casula, dalmatica, tunica ex bysso palmite subalba, tractibus et cruce, et rubra satino bysso; 3 albæ, cum 15 puramentis.

*Pro quotidiano usu.*—Una casula, ex bysso undulata, rubra, cruce viridi; casula ex bysso undulata, subrubra, cruce viridi; 2 albæ, 2 amictus.

*Pro Quadragesima.*—3 casula, crucibus rubris; cappa, dalmatica, 3 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta ex alba satina, 3 albæ concurrentes, cum tribus amictibus. Vestes puerorum ministrantium in solennitatibus. 3 cappæ, casula, dalmatica, tunica, 2 stolæ, 3 manipuli, 15 puramenta, 2 pendulæ vestes pro summo altari, crucibus rubris; hæ omnes ex duplici worset, nigro et azureo; 3 albæ, et 3 amictus lintei concurrentes easdem vestes.

*Corporalia et eorum capsulæ.*—Unum corporale honestum, ex lino Hollandico, dono Alexandri Galloway a Kinkell. Cistula miro artificio confecta, et varijs margaritis exornata, pro reliquijs sanctorum et corporalibus; coopertorium calicis, ex auro textili, per dictum rectorem de Kinkell donatum. Una capsula, lateribus purpura operatis, et superiore parte ex auro textili, per præfatum rectorem de Kinkell donatum. Alia capsula, lateribus bysso villoso nigro operatis, et superiore parte effigie pueri Jesu, et auro textili operata, per dominum de Elphinston data.

*Altaria, et eorum ornamenta.*—Pro majori altari 3 antependia:—1. Cui historiæ divæ virginis Mariæ, filis byssiniis ac lateris sunt contextæ. 2. Effigies apostolorum, Petri, Andreæ, et Johannis continent. 3. Pro quotidiana usu. Ad majus altare est una tabula magna arte pictoria, miro ingenio confecta; vestis linea ad hanc tabulam, tempore Quadragesimali tegendum, cui crux rubra affigitur; alia vestis linea minor ante summum altari, tempore Quadragesimali appendenda, rubra cruce; velum magnum, ex candente lino, infra chorum, et summum altari, tempore Quadragesimali, appensum, cum cordis et annulis requisitis.

Altare venerabilis sacramenti, constructum per præfatum rectorem de Kinkell. Super hoc altare est locus pro sacramento figuræ pyramidatæ, per eundem rectorem donatus. Est præterea statua divæ Virginis, patronæ collegij, ex alabastris, seu Pario lapide; parva tabula, ex auro textili, per eundem rectorem donata. 2 mappæ per eundem; parvum cervical, ex arras ..... per eundem; vestis atrabescens\* cum imaginibus, pendula apud idem altare per eundem.

Altare

\* *Atrabaticæ vestes*, atri coloris.—[Suidas, and other Glossaries.—Du Cange, in voc.]



Altare B. Catharinæ Virginis, constructum per executores Hectoris Boethij; effigies ..... ad hoc altare est tabula continens effigies duæ nostræ divarum, Catharinæ et Barbaræ. Antipendium, cum armis præfati Hectoris; vestis atrabascensis prope idem altare pendula, continens imaginem nostræ dominæ in medio; per Arthurum Boethium. Calix et candelabra prius scripta. Casula, ex villosa bysso pura, ad usum ejusdem altaris, cruce flava ex satina; alba, cum amictu, absque puramentis. Stola ex bysso undulata ..... per eundem Arthurum Boethium. Duæ mappæ ad idem altare per eundem, Missulæ parum impressum, per eundem, pro eodem altari.

Altare B. Mariæ virginis in nave ecclesiæ habet tabulam arte statuaria, et duas statuas; alteram ejusdem virginis, et alteram B. Kentigerni episcopi. Antipendia ejusdem altaris, viz. unum atrabascense, cui divarum effigies et flores, filis laneis subtilibus bysso commixtis sunt contexti; dono Andreæ Cullane, burgensis de Aberdon. Aliud ex tota linea floribus contextum pro quotidiano usu, cortina byssina, dono ejusdem Andreæ Cullane. Duo velamina, ad usum ejusdem altaris, tempore Quadragesimali, altam super tabulam. Alterum pendulum ante altare; unum antipendium, ex tela rubra worset, aureis ac byssinis floribus, opere redimitico ornatum.

Altare Sti. Germani, habens tabulam arte statuaria, et duas statuas; alteram Salvatoris flagellati, alteram sancti Christophori. Antipendia ejusdem altaris, viz. unum divæ virginis effigies, *ad refugium* trito vocabulo dicta, filis laneis ac byssinis textitur; aliud ex tela linea floribus contextum, pro quotidiano usu; duo velamina ad usum ejusdem altaris tempore Quadragesimali, ut supra. Unum antipendium, ex tela rubra worset, aureis ac byssinis floribus, opere redimitico ornatum.

Altare solij crucifixi, superquod est crucifixus; et statua divæ virginis, et Johannis apostoli et evangelistæ; velamen lineum, pro usu Quadragesimali, cooperiens crucifixum, et duas prædictas statuas, cui crux rubra assuitur. Ornamenta ejusdem altaris, per dominum Gul. Elphinston a Clatt. Vestis pendula, cui effigies crucifixi, lana et bysso, varijs cum floribus, et imaginibus intexitur. Duæ mappæ ad altaris usum; casula ex tela worset subrubra, cum manipulo, stola, 5 puramentis, floribus, auro et bysso redimitico, alba, cum emictu et zona. Item, Missale parum impressum, per eundem rectorem de Clatt donatum. Duo candelabra supra scripta sunt. Velamen magnum ex lino ante statuas Salvatoris et apostolorum in facie solij crucifixi, tempore Quadragesimali, appensum; huic tres cruces nigræ sunt assutæ. Not. singulæ ecclesiæ, super altaria singula, habent velamina lineo pro Quadragesimali. 5 mappæ manuum, sudaria, manitergia; deest eorum catalogus. Sex aurea tapetes, et pulvinaria templi. 4 aulea magna, molliori lana, byssinis filis immixtis fabricata; quibus regia insignia simulatque fundatoris sunt intertexta, cum florum varietate; continent horum singula plus 19 ulnas mensuræ Scotiæ ad quadrum; stragulum unum, quo pavementum ante magnum altare sternitur, floribus ac domini fundatoris insignibus contextum; duo tapetes ad sedis rectoris Aberdonen ornatum, quibus fundatoris insignia cum floribus intexuntur. Pulvinaria 5, duo majoris cum insignibus domini fundatoris confecta; duo majoris cum insignibus Andræ Elphinston; quintum ex molliore lana, cum bysso et agno altaris contextum. Hæc 3 dono præfati domini a Kinkell. Item, una parva vestis atrabascensis, pro cooperiendo ambone ligneo; alio ad similem usum, cum cuniculis contexta.

*Libri chori et templi collegij.*—5 antiphonalia, et 7 psalteria, omnia membrana, characteribus aureis, argenteis et azureis, rubrisque capitalibus exarata, divorum effigibus, auri, argenti, atque colorum varietate gratissima, uti historiæ principia deposcunt, depicta. 4 breviaria ex membrana, quorum duo Mr. Joan. Harvie, rector de Benhome, olim rector universitatis Parisiensis, collegio donavit: Aliud vero cum parvo psalterio præfatus rector de Clatt. Duæ legendæ; altera de tempore, altera de sanctis; duo gradalia; unum epistolare; unum evangelium; unum martyrologium; liber ad organistæ usum accommodatus ordinarius. Evangelium principalium festorum, cum calendario obituum, dono magistri Alexandri Galloway, rectoris de Kinkell. 4 missalia; quorum unum capit-  
libus



libus elementis aureis, rubris et azureis, artificiosis pictoris adjectis. Item, 8 processionalia, et 2 libri rubricorum pro juvenibus; omnes in pergamina scripti. Magnus liber, *Vocabulare Catholicon* dictus. Rationale dominorum bene ligatum.

*Capsulæ vasorum argenteorum.*—Pro majore monstrantia, capsula ex corio. Item, pro duobus candelabris argenteis duæ; item, pro 2 thuribus duæ; item, pro majoribus calicibus. Cortinæ templi deest catalogus.

*Parvæ tabulæ templi.*—Una habens effigiem divæ Virginis Mariæ, opere redimitico contextam; alia, super quam depingitur gloriosa virgo; alia, habens effigiem divæ Catherinæ; alia, super quam depingitur Johannes Elphinston, miles, coram imagine crucifixi, ad altare beatæ Mariæ Virginis, dono præfati rectoris de Clatt. Alia, habens effigiem dominæ nostræ de Loretto, ad idem altare. Alia, habens effigiem crucifixi, pendens super solium organorum; dono magistri Joannis Vaus, olim grammatici hujus collegij. In solio organorum, organa ipsa, cum imagine divæ Virginis in superiore parte eorundem.

*Ornamenta rectoris.*—Baculus rectoris, argenti; cum armis regis, et fundatoris, ponderis ..... argenti. Alius baculus, argentatus in quinque partibus, dono præfati rectoris de Kinkell. Cappa lutea (vulgo, *a scarlet cope*) pro rectore, cum caputio; et per eundem alia parva cappa rectoris, absque caputio. Vestes atrabascens, pro ornatu sedis rectoris, prius scriptæ sunt.

*Ornamenta facultatis artium.*—Imprimis, quatuor rotundæ cappæ, cum novem caputijs, pro eisdem societatis. Item, una cappa pro doctore, cum caputio concurrente. Item, una parva cappa nigra, absque caputio. Item, quatuor epitologia, quorum 3 ex tela rubra Anglicana; et unum ..... Franshe Brown, cum quatuor caputijs; una, viz. ex Franshe Brown, una ex tela rubra, et 2 nigris. Item, 11 caputia Baccalaureorum artium.

*Campanæ et Campanulæ.*—Quinque campanæ magnæ, viz. 1. Trinitas, (Diam. 5 Ped. 5 U.) cum hac inscriptione, *Trinitate sacra fiat hæc campana beata.* 2. Maria cum hac inscriptione, *Protege, precor, pia, quos convoco, Sancta Maria.* 3. Michael, *En annuncio vobis novum gaudium, quod erit omni populo. Per me Geo. Wayhevens, MDXIX.* 4. Vocor Gabriel. *Cantate Domino canticum novum bene. Psallite ei vociferatione. Per Geo. Weyhevens MDXIX.* 5. Raphael. *Cantate Domino canticum novum bene. Psallite et in vociferatione. Per Geo. Wayhevens, MDXIX.* 5 Parvæ campanæ, pro media horæ signanda, cum totidem ferreis malleis. 2 cappæ ad quotidianum usum. Sunt pariter in templo, 3 parvæ campanæ; quarum una ad præcipuum altare Sancti Germani; et tertia ad altare beatæ Mariæ, ad usum ibidem in sacris. Et pariter in campanili horologium magnum, ferreum, cum malleo ad horas signandas: ponderis ..... Magna Chorda (by Cabell) longitudinis .....

*Ornamenta aulæ.*—3 aulea magna; quorum unum divæ Annæ, cum suis historijs, effigies est in-texta; reliqua 2, virorum mulierumque simulacra. 5 aulea magna, animantium, arborum, et florum effigiebus contexta. Arma pertinentia ad communitatem collegij. Imprimis, 12 axes; item, 7 spears, dono magistri Arthuri Boethij; item, 2 iron guns, without stocks, and 4 chalmers and stone calms thereto; item, 2 gun-stocks, one of them broken; 4 chalmers and calms of brass; item, 3 hagbuts, with calms of stone; item, 1 halbert; item, back and fore geare. Quæ continebantur in cubiculis, coquina, pomario, domo polentaria, hardinaria, granaria, et penu cerevisiarum, omittuntur.



# APPENDIX.

## LIST OF DONATIONS MADE BY BENEVOLENT INDIVIDUALS

TO THE

### CHURCH SESSION OF ABERDEEN,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIGENT PERSONS BELONGING TO THE TOWN.

P. 51.

Scottish Money.

|                 |                                           |   | Merks. | Pounds.          |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|---|--------|------------------|
| 1654            | James Aberdour, Litster                   | - | 150    |                  |
| 1657            | Alexander Anderson, Merchant              | - | 150    |                  |
| 1719            | John Allardes, Provost                    | - | 500    |                  |
| 1644            | Thomas Buck, Merchant                     | - | 1,000  |                  |
| 1674            | Alexander Blair, Merchant, London         | - | 500    |                  |
| 1678            | John Burnett, sen. Merchant               | - | 200    |                  |
| 1704            | Thomas Burnett, Merchant                  | - | 500    |                  |
| 1722            | Isobel Black, relict of Baillie Cuming    | - |        | 200 0 0          |
| 1734            | Lady Braco                                | - | 1,000  |                  |
| 1615            | Dr. James Cargill                         | - | 300    |                  |
| 1636            | Isobel Coutts                             | - | 300    |                  |
| 1656            | Richard Cruickshank                       | - | 500    |                  |
| 1692            | James Chirnsyde, Merchant                 | - | 500    |                  |
| 1628            | William Duncan                            | - | 150    |                  |
| 1675            | Baillie John Duncan                       | - | 100    |                  |
| 1653            | Dr. Patrick Dun, Principal of the College | - | 1,000  |                  |
| 1634            | Thomas Forbes, Writer                     | - | 100    |                  |
| 1621            | Thomas Forbes of Rubislaw                 | - | 150    |                  |
| 1645            | William Forbes, Merchant                  | - | 1,000  |                  |
| 1678            | Robert Forbes of Rubislaw                 | - | 300    |                  |
| 1694            | John Fife, Merchant                       | - | 200    |                  |
| 1696            | Alexander Forbes, sen. Merchant           | - | 150    |                  |
| 1719            | Margaret Forbes, Lady Brodland            | - | 50     |                  |
| 1715            | Mrs. Fraser                               | - | 100    |                  |
| 1733            | Thomas Finny                              | - | 1,000  |                  |
| 1753            | John Fraser, sen. Merchant                | - | 2,200  |                  |
| 1779            | John Fraser, youngest, Merchant           | - |        | 120 0 0          |
| Carried forward |                                           |   |        | 12,100 L.320 0 0 |



|      |                                                           | Scottish Money. |               |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|      |                                                           | Merks.          | Pounds.       |
|      | Brought forward                                           | 12,100          | L.320 0 0     |
| 1792 | Miss Mary Forbes, Daughter of James Forbes, Merchant      | -               | 1,332 0 0     |
| 1631 | William Gray, Merchant                                    | 1,000           |               |
| 1695 | Agnes Grub                                                | 200             |               |
| 1707 | Alexander Galloway, Merchant                              | 500             |               |
| 1724 | Provost John Gordon                                       | 1,000           |               |
| 1713 | Baillie Gordon, Old Aberdeen                              | 400             |               |
| 1725 | William Gelly, Merchant                                   | 500             |               |
| 1735 | Robert Gelly                                              | 500             |               |
| 1736 | John Gaul, Merchant                                       | 500             |               |
| 1758 | Mrs. Christian Gordon, relict of Mr. Andrew Huison        | 1,000           |               |
| 1704 | Lewis Gordon, M.D. Aberdeen                               | -               | 1,000 0 0     |
| 1758 | James Henry, Merchant, London                             | -               | 1,200 0 0     |
| 1632 | Dr. William Johnston                                      | 1,000           |               |
| 1644 | Provost Jaffrey                                           | 400             |               |
| 1736 | David Jaffray, and Margaret Scott                         | 1,000           |               |
| 1725 | Helen Irvine, Daughter of John Irvine of Saphoch          | 300             |               |
| 1623 | William Lawson                                            | 150             |               |
| 1692 | John Lesley                                               | 500             |               |
| 1697 | James Lorimer, Merchant                                   | 30              |               |
| 1737 | George Marr, Merchant                                     | 600             |               |
| 1740 | Alexander Massie, Merchant                                | -               | 358 18 4      |
| 1756 | Katharine Moir, Widow of John Sharp, Barber               | 100             |               |
| 1645 | Andrew Mackie, Merchant                                   | 100             |               |
| 1659 | Provost George Morison, and Mother                        | 1,000           |               |
| 1707 | Mr. George Meldrum                                        | 500             |               |
| 1725 | Jane Mercer, Widow of Provost Mitchell                    | 500             |               |
| 1680 | James Mill, elder, Merchant                               | 500             |               |
| 1624 | Provost Nicolson                                          | 600             |               |
| 1746 | Mr. James Ogilvie, from a person whose name was concealed | 500             |               |
| 1684 | Alexander Pyper, Merchant                                 | 300             |               |
| 1707 | Alexander Pyper                                           | 500             |               |
| 1719 | Alexander Ragg, Merchant                                  | 300             |               |
| 1722 | Andrew Ritchie of Forresterhill                           | -               | 1,000 0 0     |
| 1772 | Janet Reid, Widow of Alexander Duncan, Merchant           | -               | 1,200 0 0     |
| 1644 | Mr. George Robertson                                      | 50              |               |
| 1792 | James Reid of Muirtown                                    | -               | 1,200 0 0     |
| 1803 | Alexander Ross, Merchant                                  | -               | 6,544 0 0     |
| 1697 | Dr. Patrick Sibbald, Professor of Divinity                | 500             |               |
| 1707 | Sir George Skene of Rubislaw                              | 1,500           |               |
| 1700 | John Strachan, sen.                                       | 500             |               |
| 1757 | Baillie William Smith, Merchant                           | -               | 180 0 0       |
| 1800 | John Smith, youngest, Merchant                            | -               | 1,200 0 0     |
|      | Carried forward                                           | 29,130          | L.15,534 18 4 |



|      |                                                                            | Scottish Money. |               |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|      |                                                                            | Merks.          | Pounds.       |
|      | Brought forward                                                            | 29,130          | L.15,534 18 4 |
| 1694 | Andrew Thomson, Advocate                                                   | 300             |               |
| 1771 | Alexander Thomson of Banchory                                              |                 | 600 0 0       |
| 1621 | James Toash, and his Widow                                                 | 470             |               |
| 1794 | James Thain, for Charity School and Annuities, the residue of his property |                 |               |
| 1753 | Alexander Wright, Writing Master                                           |                 | 200 0 0       |
|      |                                                                            | 29,900          | L.16,334 18 4 |

## COMMON INDENTURE

BETWEEN THE

BRETHREN OF GUILD AND THE INCORPORATED ARTIFICERS OF ABERDEEN,

In the Year 1587.

P. 238.

## DIE SABBATI.

Curia ballivorum burgi de Aberdene tenta in prætorio ejusdem vigesimo sexto die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo septimo, per honorabiles viros Alexandrum Cullane, Alexandrum Howiesoun, David Menzies, et David Anderson, ballivos.

THE said day the haill town being lauchfullie warnit to this day, be the hand-bell passand thro' the haill rewis of the town, quhairupon the bearer made faith in judgement, to the effect underwritten; and being convenit for the maist part, representant the haill body of the town, compearit personally in judgement ane worshipfull man, maister Alexander Cheyne, parson of Snaw, commissar of Aberdene, oversman in the action and matter underwritten, and produced the decreet and appointment given in and pronounced betwixt the brethren of gild of this burgh and craftismen of the same burgh, concerning all contests and debates betwixt the saids brethren of gild and craftismen, for avoiding of the saids debates whilk has been amang them in time bygane, and there desirit the saids brethren of gild and craftismen, being convenit for the maist part, to affirm the samen, and to grant to the registration thereof in the buikes of this present auditore; whilk being openly read in judgement, the saids brethren of gild and craftismen ratifyit and affirmt the same, and consentit and agreit all in ane voice, but contradiction to the registration of the said appointment in the saids buikes, that execution may pass thereupon in form as effeirs; in respect whereof the saids baillies ordaint the same to be done, and to be registrate in the buikes of this present auditore, to have the strength of ane confest act and judicial decreet, and executorials of poinding and horning to pass thereupon in form as effeirs, and interpont their authority thereto to the effect forsaid, and monisht the saids brethren



ren of gild and craftismen to underly and fulfill the samen in all points. Of the whilk procuratories, submission, and decret following thereupon, the tenor follows.

Follows the procuratory for the burgesses of the said burgh.

Apud ABERDENE, primo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo septimo.—The said day the provost, baillies, council, and bretheren of gild, after lauchfull warning be the hand-bell, being conveent for the maist part, all in ane voice electit and nominat David Menzies, Alexander Cullane, baillies, and Alexander Forbes, their commissioners, to commune, agree, and appoint with the craftismen of this burgh anent some articles and contraversies presently standing betwixt them, as yit not agreeet upon, and specially anent the privilege and liberty desirt by the saids craftismen in trafficquing with all sorts of Scotis wares, and anent the brethren of gild's answer and consent with what Scots wares in special, designed be name, the saids craftismen suld have liberty to handle, use, and trafficque; with power to the saids commissioners to decern, conclude, and determinate in the said matter anent the saids articles; and in case of none agreement in the said matter, the saids commissioners to choice and nominate ane oversman for decision of the said contraversy, who sall have full power to decern therein, but contradiction or again calling: and the saids provost, baillies, and brethren of gild oblige them to hold firm and stable all and whatsoever things their said commissioners, and, in case of variance, their oversman forsaid, decerns and concluds upon the heads contraverted, but ony contradiction in time cuming.

Extractum de libro actorum curiæ ballivorum burgi de Aberdene, per me scribam ejusdem subscriptum. Sic subscribitur. Ita est magister Johannes Kennedie, scriba curiæ manu propria.

Follows the procuratory for the craftismen of the said burgh.

At ABERDENE, the second day of July, the year of God ane thousand five hunder fourscore and seven years.—The said day compeart personally, in presence of me, notar public, and witnesses underwritten, the craftismen of the burgh of Aberdene undermentiont, within Saint Nicholas kirk of the same; that is to say, Mathew Guild, deacon of the hemmer-men; George Elphinstone, saidler; Alexander Reid, smith; Andrew Marr, Alexander Hunter, Alexander Home, Patrick Brown, Alexander Ronaldson, John Bannerman, baxters; John Kempt, Thomas Kay, Alexander Stiven, John Murray, Andrew Simmer, John Touch, John Lumsden, Henry Kempt, baxters; Gilbert Black, Robert Sanders, Andrew Dargue, James Dun, John Watson, Gilbert Black younger, Gilbert Morgan, Andrew Jamesone, Andrew Gray, Gilbert Inglis, Alexander Anderson, John Duncan, deacon of the tailors; Alexander Patersone, Alexander Jameson, James Watt, James Fullartone, John Robertstone, David Watson, Duncan Philp, John Davidstone, John Knight, James Stewart, Thomas Cuik, deacon of the cordonars; John Sanders, James Robertstone elder, Robert Marshall, John Tullidaff, David Kintoir, William Murray, Alexander Spence, William Smith, alias Gude, Andrew Hendersone, deacon of the wobsters; Gilbert Still, John Castle, William Mustart, William Snawie, Andrew Allardes, Andrew Lesly, Gilbert Murray, Patrick Garvack, David Castell, James Castell, James Morice, Alexander Russell, Alexander Harraw, Alexander Harpar, Alexander Snawie, John Jaffray, Alexander Birnie, Patrick Walker, Andrew Will, and John Andersone, fleshers: The said persons for themselffs, and takand the burding for the remnant upon them, and obligand them *de rato*, &c. for the saids craftis, that they sall hold firm and stabill, as is after-specifiet, and electit, nominate, and choist, all in ane voice; likeas they, be the tenor hereof, elects, nominates, and choisies George Elphinstone, Alexander Ronaldsone, baxter, and John Duncan, tailor, their valid commissioners, to commune, agree, and conclude, decret and determinate with the commissioners chosen by the provost, baillies, council, and bretheren of gild, anent the contraversies be-

twixt



twixt the saids brethren of gild and the craftismen of this burgh of Aberdene, touching their liberty within the said burgh, with power to the said George Elphinstone, Alexander Ronaldsone, and John Duncan, tailyr, commissioners forsaid, to conclude and decern in the said matter; and in case of variance and non agreement betwixt the saids commissioners for either of the partys, to elect, nominate, and choice an O<sup>2</sup>mane for decision of the said matter, who sall have absolute power to decern therein, but contradiction; and the said craftismen, for them and their successors, obliges them to abide at that decreet whatsomever, fulfill and underly the samen, in all time coming, that their commissioners sall happen to decern; and, in case of variance, the ourman forsaid to decern and conclude in the said matter, but reclamation or appellation therefrae *ad arbitrium virorum*, or otherways, and never to come in the contrar of the samen: Whereupon the saids commissioners took instruments in the hands of me, notar public, and witnesses underwritten, within Saint Nicholas kirk of New Aberdene, whilk was done at six hours afternoon, or thereby, day, zeir, and place above-exprimet, and of the reign of our sovereign lord the zeir twenty-ane, before thir witnesses Gilbert Black, coupair, Thomas Cuik, cordonar, James Donaldsone, servitor to Mr. John Kennedie, and James Ogstone, notar public.

Et sic subscribitur. Ita est Jacobus Ogstoun, notarius publicus in præmissis rogatus et requisitus ad hæc manu propria.

Follows the tenor of the said submission and designation.

The blank within written, subscrivit as within containt, is designed be the parties undersubscribers, viz. commissioners for the provost, baillies, council, merchants, and bretheren of guild of the burgh of Aberdene on the ane part, and the commissioners for the craftismen undersubscribers for the deacons, maisters, and freemen of the craftis of the said burgh, as having their full commission to that effect, on that other part, to be fillt up be Maister Alexander Cheyne, parson of Snaw, and commissar of Aberdene, in the matter and question afterspecift; that is to say, Forsameikleas the said commissioners for the provost, baillies, council, and merchants and brether of gild on the ane part, and the saids commissioners for the saids craftismen on that other part, are agreeet in quietnes upon the debate whilk has troubled the estate of the common wealth of the said burgh thir diverse zeirs bygane, concerning traffiquing and liberties of the said brether of gild and of the said craftismen; and the question stands only, whidder gif the council and bretheren of gild sall grant to the craftismen the liberty of Scotis wares, be nomination of some specialls, and excluding the craftismen frae the rest; or gif they shall grant to the craftismen generally the liberty of all Scotis wares, reservand certain specialls to themselves, excluding the craftismen therefrae, who sall accept the premises in and upon him the day and date hereof, and sall pronounce his decreet befor twa hours afternoon, on the fifth day of this instant July; and whatsomever thing happens to be pronouncit and fillt thereanent be the said commissar, the commissioners forsaid for baith the said partys obleisses them faithfully to abide thereat, but appellation, contradiction, or reclamation whatsomever on their lauties, honour, and credit, but fraud or guile; and the saids parties are content, and consents that thir presents, with the decreet and deliverance of the said commissar, to follow thereon, and to be insert aboue in the said blank<sup>1</sup> with the ane part and the other, be insert and registrate in the buikes of council of this burght, and also in the buikes of the commissariat of Aberdene, alswell *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, as also to have the strength of an confest act and judicial decreet, with executorialls of poinding and horning, the ane but prejudice of the other, to pass thereon upon ane single charge of four days: And further, gif need bees, consents that ane act of parliament sall be procurt for ratification and approbation of the said decreet, for to stand as ane perpetual law betwixt the bretheren of guild and the craftismen forsaid, their successors respective for ever.



In faith and witnes of all and sindry the premisses, the saids parties has subscrivit thir presents with their hands, as follows: At Aberdene, the fourth day of July, the zeir of God ane thousand five hundred four score and seven zeirs, befoir thir witnesses; Mr. George Barclay, advocate, Mr. David Rutherfoord, burgesses of the said burght, Mr. James Leyth, servitor to the said commissar, John Tillydaff, burgess of the said burgh, David Castell, wobster, freeman thereof, John Urquhart, chirurgon, Alexander Donaldsone and Mr. Robert Paip, notars public.

*Et sic subscribitur,*

Alex<sup>2</sup> Cullane, w<sup>t</sup> my hand, commissioner

David Menyzes, w<sup>t</sup> my hand, commissar

Alex<sup>2</sup> Forbes, commissioner, w<sup>t</sup> my hand

Johan Duncan, tailor, George Elphinstone, saidlar, Alex. Ronaldsone, baxter, and freemen commissioners forsaid, with our hands at the pen, led be the notars underwritten, at our command, because we cannot write ourselfs.

Ita est Mag. Robertus Paip notarius publicus ac testis in præmissis de mandatis dictorum Joannis Duncan, Georgii Elphinstone, et Alexandri Ronaldsone, scribere nescien. ut asseruerunt ad hec manu sua rogatus et requisitus.

Ita est Alexander Donaldsone, co-notarius in premissis rogatus et requisitus ad hec manu propria.

Maister ALEX. CHEYNE, commissy<sup>2</sup> of Abd. acceptis.

Of the whilk decret the tenor follows:—

At ABERDENE, the seventh day of July, the zeir of God ane thousand five hundredth fourscore and seven years, we, Alexander Cullane, David Menzies, baillies of the burght of Aberdene, and Alexander Forbes, burgess of the said burght, commissioners, electit and nominate be the provost, bailies, council, brethren of gild of the said burght, on the ane part, and George Elphinstone, deacon conveener, Alexander Ronaldson, baxter, John Duncan, tailor, commissioners, chosen, electit, and nominate be the haill craftsmen, freemen of the said burght, on the uther part, and Maister Alexander Cheyne, parson of Snaw, and commissar of Aberdene, odman and o<sup>2</sup>man, equally chosen be the saids commissioners, anent the decision of the contraversy after specifit betwixt the saids commissioners for the saids parties; that is to say, Forsameikleas the saids commissioners havand sufficient power of baith the parties forsaid are finally appointit and agreeet upon all and sundry the heads after following; and first, to take away all differences whilk hitherto resultit upon the admission of freemen of craft, and for the establishing of ane perpetual ordor yairanent, we ordane and declars all persons willing to be made free and incorporate to the fraternity of ony craft, that they sall first present themselfs to the provost, baillies, and council, to be made free burgesses of the said burght; and gif they mean to leif by their said craft, the said provost, baillies, and council, and dean of gild, befoir ony further proceeding, sall remit the entrant, be their testimonial, to the deacon and maisters of the craft profest be the said entrant, to be examint by them; and being examint, and not found qualifit, sall be repellt baith frae the suit of burges-ship and freemanship of the craft foresaid; but be the contrar, gif they be found qualifit be the said deacon and freemen of the said craft, reportand to the provost, baillies, council, and dean of gild, ane sufficient testimonial, upon their conscience, of the entrant's qualification and hability, then and in that case they sall be admittit, agreeand for the freedom of the burgess-ship, according to the ancient use and laudable consuetude of the said burgh; providing that this clause, viz. *secundum libertatem sue artis*, or sicklike words, signifiand ony restrictions, be not insert in their testimonial, but that the same contain *admissus in burgensem tantummodo*; and thereafter, notwithstanding of the whilk admission, the said entrant sall not have place to work, nor exercise his craft, unto the time he report his testimonial of the said provost, baillies, and dean



dean of gild, under the subscription of the town clark, that he is admitted to be burges, and present the same to the deacon and maisters of that craft, who thereafter sall compone with the entrant for the freedom and free licence to exercise the craft: And be reason sune doubts results among the said commissioners concerning the composition of the entrants, it is finally agreeet by the saids commissioners, and decernt by them, that the said compositions and bankates be made after the auld use and custum, and not after the will of the entrant; bot because consideration aught to be had diversly after the estate and condition of diverse persons, suitars of the freedom, to wit, giff the entrant be the eldest son of an free burges, or zit the eldest son of ane free craftisman that hes past their prenticeship within the said burgh of Aberdene, he sall be free with the craft for the bancate only; bot the rest of merchants' sons, or free craftismen's sons, that hes past their prenticeship within the said burgh of Aberdene, sall pay forty shilling o<sup>2</sup> head, with the bancate as a'befoir, allenarly; and all prentices learning within the said town, and zet being ane forane, or born out of the said town, as also they that are not freeman's sons, suppose they be born within the town, sall pay ten marks over-head, with the bancate, for their freedums, to the deacon and bretheren of their craft; siclike outlands craftismen, that are nocht born burgesses sons or freeman's sons of the said burgh, neither hes past prenticeship within the same, but has learnt their craft in ony uther place not within the town, they sall pay to the deacon and masters of their craft for their freedom, at the least, twenty marks money forsaid, with the bancate, as said is; and decerns the composition of the money foresaid for the freedom, as is above expreamt, to be delivert and payt to the deacon of the craft, and he to be answerable for the twa part of the same to the dean of gild, and to deliver the same to him for to be wared and bestowt upon the aid, support, and help of the common charges of the town, according to the directions to be given in by the provost, baillies, and council of the said burgh, to him thereanent; and the third part of the said composition, with the bankates foresaid, to be distribute and bestowt at the pleasure of the deacons of the craftis, and their bretheren foresaid, freemen of the said burgh; and sicklike the twa parts of the composition of the entress of every prentice whilk is the sum of twenty shilling, the twa part thereof to be delivert to the dean of gild, and the third part to the deacons and maisters of craftis, to be usit in manner and to the effect above expreamt. Secondly, we, the said commissioners for baith the said parties, *hinc inde*, decerns and ordeins that the saids craftismen sall not meddle with na kind of foreane nor oversea wares, bot to have their share of timber, conform to use and wont, and of salt sa meikle to serve their houses allenarly; and as concerning the bearing of offices of magistrates, sic as to be provost, baillies, deans of gild, and thesaurer, we decern that na craftismen sall aspire thereto unto the time that they be promotit to be bretheren of gild; bot prejudice always that it sall be liesom to the said craftismen to choise sax persons of their awin number zierly, to be upon lyitis, of whom the concil sall choice twa thereof zearly, who sall have place with the rest of the ordinary auditors to hear and see all and sundry the town's compts, baith of property and casualitis. Thirdly, in respect that gryt contraversies hes been at all times betwixt the said parties concerning the using of the traffique and exercise of all kinds of merchandise in general or in special, permisable or nocht permisable to the craftismen, whereanent we, the saids commissioners for the provost, baillies, and bretheren of gild, willing all matters debatable to be sattled and put to rest, are content to grant the saids craftismen, likeas be the tenor hereof grants to them the free use and traffique of barking of ledder, buying of buttir, victual, cheese, sheep and nolt, lyme, coals, carsays, plaiding, raw claith, hiland grays, mantling, and linen claith, and to sell and tope the same in all parts within the realm of Scotland, as freely as merchants bretheren of gild does; and forder, permitts to them the traffiquing of littit claith whilk is made within their awin house allenarly, and na otherwise: Of the whilk specials, grantit in manner foresaid, the said craftismen nocht being contentit, in respect the same was not sufficient recompence, as they alleag't to them, for their refusal of all kind of oversea and forrane merchandries, likeas be the tenor of thir presents, we, the commissioners



commissionars for the saids craftismen, refuses the same, with divers uther privileges grantit to us and the remnant craftismen be our sovereign Lord's disposition, under his majesty's gryt seal, so that we, the saids craftismen and our successors, might juiss free liberties to traffique only with all kind of Scotis wares ; but stop or impediment to be maid to us be the saids provost, baillies, and brether of gild, in times cuming ; and forder, contention appearing for to ensew to the inquietness of the commoun wealth of the said burgh, the provost, baillies, council, and brether of gild, being mov't with natural pity to put the saids craftismen, being members of thair awin commoun wealth, frae forder trouble, on the ane part ; and the said craftismen, as neighbors, willing with detfull reverence to obey their said magistrates, ware content, on the uther part, to referr the saymme to us commissionars, *hinc inde*, respective forsaid, with power to us, in case of discord, to choise an oversman to decern thereanent, as he sall think guide ; and after long reasoning maid, *hinc inde*, thereupon, we, the said commissionars, having power and command of baith the said parties, in manner forsaid, hes reffert, likeas be the tenor of thir presents referrs the decision of the said controversy, formit as after follows, to Mr. Alexander Cheyne, parson of Snaw, and commissar of Aberdene, according to the tenor of the designation within written, viz. Quhidder giff besides the former things agreeet and grantit to the saids craftismen, yet, the council and bretheren of gild sall grant the liberty of all Scotis wares, be nomination of some specialls, and excluding the craftismen from the rest ; or gif they sall grant to the saids craftismen the liberty of all Scotis wares in general, reservand certain specialls to themselfes ; and I, the said Maister Alexander Cheyne, after the acceptation of the samen, having herd and considert the reassonis and allegationis maid be the said commissionars, *hinc inde*, for baith the parties forsaid, the name of the Lord callt, to whom I maun be answerable this day and the day of judgement, findis, that forsameiklas the merchants and bretheren of gild has the prerogative and dignity far above the saids craftismen, in sic sort as they have power to call and accuse, and cause them be convictit and corrected for the transgression of all and sundry the points of every thing, either grantit or notht grantit to them, wharebe the contrair the saids craftismen has notht the like power at all to call, accuse, or pursew the saids merchants, bretheren of gild, for buying, selling, or toping aither of oversea and forrane wares, or zit of Scottis wares, guides, or geir, considering that all kind of merchandeis whatsoever is free to the said bretheren of guild, without question or contraversy ; but namely, because the saids craftismen hes consentit and agreeet to give and deliver the twa part of all the compositions, as is afore expreamt, maid and given to them for the admission of all freemen, and receiving of all prentices to their craftis respectively forsaid, to the dean of gild, for to be bestowt be him upon the common charges of the town, as is abone rehearst ; wharebe the contrair the saids craftismen might have employt the samen to their awin particular uses, as they had wont to do in times past ; and therefore I, the said Master Alexander Cheyne, with consent and assent of the saids commissionars, electit and chosen for baith the saids parties, pronounces and decerns, that the council sall grant, likeas be the tenor hereof grants to the saids craftismen and their successors, the general liberty of all Scottis wares, by and attour the things grantit to them, as said is, to buy and sell the samen universally within the realm of Scotland, as they sall think expedient, reservand the specialls to the saids bretheren of gild themselfs ; and specially the heads, wares, and form thereof, as after follows, secludand the saids craftismen and their forsaid therefrae for ever, viz. That it sall notht be leisom to ony of the saids craftismen, or their forsaid, to have the handling of ony stappil guides, as staple guides, whidder the same be Scottis or forrane wares ; bot that the only use of handling of the samen, that is to say, packing and pieling of fish, hydes, skin, and wool, sall properly appertain unto the merchants brethren of gild allenarly, but prejudice always to the said craftismen, that they be not stopit to buy and sell the said wares in smalls, in ony part within the realm, as said is ; and the saids craftismen in special to buy, sell, and tope sameikle wool as they sall cause be wrought respective in their houses ; and sicklike reserves to the said bretheren of gild to have the  
only



only power to transport Scottis wares in schippis, boats, either be sea or be land, in forrane countries, there to traffique therewith, and the saids craftismen nocht to have power to do the same, neither directly nor indirrectly; providing always, that it prejudge nocht the saids craftismen and their forsaidis to traffique, buy, sell, and tope all manner of Scottis wares in general (except as is befoir excepted) within the realm of Scotland, and they never to be callt, accust, nor convictit for the samen, bot to be free thereto, as said is; and but prejudice of the liberty and privilege of ledder barkers in buying of rough hydes in all parts within the realm, and barking and selling of the samen, as said is; and privilege of coupars, according to auld use and wont: Providing also, that gif it sall chance the saids craftismen and their successors to be teachit and learnt in making of woolens, sautings, silks, taiffities, or any kind of stuffs that hes nocht been maid of auld within the realm of Scotland, bot of lait throw the incoming of strangars within the country, that it sall not be leisum to the craftismen to sell the samen, except it be their awin handy wark, and that in haille pieces, (dispensand always with them to sell and tope in small or gryt their said handy wark of seyis, worsetts, linings, and small sergis, but stop or impediment): And anent the transgression of the saids points, or any of them before rehearst, gif it sall happen any of the saids craftismen and their forsaidis, in time cuming, to be callt and accust for the transgressing of the heads and points afore inhibite to them, as is above expreamt, they, being convictit therefor, to be unlawt, according to the ancient laws of this said burgh: Providing always, that it sall nocht be liesom to conveyin the alleagt contraveener upon ane bare suspicion in any sort, bot be sufficient tryal maid and had be witnesses unsuspectit and undefamt, either merchant or craftsman, purging themselfs be their corporall aith of partial counsell. And finally, it is ordaint, that baith the said parties, merchants and craftismen, present and to come, inviolably observe, fulfill, and keep this present appointment and decret of every head, clause, and article therein containt, likeas we, the saids commissioners and oversman forsaid, ordains them to do the same, and the practique and execution thereof to be and begin the day and dait of thir presents, and to continue as an perpetual law in all times cuming: And for the better observing, keeping, and fulfilling of the premises, we, the saids commissioners and oversman, are content, and consents that the designation written on the uther side thereof, and this present decret, be insert in the buikes of council of Aberdene, as also in the commissar's buikes of Aberdene, alswell *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, as also to have the strength of ane confest act and judicial decret, with executorials of poinding and horning, the one bot prejudice of the other to pass thereon upon ane single charge of four days warning: And forder ordains, that the procuratorys and mandates given to the saids commissioners be registrate in the said commissar's buikes in like manner, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*; and, gif need bees, consents that ane act of parliament sall be procurit for ratification and approbation of this present appointment and decret, for to stand as ane perpetual law betwixt the parties foirsaid and their successors respectively for ever, and to that effect constitutes and ordains discreet men, &c. and ilk ane of them, conjunctly and severally, our lauchfull and undoubted procurators, to compear for us and in our name before the said commissar, provost, and bailies forsaid, as also in presence of the lords of parliament, to the effect forsaid, *promitten. de rato, &c.*

In witness of the whilk, the said commissioners and oddman, in sign and taiken and fortification of our decret and appointment forsaid, has subscrivt the samen, as after follows, day, year, and place forsaid, before thir witnesses, Maisters George Barclay, Richard Irvine, Gilbert Bisset, John Kennedie, Robert Paip, Thomas Mollysone, James Davidstone, and James Ogstone, notars public.

*Sic subscribitur,*

Alex<sup>2</sup> Cullan, commissioner, w<sup>t</sup> my hand

David Menyzies, commissioner, w<sup>t</sup> my hand

Alex<sup>2</sup> Forbes, w<sup>t</sup> my hand

George



George Elphinstone, saidler, John Duncane, tailor, and Alex<sup>2</sup> Ronaldsone, baxter, with our handis at the pen, led be the notars underwritten, at our commandis, because we can nocht wret ourselffis.

Ita est Mag<sup>2</sup> Robertus Paip, notarius publicus ac testis in præmissis de mandatis dictorum Alexandri Ronaldsone, Georgii Elphinstone, et Johannis Duncan, scribere nescien. ut asseruerunt ad hæc manu sua rogatus et requisitus per dictos commissionarios.

Ita est Alex<sup>2</sup> Donaldsoun, co-notarius in præmissis rogatus et requisitus per dictos commissionarios ad hæc manu propria.

Maister ALEXANDER CHENE, commiss<sup>2</sup> of Aberdene, w<sup>t</sup> my hand.

*Council Register, vol. xxxii. p. 233, et seq.*

### EXTRACT

*From the Charter granted by King JAMES the Sixth to the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of Aberdeen, dated at Faulkland, the 17th July, 1617.*

JACOBUS, Dei gratia, Rex Magnæ Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Fidei Defensor, omnibus probis hominibus, &c. &c. Ratificavimus, approbavimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmavimus; tenoreque presentium, cum avisamento, consensu et assensu predicto, ratificavimus, approbamus, ac pro nobis nostrisque successoribus pro perpetuo confirmamus; omnes et quascunque cartas, &c. decretum arbitrale inter burgenses gilde dicti burgi nostri de Abirdene, et artifices ejusdem, concernen. eorum libertates ac pro compositione omnium contraversiarum inter eosdem, datum et pronunciatum per Alexandrum Cullen, Davidem Meinzies, duos ballivorum dicti burgi nostri pro tempore, et per Alexandrum Forbes, commissionarios ex parte prepositi ballivorum et fratrum gilde ejusdem, electos ex parte una, ac eciam per Georgium Elphinstone Deaconum Conventorem, lie Deacon Conveinar, Joannem Duncane vestiarium, et Alexandrum Ronaldsone pistorem, commissarios pro artificibus dicti burgi nostri, electos ex parte altera; nec non per Magistrum Alexandrum Cheyne, rectorem de Snaw, et commissionarium de Abirdene, lie odisman et oursman equaliter, per dictos commissionarios nominatim de data apud Abirdene, septimo die mensis Julij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo septimo, una cum literis, procuratorialibus, et submissione, super quibus dictum decretum latum fuit, inserta et registrata in libris commissariatus de Abirdene, septimo die mensis Julij, anno immediate supra dicto, &c. &c. In cujus rei, &c.

IN the parliament halden at Edinburgh, upon the twentie-eight day of Junij, the yeir of God ane thousand six hundred threttie-thrie yeirs, oure Sovereine Lord and Estaits of this present parliament ratifies and approves, and for his Heiness and his successors perpetuallie confirms the charters made and granted by his Majesty's umquhill dearest father James, be the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. of eternal memorie, with advyce and consent of his Heiness Principal Thesaurer, Depute Thesaurer, and remanent Lords of his Hieness Secret Council of Scotland, his Hieness Commissioners for the tyme, under the Great Seal, of the dait at Falkland, the seventeen day of July, the zeir of God one thousand six hundred seventeen yeirs, quhairby,



quhairby, &c. Extracted furth of the buiks of Parliament, be me, Sir John Hay of Sand, Knight, Clerk of our Sovereine Lord's Register, Counsale, and Rolls, under my sign and subscription manual.

SIGNED J. HAY, CLS. REGR.

### CHARTER BY KING CHARLES I.

#### IN FAVOUR OF THE BOROUGH OF ABERDEEN,

DATED AT OATLANDS, THE 9th SEPTEMBER, 1638.

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Referred to in page 262.
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CAROLUS Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fideique Defensor OMNIBUS probis hominibus totius terræ suæ clericis et laicis salutem SCIATIS NOS (exacta provecta nostra ætate et revocatione nostra tum speciali tum generali in parlamento æque ac extrafacta pluribus his annis præterita) recolentes antecessores nostros illustrissimos memoriæ non morituræ burgum de Aberdene (qui est de antiquissimis et illustrissimis qui sunt in hoc regno nostro Scotiæ burgis) in liberum et regium burgum erexisse ipsisque prefecto ballivis consiliariis burgensibus et communitate ejusd. eorumque successoribus eundem burgum cum nonnullis terris hæreditatibus tenementis domiciliis structuris molendinis piscationibus privilegiis libertatibus et immunitatibus eidem spectan. et pertinen. per valida infeofamenta jura et securitates ipsis eorumque predecessores desuper fact. et concess. dedisse et concessisse prout in iisdem latius habetur juxta quæ dicti præfectus ballivi consilarii burgen. et communitas dicti nostri burgi eorumque predecessores tenent et tenuerunt dictum burgum terras molendina piscationes aliaque eidem pertinen. libertates et privilegia ejusd. omni tempore præterito unde et ex erectione ejusdem burgi in burgum liberum et regium et dotatione cum libertatibus et privilegiis antedict. præfatum burgum (virtute industria et cura proborum virtuteque præditorum ipsius incolarum facta est (civitas) populosa humanitate et fama celeberrima supra alios quoscunque burgos et civitates in boreali parte dicti nostri regni plurimum elevata) quæque ad hospitium et alimentum subditis nostris (in conventionibus anni terminis aliisque tam publicis quam privatis consiliis et conventionibus ibid. habitis) suppeditandum abunde sufficit quæ denique oppressos nostros subditos ex partibus borealibus et montanis juxta dictum burgum jacen. cum huc venerint ut in asylo propugnare admodum valeat adeo ut civilitate proba gubernatione et cura magistratuum dicti burgi ipse florentissimus evasit maximo incolarum aliorumque circumcirca subditorum nostrorum commodo quorum liberi educationem in literis artibus et vocationibus omnis generis copiosam habent. NOS IGITUR solliciti magis ut indies vigeat dictus burgus et ampliuntur et dilatentur ipsius redditus libertates et securitates eidem et predecessores fact. quam ut quovis modo minuantur cum speciali avisamento et consensu prædilecti et fidelissimi nostri consanguinei et consilarii Joannis Comitis de Traquair Domini Lintoun et Caberstoun principalis nostri thesaurarii computorum rotulatoris et collectoris dicti regni nostri Scotiæ novarumque nostrarum augmentationem thesaurarii necnon fidelis nostri consilarii Domini Jacobi Carmichaell de eodem Militis Baronetti nostri deputati in iisdem officiis ac reliquorum Dominorum et aliorum nostrorum commissionariorum nostri scaccarii ejusdem regni nostri RATIFICASSE approbasse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse tenoreque ejusdem ratificare approbare ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmare CARTAM factam



datam et concessam per quond. charissimum patrem nostrum Jacobum Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regem memoriæ non morituræ cum avisamento et consensu sui principalis thesaurarii thesaurarii deputati et reliquorum Dominorum sui secreti consilii commissionariorum suorum pro tempore sub ejus magno sigillo de data apud Falkland decimo septimo die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo septimo per quam dictus quondam noster charissimus pater cum avisamento et consensu supradicto pro causis inibi contentis non solum ratificavit approbavit et confirmavit omnes et singulas cartas infeofamenta sasina precepta instrumenta confirmationes acta sententias decreta donationes exemptiones jura titulos securitates literas scripta evidencias concessionibus libertates commoditates immunitates et privilegia inibi mentionat. fact. concess. vel confirmat. per dict. quond. nostrum charissimum patrem suosque illustrissimos predecessores Reges et Reginas Scotiæ vel per eorum gubernatores regentes aut Dominos Sessionis pro tempore prefato burgo nostro de Aberdene præposito ballivis senioribus decanis gildæ thesaurariis conciliariis burgensibus et communitati ejusdem ecclesiisque ministris et hospitibus lie hospitals suisque successoribus cujuscunque formæ vel formarum contentæ vel contentarum datæ vel datarum respective eadem sunt Et specialiter absque prejudicio generalitatis antedict. particulares cartas infeofamenta confirmationes decreta donationes exemptiones acta scripta evidencias aliaque specialiter et particulariter in dicta carta mentionat. concessionibus donationes privilegia libertates et immunitates respective inibi contenta cum omnibus et singulis aliis cartis infeofamentis concessionibus donationibus privilegiis immunitatibus juribus parliamentorum actis conventionibus generalibus secreti consilii sententiis et decretis dat. et concess. per dictum quond. nostrum charissimum patrem ejusque illustrissimos progenitores vel per aliquam aliam personam aut personas Ad et in favorem præpositi seniorum ballivorum consiliariorum et communitatis dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene pro tempore suorumque predecessorum et successorum quorumcunque de erectione ejusd. nostri burgi in libero burgo regio cum omnibus juribus titulis et privilegiis ad eund. spectan. et incumben. per leges et consuetudinem dicti regni nostri Scotiæ cumque omnibus terris tenementis forestis sylvis moris maresiis communitatibus aquis salmonum piscationibus molendinis astrictis multuris castris pratis lacubus montibus viridariis munitoriis lie Blockhouse anchoragiis custumis lie bell customs aliisque custumis ponderibus lie trone-weights mensuris et aliis proficuis casualitatibus et divoriis quibuscunque quæ per prius ad dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene pertinuerunt et quæ illi eorumque predecessores vel authores quovis tempore retroacto possidebant et utebantur SED ETIAM dictus quond. noster charissimus pater cum consensu prædict. de novo dedit concessit erexit et disposuit prefatis præposito ballivis consiliariis burgen. et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus imperpetuum TOTUM et integrum dictum burgum de Aberdene cum præinctu muris fossis lie fousies portibus viis plateis passagiis omnibusque et singulis domibus edificiis hortis tenementis croftis acris et rudis terrarum infra territorium dicti nostri burgi ET SIMILITER omnes et singulas terras communes ad dictum burgum nostrum spectan. et pertinen. cum omnibus moris maresiis pratis partibus pendiculis et pertinen. ab antiquo forestum de Stocket nuncupat. cumque sylva ejusd. infra limites merchias et bondas hujusmodi prout eadem per dict. præpositum ballivos consules et communitatem tunc occupabantur et possidebantur et annuatim equitari et perambulari utebantur TOTAS et integras terras de Rubbislaw TOTAS et integras terras de Cruiffes cum toftis croftis domibus edificiis partibus pendiculis et pertinen. earund. TOTAS et integras aquas de Die et Done et salmonum piscarias earund. infra et per integras bondas partes et limites hujusmodi prout eadem tunc per dictum præpositum ballivos consules et communitatem eorumque tenentes et servos occupabantur et possidebantur Et nominatim salmonum piscarias super dictis aquis de Die et Done specialiter et particulariter in dicta carta mentionat. et express. infra bondas merchias et limites et possess. modo in eadem carta specificat. una cum omnibus et singulis casis lie Scheills et Inches infra et supra dict. aquas de Die et Done Ac cum privilegio et libertate ædificandi casus lie Scheills trahendi spargendi et arefaciendi retas ex utrisque lateribus dict. aquarum



aquarum respective sicuti dictus burgus noster præpositus ballivi consules et communitas ejusd. sui-  
que predecessores possessores et occupatores dict. piscationum perprius in usu et possessione fuerunt  
NECNON cum privilegio et libertate tenendi et habendi cymbas lie ferrie boates unam vel plures  
super dictas aquas de Die et Done et in quibuscunque locis et partibus earund. pro transportatione  
nostrorum legiorum et subditorum bonorumque et bestiarum ubi dicti præpositus ballivi et consules  
antedicti nostri burgi designabunt et ipsis visum fuerit cum omnibus divoriis feodis et commoditati-  
bus dictis cymbis spectan. incumbentibus OMNIA et singula communia molendina dicti burgi viz.  
Duo molendina infra dictum burgum nostrum superiora et inferiora molendina nuncupat. alia duo  
molendina extra dictum burgum nostrum lie Justice Mynes nuncupat. et duo alia molendina jacen.  
infra libertatem dicti burgi nostri unum eorund. novum molendinum nuncupat. super Bucksburne et  
aliud novum molendinum nuncupat. super torrentem lie Denburne et ventimolam apud Gallowgait-  
heid dicti burgi nostri cum multuris et sequelis dict. molendinorum omnium granorum super omni-  
bus et singulis croftis acris et terris communitatis dicti burgi nostri et infra libertatem et territorium  
ejusd. crescen. et omnium granorum ad burgenses et inhabitatores dict. burgi nostri spectan. et per-  
tinen. focum et aquam infra eund. patien. TOTUM et integrum montem castri lie Castlehill  
viridarium lie Greine pratum et suburbem vocat. Futtie cum capella ejusd. omnibusque cymbis et  
piscationibus alborum piscium eisdem spectan. cumque navium statione portu propugnaculo et littore  
dicti burgi aquæductibus et passagiis ejusd. libertatibus et privilegiis hujusmodi specialiter in dicta  
carta mentionat. UNA CUM TOTIS et integris custumis lie bell-customes aliisque custumis et  
toloniis dicti nostri burgi usitat. et consuet. cum ponderibus lie tron-weightes dicti burgi nostri feodis  
et divoriis eisdem spectan. cumque omnibus aliis ponderibus et mensuris libertatibus privilegiis et im-  
munitatibus ad dictum burgum nostrum spectan. ET SPECIALITER quasdam libertates privile-  
gia et immunitates in dicta carta mentionat. DICTUM burgum nostrum et gubernationem ejusd.  
concernen. per quam cartam antedict. etiam dantur conceduntur et disponuntur memoratis præposito  
ballivis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus omnes et sin-  
guli annui redditus feudifirmæ annuæ divoriæ alteragia terræ piscationes tenementa domus croftæ et  
capellaniæ quæ ab antiquo ad capellanos Sancti Nicolai ecclesiæ parochialis Aberdonensis spectabant  
cum omnibus tenementis croftis mansionibus lie dail silver et anniversariis quibuscunque quæ per-  
prius ad quascunque capellanas et alteragia in quacunque ecclesia capellania vel collegio infra liberta-  
tem dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene pertinuerunt per quamcunque personam vel patronum fundat  
ubicunque eidem infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ jacent aut quovis tempore præterito levare seu  
percipi solebant Nec non tota et integra mansio domus ædificia horti et ecclesia quæ perprius ad  
Franciscanos dicti burgi nostri pertinuerunt. ET SIMILITER communis lacus ejusdem burgi per  
omnes bondas et partes hujusmodi et montes vocat. Woman Hill Play Field Saint Katharine's Hill  
Heidinggis Hill et Gallow Hill cum campis et viridariis dicti burgi lie Links nuncupat. prout eadem  
jacent in longitudine et latitudine inter ostium fluvii lie Wattermouth dictæ aquæ de Die ad ostium  
fluvii lie Wattermouth dictæ aquæ de Done cum tenen. tenan. libereque tenen. servitiis omnium et  
singularum predict. terrarum et piscationum cum partibus pendiculis et pertinen. earund. una etiam  
cum omnibus et singulis aliis libertatibus immunitatibus juribus et privilegiis quibuscunque dicto  
burgo nostro spectan. et incumben. et quorum dict. præpositus ballivi senatus et communitas ejusd.  
burgi suive predecessoris quovis tempore præterito in possessione fuerunt AC ETIAM cum tam  
amplissimis et magnis privilegiis et immunitatibus sicuti burgis nostris de Edinburgh Perth Dundie  
vel aliquibus aliis burgis regiis infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ per dictum quond. charissimum  
nostrum patrem suosve antecessores quovis tempore præterito diem datæ antedict. cartæ preceden.  
concedebantur Et UNIVIT ANNEXAVIT et INCORPORAVIT ad et cum dicto burgo nostro  
de Aberdene libertatibus et privilegiis ejusd. omnes et singulas predict. terras acras croftas terras  
communes molendina multuras piscationes castrum lacum pratum montes viridarium propugnaculum



lie Bulwark anchoragia tolonias custumas lie Bell costumes pondera et mensuras lie trone-weightes et measoures annuos redditus mansionis domos hortos aliaque generalites et particulariter supra express. cum privilegio dandi sasinam hujusmodi apud Crucem forealem dicti burgi nostri præposito vel alicui ballivorum ejusd. Quæ sasina stabit et sufficiens fore ordinatur dictis præposito ballivis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri pro toto et integro dicto burgo omnibusque et singuiis terris domibus ædificiis aliisque specialiter et generaliter inibi mentionat. modo et forma inibi express. **TENEN.** per dict. præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suosque successores in feodo hereditate et libero burgagio in perpetuum prout dicta carta de data præscript. in se latius proportionat Cum precepto sasinæ et sasinæ instrumento desuper sequen. et cum acto dissolutionis fact. in Parlamento tent. apud Edinburgh vigesimo octavo die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo septimo cui acto carta supra mentionat. relationem habet et desuper fundatur et conceditur **ET SIMILITER** cum omnibus et singulis aliis cartis infeofamentis preceptis sasinæ instrumentis confirmationibus actis sententiis decretis donationibus exemptionibus juribus titulis securitatibus literis scriptis evidentiis concessionibus libertatibus commoditatibus immunitatibus et privilegiis inibi mentionatis factis concessis vel confirmatis per nobilissimos nostros predecessores quond. Willielmum Regem Scotiæ quond. Alexandrum Regem secundum quond. Alexandrum Regem tertium quond. Robertum Regem primum quond. Davidem Regem ejus filium quond. Robertum Regem secundum quond. Robertum Regem tertium quond. Jacobum Regem primum quond. Jacobum Regem secundum quond. Jacobum Regem tertium quond. Jacobum Regem quartum quond. Jacobum Regem quintam quond. Mariam Reginam ejus filiam et dictum quond. nostrum charissimum patrem Jacobum Regem sextum optimæ memoriæ vel per eorum aliquos aut per aliquos alios eorum predecessores Reges et Reginas Scotiæ vel per eorum Regentes gubernatores aut Dominos Sessionis pro tempore præfato burgo nostro de Aberdene præposito senioribus ballivis decanis gilde thesaurariis consulibus burgensibus et inhabitatoribus dicti burgi nostri ecclesiisque ministris et hospitibus lie hospitalls ejusd. burgi suisque successoribus cujuscunque formæ aut formarum contentæ aut contentarum datæ aut datarum eadem sunt de et super erectione dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene in libero burgo regio cum omnibus juribus titulis et privilegiis eidem per leges et praxin dicti regni nostri Scotiæ spectand. et incumbend. ac cum omnibus domibus terris tenementis forestis silvis moris maresiis communitatibus aquis salmonum piscationibus molendinis astrictis multuris castris pratis lacubus montibus viridariis propugnaculis anchoragiis minutis custumis lie Bell costumes aliisque custumis ponderibus et mensuris lie weightes and measoures proficuis casualitatibus et divoriis quibuscunque quæ perprie ad dictum burgum nostrum pertinuerunt Et quæ per dict. præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem suosve predecessores aut authores quovis tempore preterito possidebantur et utebantur **ET VOLUMUS** et concedimus et pro nobis nostrisque successoribus cum avisamento et consensu prædict. decernimus et ordinamus quod prædict. generalitas minime derogabit specialitatem nec specialitas generalitatem Et quod hæc presens nostra confirmatio et ratificatio premissorum est et omni tempore affuturo erit tanti valoris roboris efficaciam et effectus in omnibus respectibus dicto burgo nostro de Aberdene præposito ballivis consulibus et communitati ejusdem suisque successoribus ac si dicta carta cum sasinæ precepto et acto dissolutionis supramentionat. omnesque et singulæ aliæ cartæ infeofamenta dispositiones concessionem confirmationes jura tituli et securitates decreta exemptiones literæ scripta acta evidentiæ donationes libertates commoditates immunitates privilegia aliaque particulariter et generaliter inibi mentionat. ad longum de verbo in verbum in hac presenti carta nostra insererentur (non obstan. ratione multitudinis numeri longitudinis et prolixitatis hujusmodi eadem in hac presenti nostra minime insererentur) penes que nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris dispensavimus ac per presentis cartæ nostræ tenorem dispensamus imperpetuum **INSUPER** absque lesione derogatione aut prejudicio antedict. prioribus cartis infeofamentis juribus decretis actis titulis libertatibus privilegiis et aliis particulariter et generaliter supra express. et pro majori corroboracione earund. accumulando jura juribus



nos pro bono fidei et gratuito servitio nobis nobilissimisque nostris progenitoribus per præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem dicti nostri burgi de Aberdene suosque predecessores præstito et impenso et ut in posterum in dicto servitio melius persistent. **DE NOVO DEDIMUS** concessimus ereximus disposuimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus tenoreque ejusdem cum avisamento et consensu prædict. damus concedimus erigimus disponimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus dilectis et fidelibus nostris servitoribus præposito ballivis consulibus burgensibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus **TOTUM** et integrum prædictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene cum precinctu muris fossis portubus viis plateis passagiis omnibusque et singulis domibus ædificiis hortis tenementis croftis acris et terris infra territorium et libertatem ejusd. burgi nostri **ET** similiter omnes et singulas prædict. terras communes ad dictum nostrum burgum spectan. et pertinen. cum omnibus moris maresiis pratis partibus pendiculis et pertinen. ab antiquo forestam de Stokett vocat. cum sylva ejusd. infra limites merchias et bondas hujusmodi prout eadem pro presente possidentur et occupantur et annuatim per dict. præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem equitari et perambulari solent **TOTAS** et integras prædict. terras de Rubslaw **TOTAS** et integras prædict. terras de Cruiffeis cum toftis croftis domibus ædificiis partibus pendiculis et pertinen. earund. **TOTAS** et integras prædict. aquas de Die et Done cum salmonum piscariis earund. infra et per integras bondas partes et limites hujusmodi prout eadem pro presenti per dict. præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem suosque tenentes et servitores possidentur et occupantur **ET SPECIALITER** prædictas salmonum piscarias supra dict. aqua de Die vocat lie Raik Stells Medchingle pot et fuirds ex utrisque lateribus antedictæ aquæ et ut prædict. piscarii distinguantur absque aliis distinctæ cognoscantur sicuti etiam jacent et bondantur ab ostio fluvii lie bar et water mouth dicti nostri burgi de Aberdene ad aquam lie Bridgewater apud pontem de Die olim at Willielmum Forbes de Barnes spectan. et pertinen. Nec non salmonum piscationem super aqua de Done vocat. King's Cavill antedictæ aquæ de Done tam supra quam infra pontem ejusd. cum omnibus et singulis salmonum piscariis de lie Cruiffeis prout dicta piscaria et lie cruives respective bondantur et jacent ab ostio fluvii lie water mouth dictæ aquæ de Done ad torrentem vocat. cruif burne cum omnibus et singulis aliis salmonum piscariis quibuscunque supra dict. aquas de Die et Done et per omnes bondas et limites earund. respective supra express. ad dictum burgum nostrum spectan. et incumben. et ut illi sui que predecessores easd. possidere solebant ac cum omnibus aliis piscariis tam salmonum quam alborum piscium in aqua salsa seu mari int. dicta ostia fluviorum lie mouthes de Die et Done et apud dict. ostia fluviorum antedict. aquarum ex utrisque lateribus earund. **AC ETIAM** cum omnibus et singulis casis et lie insches et scheils infra et super dict. aquas de Die et Done cumque libertate et privilegio ædificandi casas lie schiells et scheillings et trahendi dispargendi et arefaciendi retas ex utrisque lateribus dict. aquarum tam super viis nostris quam super aliis commodissimis locis et partibus prope dict. aquas sicuti dictus burgus noster sui que predecessores possessores et occupatores dict. piscinarum easdem perprie possidebant et guadebant. Nec non cum libertate et privilegio habendi cymbas lie ferrie boates unam vel plures super dictis aquis de Die et Done ad ostia fluviorum lie watter mouthes de Die et Done ubi habent proprias piscarias pro transportatione liegiorum et subditorum nostrorum eorumque bonorum et bestiarum ut ipsis visum fuerit cum omnibus divoriis feodis et commoditatibus dictis cymbis lie ferry-boates spectan. et incumben. Omnia et singula prædicta communia molendina dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene viz. prædicta duo molendina infra eund. burgum vocat. superius et inferius molendina alia duo molendina extra dictum burgum nostrum vocat. lie Justice Mylnes et alia duo molendina jacen. infra libertatem dicti burgi nostri unum eorum novum molendinum nuncupat. super torrentem lie Bucksburne et alterum novum molendinum nuncupat. super torrentem lie Denburne cum dicto ventimolo apud dict. lie Gallowgaitheid dicti burgi nostri Necnon tota et integra duo molendina maritima lie Schoir or Sea mylnes noviter ædificata et constructa per dict. præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem antedicti burgi nostri post datam  
ultimi



ultimi eorum infeofamenti supra scripti virtute presentis cartæ nostræ ratificati et approbati cum privilegio et libertate illis ædificandi plura molendina ad eorum arbitrium cumque multuris et sequelis dict. molendinorum omnium granorum super omnibus et singulis prædictiscroftis acris et terris communiis dicti burgi nostri et infra territorium et libertatem ejusdem crescen. omniumque granorum ad burgenses et inhabitatores ejusdem burgi spectan. et pertinen. vel per illos aliquasve alias personas importat. seu importand. focum et aquam inibi patien. TOTUM et integrum prædictum castrum montem viridarium pratum et suburbem vocat. Futtie cum capella ejusdem omnibusque cymbis et albis piscationibus hujusmodi spectan. cumque dicto propugnaculo portu et littore de Aberdene et lie mylne dames et passagiis ejusdem Ac cum libertate et privilegio onerandi et exonerandi loading et lousing naves cymbas aliaque vasa quæcunque in dictis aquis de Die et Done ex utrisque lateribus earundem in quibuscunque locis aut partibus et toties quoties visum fuerit prefatis præposito ballivis consulibus et communitati Et similiter levandi et recipiendi omnes minutas custumas anchoragia et lie schoir silver aliasque divorias tam libere in omnibus respectibus sicuti dictus burgus noster de Edinburgh sui que collectores apud portum et littus de Leith recipiunt et levant et tam libere sicuti eidem per aliquem alium liberum burgum regium apud quemcunque portum seu littus infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ levantur et percipiuntur ET SPECIALITER cum potestate levandi et percipiendi omni tempore futnro summam trium solidorum usualis monetæ dicti regni nostri Scotiæ ex qualibet tunna lie Tunne bonorum exportat. et importat. in quacunque nave cymba vel aliqua vasa infra dictum portum et stationem de Aberdene pro reparatione ædificatione et sustentatione antedicti propugnaculi lie bulwark applicand. sicuti dict. præpositus ballivi senatus et communitas sui que collectores eadem his multis annis retroactis fruebantur et possidebant NEC NON totas et integras prædictas custumas vocat lie Bell costumes dicti burgi nostri minutas custumas colonias et alias custumas usitat. et consuet. cum ponderibus lie trone wegthes dicti burgi nostri feodis et divoriiis iisdem spectan. cumque omnibus aliis ponderibus et mensuris libertatibus privilegiis et immunitatibus ad dictum burgum nostrum aliquolibet pertinen. et spectan. AC ETIAM cum potestate libera curias infra dictum burgum nostrum territorium et libertatem ejusd. tenendi pro administratione justiciæ et delinquentum et transgressorum punitione secundum qualitatem suorum delictorum legibus et praxi dicti regni nostri Scotiæ conforme Et exitus amerciamenta et eschaetas dictarum curiarum cum bludewitis toties quoties contigerint tam infra dictum burgum nostrum libertatem et territorium ejusdem quam infra portum et stationem et fluxum maris lie floodemark dicti burgi et infra dict. aquas de Die et Done in partibus earund. quarum predictæ piscariæ virtute presentis cartæ nostræ disponantur et dict. exitus eschaetas amerciamenta et bludewitas ad utilitatem et commodum dicti burgi nostri applicandi AC ETIAM cum speciali potestate privilegio et libertate dict. præposito ballivis consulibus et burgen. gildæ dicti burgi nostri suisque successoribus in perpetuum utendi frequentandi et exercendi negotiationem mercaturam et commercium et emendi et vendendi in magnis et minutis vinum ceram lie wad pelles coria omniaque alia genera mercimoniorum et bonorum tam dicti regni nostri Scotiæ quam aliarum nationum quarumcunque extranearum non solum infra dictum burgum nostrum territorium et libertatem ejusd. sed etiam intra per et præ integras bondas et limites vicecomitatus nostri de Aberdene tam intra regalitatem quam regalem vel regium NEC NON tenendi et habendi imperpetuum infra dictum burgum et libertatem ejusd. gildriam mercatoriam cum gilde curiis consiliis membris et jurisdictionibus hujusmodi incumben. Exitus et eschaetas dict. curiarum levandi et percipiendi similiter adeoque libere in omnibus respectibus et per omnia sicuti in similibus per nos nostrosve predecessores alicui alio libero burgo regio infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotiæ conceditur cumque omnibus et singulis aliis libertatibus et immunitatibus per leges hujusmodi dict. negotiationibus commerciis mercaturis gildæ curiis et burse spectan. seu juste spectare valen. ET SIMILITER tenendi habendi utendi exercendi et fruendi infra dictum burgum nostrum hebdomadatim duo publica fora lie mercatis viz. die Mercurii et die Saturni secundum consuetudinem



nem usitatum et consuetum cum quatuor liberis nundinis annuatim inchoan. tenen. et continuan. in dict. burgo quarum prima ad festum Pentecostes secunda ad festum Sancti Trinitatis tertia ad festum Sancti Michaelis ac quarta et ultima ad festum Sancti Nicholai Quarum nundinarum singule durabunt per spatium octo dierum AC ETIAM cum libertate et potestate edificandi et construendi plura molendina tam ventimola quam granorum et fullonum molendina infra dictum burgum libertatem et territorium ejusd. ET LOCANDI et assedandi hujusmodi partes dict. terrarum suarum communium dicte foreste de Stocket que hactenus non assedantur et locantur ad utilitatem et commodum dicti burgi nostri per assedationes longas vel infeofamenta feudifirme pro solutione feudifirmarum precipiendo mandando et inhibiendo omnibus personis tam regalitati quam regali (burgensibus gilde dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene minime existen.) ut non presumat usurpare nec exercere negotiationem commercium et mercaturam vel quodvis privilegium aut punctum ejusd. libero burgo regio incumben. infra libertatem et bondas dicti burgi et vicecomitatus nostri antedicti sub pœna incarcerationis personarum suarum et forisfacture et eschaete bonorum et mercimoniorum suorum ubicunque apprehendi poterunt PRETEREA nos cum avisamento et consensu predict. dedimus et concessimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre pro nobis nostrisque successoribus DAMUS et concedimus plenam potestatem commissionem et auctoritatem nostram prefatis preposito ballivis et consulibus dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus faciendi et publicandi acta statuta et ordinationes pro communi bono et proficuo ejusd. burgi et defensione privilegiorum et libertatem hujusmodi per omnes burgenses et inhabitatores dicti burgi nostri omnesque alias personas ad eund. reparari. et frequentari. observanda sub similibus pœnis ut ipsis visum fuerit Necnon causandi dicta acta statuta et ordinationes cum omnibus parliamentorum actis actisque generalium conventionum et secreti consilii cumque constitutionibus burgorum omnibusque suorum propriorum actorum in favorem libertatum eorum dat. vel dand. debite observari et prosequi et finali executione poni infra libertatem et territorium dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene et vicecomitatus ejusd. predict. AC ETIAM cum speciali potestate dict. preposito ballivis et consulibus vocandi prosequendi arrestandi et incarcerandi personas delinquentes et contravenientes predict. privilegia acta statuta decreta et sententias et cum eorum bonis intromittendi et ead. bona eschaetandi que bona et exitus ita eschaetand. nos pro nobis nostrisque successoribus cum avisamento et consensu predict. DAMUS et concedimus ad communem usum dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene et ad suppeditationem rerum communium et operum ejusd. cum omnibus exitibus et amerciamentis curiarum quibus dicti delinquentes forsitan incidere contigerint et incurrent ET SIMILITER nos cum avisamento et consensu antedicto dedimus concessimus et disposuimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre damus concedimus et disponimus prefatis preposito ballivis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus omnes et singulas vias domos tenementa hortos tenementa templaria cum omnibus pertinent. earund. jacen. infra precinctum dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene que per prius ad quascunque abbacias prioratus preceptorias ministeria capellanas prebendarias alteragia aliaque beneficia pertinuerunt una cum integris feudifirmis aliisque divoriis hujusmodi omni tempore affuturo cum dicto burgo nostro tanquam partem ejusd. remanen. et pertinent. cum potestate dict. preposito ballivis et consulibus suisque successoribus tanquam ballivis nostris in hac parte intrandi et recipiendi heredios vassalos et tenentes earund. super resignationem vel per servitium et retornatum aut per traditionem fixule et tenelle lie hespe et staple similiter eodemque modo sicuti illi alique nostri regales burgi dicti regni nostri Scotie inhabitatores heredios proprietarios et possessores quarumcunque terrarum et tenementorum infra territorium precinctum hujusmodi intrare et recipere solent NECNON dedimus et concessimus ac disposuimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre cum avisamento et consensu predict. damus concedimus et disponimus prefatis preposito ballivis consulibus et communitati suisque successoribus omnes annuos redditus feudifirme firmas et annuas divorias de predict. domibus hortis tenementis templariis aliisque tenementis predict. debit et solvi solet. et consuet. cum potestate illis intromittendi et



et desuper disponendi de omnibus annis et terminis futuris, et easd. ad commune bonum dicti burgi nostri applicandi AC ETIAM Dedimus concessimus et disposuimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre cum avisamento et consensu predict. Damus concedimus et disponimus prefatis preposito ballivis consulibus et communitati suisque successoribus omnes et singulas capellanas alteragia et annuos redditus perprius ad dict. capellanas Sancti Nicolai antedictæ ecclesie parochialis Aberdenensis pertinen. et spectan. cumque omnibus anniversariis et lie dail silver quibuscunque que perprius ad quascunque capellanas prebendarias et alteragia pertinuerunt in quacunque ecclesia capella vel collegio infra libertatem dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene per quascunque personam vel personas fundat ubicunque jacent. iufra dictum regnum nostrum vel quocunque tempore preterito levare seu percipi solebant cumque tota et integra predicta mansione loco domibus edificiis hortis et ecclesia que perprius ad Franciscanos dicti burgi nostri pertinuerunt cum omnibus divoriis et redditibus huiusmodi et ad premissa pertinen. de omnibus annis et terminis futuris Ac cum dicto lacu communi antedicti burgi nostri infra et per omnes bondas et partes ejusd. predictisque montibus lie Womanhill Playfield St. Katherines hill Heidinghill et Gallowhill nuncupat. cum viridariis et campis lie Links dicti burgi nostri prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine inter ostium fluvii lie wattermouth de Die ad ostium fluvii lie wattermouth de Done cum tenen. tenan. libereque tenen. servitiis omnium et singularum predict. terrarum et piscariarum cum partibus pendiculis et pertinen. earund. cumque omnibus et singulis aliis libertatibus immunitatibus juribus et privilegiis quibuscunque ad dictum burgum spectan. et incumben. et quorum dict. prepositus ballivi senatus et communitas ejusdem sui que predecessores quovis tempore preterito in usu et possessione fuerunt cumque etiam tam amplissimis et magnis privilegiis ac immunitatibus quam per nos nostrosque predecessores dictis burgis nostris de Edinburgh Perth Dundee aliisque burgis regiis infra dictum regnum nostrum Scotie quovis tempore preterito diem date presentis carte nostre preceden. dantur conceduntur et disponuntur cumque omni jure titulo interesse jurisclameo proprietate et possessione quacunque que seu quas nos predecessores vel successores nostri in et ad dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene terras acras croftas terras communes molendina multuras piscationes castrum lacum pratum montes viridaria propugnacula anchoragia tolonias custumas lie bell custumes pondera lie trone wegthes mensuras annuos redditus mansionem locum domos hortos et ecclesias que olim ad dict. Franciscanos pertinuerunt aliaque particulariter et generaliter supra recitat. vel ad aliquam partem pendiculum aut portionem earundem census firmas casualitates proficua et divorias huiusmodi quibuscunque annis seu terminis præteritis aut futuris pro quibuscunque factis causis seu occasionibus præteritis diem datæ presentis carte nostre preceden. habuimus habemus aut quovis modo in futurum habere clamare aut pretendere poterimus aut poterint RENUNCIANDO quiete clamando et simpliciter extra donando eadem cum omni actione instantia et exequutione nobis et successoribus nostris eo circa competen. vel competere valen. memoratis præposito ballivis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus pro nunc et imperpetuum cum pacto de non pretendo ac cum supplemento omnium defectuum objectionum et imperfectionum quarumcunque tam non nominatarum quam nominatarum preteritorum presentium et futurorum quos tanquam pro express. in hac presenti carta nostra haberi volumus penes quæ nos pro nobis nostrisque successoribus dispensavimus ac per presentis carte nostre tenorem dispensavimus imperpetuum PRETEREA RATIFICAVIMUS approbavimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus tenoreque ejusdem ratificamus approbamus ac pro nobis nostrisque successoribus pro perpetuo CONFIRMAMUS ACTUM et statutum dicti burgi nostri per dictos præpositum ballivos senatum et communitatem ejusdem fact. unde statuitur et ordinatur quod nullum mollitum polentum ad forum dicti nostri burgi feretur presentabitur nec venabitur in eodem private vel publice Et quodquidem actum et statutum est de data undecimo die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo octavo Et nos prefecte intelligentes quod dictum actum et statutum non solum concordat cum actis et statutis omnium burgorum regionum dicti regni nostri

sed



sed etiam aptum et necessarium est pro bono et commodo dicti burgi nostri **IGITUR** volumus et ordinamus quod nullum molitum polentum importabitur nec venabitur infra eundem burgum private vel publice per quascunque personam vel personas infra libertatem dicti burgi vel extra incolan. sub pœna confiscationis cujuscunque moliti polenti quod importabitur per quascunque personam vel personas contra tenorem antedicti acti statuti et ordinationis nostræ prædict. infra prædictum burgum cum potestate dictis præposito et ballivis confiscandi dictum polentum et hujusmodi ad eorum usum applicandi **ET NOS CONSIDERANTES** quod dictus quondam noster charissimus pater beatæ memoriæ per ejus infeofamentum supra specificat. ratificavit et disposuit dicto burgo nostro de Aberdene omnes alias libertates jura et privilegia tam amplas et amplissime quam dictis burgis nostris de Edinburgh et Perth qui sunt vicecomites coronatores et pacis justiciarii intra se et quod magna est necessitas ut dict. burgus noster de Aberdene habeat possideat et fruatur dictis privilegiis et hoc specialiter pro causis et respectibus subsequen. viz. quod dictus burgus noster de Aberdene in burgum et civitatem copiosam et populosam crevit et devenit in quo magna et quotidiana est mercatura et mercium mutatio magnusque concursus liegiorum et subditorum nostrorum tam nobilium et generosorum virorum aliorumque incolantium in partibus borealibus dicti regni nostri in omnibus eorum conventionibus aliisque magnis et gravibus rebus quam aliorum communium populorum ad fora nundinas et mercaturam infra dictum burgum nostrum et apud portum ejusdem reparantium et nominatim quod dict. burgus noster situatur prope montes et montanos in quibus sunt rebelles multi et homines male affecti lie brokin men qui dictum burgum frequentant quique pugnando et litigando in eodem pacem ejusdem omnes congregationes legitimas conventiones et mercaturas liegiorum et subditorum nostrorum infra eundem perturbant. Et quod vicecomites dicti vicecomitatus nostri de Aberdene infra bondas cujus dictus burgus noster jacet annuatim de baronibus et generosis rusticis eliguntur qui cum eorum deputatis ruri habitant et presentes omnibus temporibus non sunt pro executione eorum officiorum iis in hac parte incumben. prout de jure congruit unde dictus burgus noster inhabitatores ejusd. alique leigii nostri inibi commoran. graviter perturbantur et prejudicantur **IGITUR** et pro remedio hujusmodi proque multis bonis officiis veris et gratuitis servitiis nobis dictoque quondam nostro charissimo patri optimæ memoriæ aliisque nostris nobilissimis progenitoribus temporibus retroactis per dictos præpositum et ballivos dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suosque predecessores præstitis et impensis ac pro diversis aliis magnis respectibus bonis causis et considerationibus nos moven. ex certa nostra scientia proprioque motu cum avisamento et consensu prædict. **DEDIMUS** concessimus et disposuimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ **DAMUS** concedimus et disponimus dictis præposito ballivis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus præpositis ballivis consulibus et communitati ejusd. imperpetuum officia vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciarii infra dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene integrasque bondas terrarum communium acrarum croftarum molendinorum aquarum piscariarum montium viridariorum portuum stationum viarum platearum passagiorum aliorumque iisdem pertinen. jacen. infra præcinctum et territorium dicti burgi nostri cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus privilegiis feodis casualitatibus divoriis immunitatibus et commoditatibus ad dicta officia vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciarii de jure et regni nostri consuetudine spectan. et incumben. **ET FECIMUS** creavimus constituimus et ordinavimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ cum avisamento et consensu prædict. facimus creamus constituimus et ordinamus præpositum dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene electum et eligendum in perpetuum **VICECOMITEM** et **CORONATOREM** principalem et ballivos ejusd. burgi nostri electos et eligendos annuatim vicecomites et coronatores deputatos conjunctim et divisim sub illo dictosque præpositum et ballivos dicti burgi nostri annuatim electos et eligendos conjunctim et divisim omni tempore affuturo pacis justiciarios infra dictum burgum terras communes ejusd. aliaque supra script. eodem spectan. et incumben. imperpetuum cum plena et libera potestate illis eorumque deputatis



conjunctim et divisim curiam et curias tam criminales quam civiles toties quoties ipsis visum fuerit infra dictum burgum terras communes molendina piscarias moras vias plateas passagia aliaque supra express. vel supra aliquam partem bondarum prædict. tam contra eorum vicinos burgen. et inhabitatores dict. bondarum quam contra alias personas ad dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene et territorium ejusd. resortan. et frequentan. qui pro quacunque causa crimine aut offensu criminali vel civili per illos infra dict. burgum nostrum bondas et territorium ejusd. vel quancunque partem hujusmodi fact. et commiss. attachiabuntur affigendi affirmandi inchoandi et tenendi et quoties opus fuerit continuandi, et prædictum officium vicecomitis exercendi et utendi pro quibuscunque aliis actionibus causis offensis crimine seu criminibus contingen. contra omnes personas capiend. et attachiandas infra dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene terras communes molendina piscarias stationem littus vias plateas passagia aliaque particulariter supra recitata ad eundem spectan. justitiam administrandi sectas dict. vicecomitis curiarum vocandi conveniendi et convincendi absentes amerciandi transgressores delinquentes et offensores comburgensium et inhabitant. aliosque transgressores et delictores ad mortem vel exulationem flagellationem super manu et buccam combustionem aliamve pœnam in alioquo alio burgo regio usitatam puniendi secundum qualitatem eorum delictorum et legibus dicti regni nostri concordan. membra et administratores dicti vicecomitis curiarum necessaria faciendi creandi et constituendi ex burgensibus dicti burgi nostri solummodo et de nullis aliis extra dict. burgum eligendis et imponendis et dictum officium vicecomitis infra dict. burgum nostrum de Aberdene et bondas ejusd. prædictas exercendi et utendi similiter. adeoque libere in omnibus respectibus sicuti aliquis alius vicecomes infra aliquem alium burgum dicti regni nostri idem officium vicecomitis in suo burgo exercet ET SIMILITER cum potestate dict. præposito et ballivis dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus præpositis et ballivis ejusd. prædicta officia coronatoris et pacis justiciarii infra eund. burgum integrasque terras possessiones aquas portum stationem aliasque partes eorund. præscript. et integras bondas libertates et territorium hujusmodi cum omnibus libertatibus privilegiis immunitatibus et commoditatibus eisd. incumben. utendi exercendi similiter adeoque libere sicuti aliqui alii coronatores et pacis justiciarii talia officia coronatoris et pacis justiciariæ in aliquo alio vicecomitatu burgo vel jurisdictione infra dictum regnum nostrum utuntur et exercentur ET SIMILITER nos cum avisamento et consensu prædicto pro causis superscript. proque diversis aliis magnis respectibus bonis causis et considerationibus nos moven. ex certa nostra scientia proprioque motu dedimus et concessimus tenoreque præsentis cartæ nostræ damus et concedimus plenariam potestatem warrantum et libertatem prefatis præposito ballivis et consulibus dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus per semetipsos vel per eorum decanum gildæ aliasve personas quas annuatim nominabunt et constituerunt pondera et mensuras lie wegthes mettes and measoures subtus specificat. infra bondas antedicti burgi nostri totiusque vicecomitatus nostri de Aberdene ac infra omnia communia fora et nundinas tam burgo quam ruri infra bondas dicti burgi et vicecomitatus nostri de Aberdene visitandi inquirendi scrutandi et experiendi AC FECIMUS et constituimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ cum avisamento et consensu prædicto facimus et constituimus prefatos præpositum ballivos et senatum dicti burgi nostri suosque successores visitatores inquisitatores scrutatores et experitores omnem mensurarum aliarumque prædict. infra bondas dicti burgi et vicecomitatus nostri de Aberdene dando concedendo et committendo illis suisque successoribus prædict. plenariam potestatem et privilegium notandi et signandi omnia vasa mensuras et pondera magna et minuta subscript. vulgariter to mark and stamp all firlottes peckes pund-wegthes stane-wegthes elvewandis quart pynt choppin and mutchekin stopes omniaque alia ejusmodi cum signo et sigillo ferreo vel æneo cum leone et corona impress. secund. diversas mensuras lie standerts per actum parlamenti nostri præscript. et constitut. et omnia feoda et divorias de et pro eisd. debet. et usitat. percipiendi NECNON cum consensu prædicto ratificavimus approbavimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus tenoreque



noreque presentis cartæ nostræ pro nobis nostrisque successoribus ratificamus approbamus ac pro perpetuo confirmamus actum secreti concilii fact. apud Halyrudhouse decimo quinto die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo nono quoquid, acto Domini secreti concilii concluserunt et ordinarunt unam constantem mensuram pro salmonibus per et præ universum regnum nostrum Scotiæ solummodo fore et hoc secundum antiquam mensuram vulgo lie auld gadge et standart de Aberdene decem gallones lie gallones continen. cum qua mensura omnes liegii et subditi nostri salmones eorum omni tempore futuro recipere et deliberare debent modo forma et sub pœnis in dicto acto nostri concilii content. prout dictum actum de data prescript. in se latius proportat. IN OMNIBUS et singulis suis capitibus punctis clausulis articulis circumstantiis et conditionibus inibi content. secund. formam et tenorem ejusd. in omnibus punctis AC VOLUMUS et concedimus ac pro nobis nostrisque successoribus pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus quod hæc presentis ratificatio antedicti acti concilii tanti erit valoris roboris efficaciam et effectus ac si idem actum nostri secreti concilii ad longum in hac presenti carta nostra insereretur penes quam nos pro nobis nostrisque successoribus dispensavimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ dispensamus in perpetuum AC ETIAM cum consensu prædicto fecimus constituimus et ordinavimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ facimus constituimus et ordinamus præfatos præpositum ballivos et senatum dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suosque successores imperpetuum custodes dictæ mensuræ lie gadge et standart de Aberdene ad mensurand. et gndgeand. recipiend. et deliberand. salmonum infra dictum burgum nostrum constitut. et signatores ac gadgiatores dict. mensurarum dolorum et salmonum vasorum AC per presentis cartæ nostræ tenorem damus et disponimus præfatis præposito ballivis et consulibus dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus omnia feoda divorias et commoditates de et pro custodia antedict. mensuræ lie gadge et standart et signatione dict. mensurarum doliorum et salmonum vasorum debit. usitat. et consuet. NECNON cum consensu prædict. pro nobis nostrisque successoribus damus et concedimus plenam potestatem et privilegium dict. præposito et ballivis dicti burgi nostri suisque successoribus omnes personas infra dictum burgum uten. et geren. arma illegitima et prohibita per leges regni nostri et consuetudines burgorum geri vehi aut uti secund. tenorem cartæ concess. per dictum quond. Regem Robertum Primum burgen. et communitati dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene pro tempore et clausulæ inibi specificat. desuper confect. capiendi apprehendendi incarcerandi et puniendi sicuti dict. præpositus et ballivi sui que predecessores idem perprie possidebantur et utebantur ET QUIA ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai vetus et nova ecclesia Franciscanorum ecclesia colligiata vocat. capella Sanct. Catharinæ capella Sancti Niniani super montem castri capella Sancti Clementis ecclesia de Futtie nuncupat. infra dictum burgum nostrum de Aberdene libertatem et territorium ejusd. jacen. Ad quas ecclesias et capellanas dict. præpositus ballivi senatus et communitas ejusd. burgi nostri sui que predecessores omnibus temporibus retroactis quando vacare contigerint ministros et capellanos eligere presentare nominare et providere solebant et illis persolvere stipendia (nulla alia stipendia nec victus habentes) IGITUR proque causis suprascript. nos cum consensu predicto ratificavimus approbavimus et hac presente carta nostra confirmavimus tenoreque ejusd. ratificamus approbamus ac pro nobis nostrisque successoribus pro perpetuo confirmamus antedict. usum consuetudinem et possessionem que dicti prepositus ballivi senatus et communitas dict. burgi nostri de Aberdene sui que predecessores in eligendo nominando presentando et providendo ministros et capellanos antedict. ecclesiis et capellis et capellaniis earund. quando vacare contigerint Et volumus concedimus proque nobis nostrisque successoribus pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus ut dicti prepositus ballivi senatus et communitas dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene sui que successores omnibus temporibus affuturis antedictum privilegium usum et consuetudinem observabunt et exercebunt et in futurum ut in temporibus retroactis in eorum jure et possessione hujusmodi permanebunt atque ministros capellanos aliasque personas ad curam serviend. apud dict. ecclesias et capellas in futurum (ut in temporibus preteritis)



preteritis) eligent presentabunt nominabunt et providebunt absque ullo impedimento molestia perturbatione vel contradictione Et volumus et ordinamus ut episcopus Aberdenen. et ordinarius pro tempore recipiat et admittat ministros et personas per dict. præpositum ballivos et senatum dicti burgi nostri suosque successores eligendos nominandos et presentandos in et ad ecclesias et capellas servitium earund. et functionem aptos et qualificados existen. Et illis institutionem et collationem si opus fuerit in debita forma absque obstaculo seu impedimento quocunque desuper dabit PRÆTEREA cum consensu predicto ex certa nostra scientia proprioque motu univimus annexavimus et incorporavimus tenoreque presentis cartæ nostræ pro nobis nostrisque successoribus unimus annexamus creamus et incorporamus in ad et cum dicto burgo nostro de Aberdene terrisque molendinis multuris piscariis anchoragiis portu statione aliisque libertatibus et privilegiis ejusd. predict. eid. burgo concess. Tota et integra predicta officia vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciariæ infra bondas et limites predict. et jurisdictionem hujusmodi cum dictis eschaetis amerciamentis exitibus et aliis libertatibus et privilegiis earundem predict. Necnon dictum officium visitandi inquirendi scrutandi et experiendi mensuras et pondera suprascript. infra bondas supraspecificat. cum dicto privilegio observandi dict. mensuræ lie gadge et standart predict. salmonum doliorum et vasorum ac hujusmodi signandi et gadgeandi cum omnibus feodis privilegiis commoditatibus et immunitatibus ad dictum officium spectan. et incumben. cumque predicto privilegio eligendi nominandi presentandi et providendi dict. ministros et capellanos ad ecclesias et capellas predict et quamlibet earund. quotiescunque in futurum vacare contigerint modo prescript. IN UNUM liberum burgum regium nunc et omni tempore futuro BURGUM de ABERDENE nuncupand. Ac volumus et concedimus proque nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et ordinamus quod dict. præpositus ballivi decanus gildæ thesaurarius consules burgen. et communitas dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene sui que successores omni tempore affuturo libere et pacifice possidebunt fruentur et gaudebunt eund. burgum omnesque et singulas predictas terras acras croftas terras communes molendina multuras silvas piscarias aquas castrum pratum lacum montes viridaria propugnacula anchoragia tolontias et custumas lie bell costumes pondera lie tron weightes mensuras annuos redditus mansionem domos hortos vias plateas passagia aliaque specialiter et generaliter supra mentionat. cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus privilegiis immunitatibus et commoditatibus iisdem spectan. et incumben. cumque predictis officiis vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciariæ infra bondas et limites prescript. et jurisdictiones eorund. ac cum dictis eschaetis exitibus amerciamentis aliisque libertatibus et privilegiis hujusmodi supra script. nec non dictum officium visitandi inquirendi prescrutandi et experiendi mensuras et pondera supra specificat. infra bondas predict. atque etiam dictum privilegium et libertatem custodiendi et observandi antedict. mensuræ lie gadge et standart dict. salmonum doliorum et vasorum et ejusd. signandi et gadgeandi cum omnibus feodis privilegiis commoditatibus et immunitatibus ad dictum officium spectan. et pertinen. ac etiam predict. privilegium et libertatem presentandi nominandi elegendi et providendi ministros et capellanos ad predict. ecclesias et capellas et ad quamlibet earum quoties in futurum vacare contigerint modo et forma supra script. cum omnibus suis pertinen. (quæ brevitatis causa in hac presenti carta nostra non repetuntur) in feodo hereditate et libero burgo regio imperpetuum ET VOLUMUS et concedimus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris cum avisamento et consensu predict. pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus quod unica sasina semel virtute presentis hujus infeofamenti nostri danda præposito et uni ballivorum dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene apud crucem foralem ejusdem stabit et sufficiens erit sasina prefatis præposito ballivis decano gildæ thesaurario senatui burgensibus et communitati ejusdem burgi nostri suisque successoribus imperpetuum pro toto et integro antedicto burgo proque omnibus et singulis predictis terris molendinis possessionibus aquis piscariis officiis annexis connexis incorporationibus aliisque particulariter et generaliter supra recitat. ab antiquo ad dictum burgum pertinen. et virtute presentis cartæ nostræ dat. et concess. utque premittitur hujusmodi



modi burgo unit. et annexat. similiter adeoque libere in omnibus respectibus ac si dictus burgus noster aliaque suprascripta in simul et contigue jacent. et non in diversis locis et partibus ac etiam si particulares sasinæ apud quamlibet partem aut locum earundem cum omnibus solemnitatibus requisitis captæ fuerint et non obstan. hujusmodi penes quæ nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris cum avisamento et consensu predicto dispensavimus ac per presentis cartæ nostræ tenorem dispensamus imperpetuum Sic quod unica sasina nunc capienda modo quo supra stabit et in se valida legitima et sufficiens erit absque aliqua alia sasina hujusmodi vel de aliqua earundem parte in futurum capienda **TENENDUM** et **HABENDUM** totum et integrum predictum nostrum burgum de Aberdene cum omnibus et singulis antedictis terris domibus ædificiis hortis tenementis portu propugnaculo littorecroftis acris rudis terris communibus **TERRAS** de Rubislaw et Cruiffes salmonum piscarias supra dictis aquis de Die et Done molendinis multuris castro montibus pratis suburbe vocat. Futtie cum capellis cymbarum piscariis custumis lie bell costumes toloniis minutis custumis ponderibus lie trone-weghtes mensuris lacubus viridariis anchoragiis annuis redditibus mansionibus officiis vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciariæ eschaetis amerciamentis cum dicto officio visitandi inquirendi perscrutandi et experiendi dictas mensuras et pondera infra bondas supra specificat. cum feodis et divoriis hujusmodi ac cum dicto officio custodiendi et observandi antedictam mensuram lie standart et gadge salmonum doliorum et vasorum ejusdemque signandi et gadgeandi cum feodis et privilegiis hujusmodi ac cum potestate et privilegio eligendi nominandi et presentandi ministros et capellanos dictis ecclesiis et capellis proque aliis particulariter et generaliter sqprascript. cum omnibus libertatibus privilegiis et pertinen. memoratis præposito ballivis decano gildæ thesaurario senatui burgensibus et communitati antedicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suisque successoribus de nobis et successoribus nostris in libero burgo regio feodo hereditate libero burgagio libero vicecomitis officio libero coronatoris officio et libero pacis justiciario infra bondas predict. imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas prout jacent. in longitudine et latitudine in domibus ædificiis boscis planis moris maresiis viis semitis aquis stagnis rivolis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis aucupationibus venationibus piscationibus petariis turbariis carbonibus carbonariis cuniculis cuniculariis columbis columbariis fabrilibus brasinis brueriis et genestis silvis nemoribus et virgultis lignis tignis lapicidiis lapide et calce cum curiis et earum exitibus amerciamentis herezeldis bludewittis et mulierum merchetis cum communi pastura liberoque introitu et exitu cumque fucca fossa sok sak thoil theme vert wraik waith wair vermysonn infangtheiff outfangtheiff pitt et gallows ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus proficuis asiamentis ac justis suis pertinen. quibuscunque tam non nominat. quam nominat. tam subtus terra quam supra terram procul et prope ad predict. terras burgum aliaque respective particulariter suprascript. cum universis et singulis suis privilegiis et pertinen. quibuscunque predict. spectan. seu juste spectare valen. quomodo libet in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace sine aliqua revocatione contradictione impedimento aut obstaculo quocunque **REDDENDO** inde annuatim dicti præpositus ballivi decanus gildæ thesaurarius senatus burgenses et communitas dicti burgi nostri de Aberdene suiique successores nobis et successoribus nostris nostrisque thesaurariis et computorum rotulatoribus nostris nominibus summam ducentarum et quatuordecim librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum usualis monetæ dicti regni nostri Scotiæ tanquam antiquam divoriam et censum augmentationemque ejusdem pro censibus burgagiis dicti burgi nostri solvi solitam et consuetam et in scaccario nostro per auditores ejusdem annuatim temporibus retroactis ad terminos solutionis usitatos et consuetos receptam et allocatam nomine census burgalis secundum tenorem dicti ultimi infeofamenti hujusmodi specialiter supra mentionati **NECNON PRO** dictis officiis vicecomitis coronatoris et pacis justiciarie aliisque jurisdictionibus supra specificatis debitam et legitimam justitiæ administrationem in iisdem officiis et jurisdictionibus omnibus temporibus futuris



turis unacum servitio burgagio usitato et consueto tantum pro omni alio onere exactione quæ de predicto burgo aliisque prescript. cum pertinen. per quoscunque juste exigi poterint quomodo libet vel requiri IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM huic presenti cartæ nostræ confirmationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus testibus Reverendissimo in Christo Patre et predilecto nostro Consiliario Joanne Sancti Andreae Archiepiscopo et nostro Cancellario predilectis nostris Consanguineis et Consiliariis Jacobo Marchiono de Hamiltoun Comite Arranie et Cantabrigie Domino Aven et Innerdail Roberto Comite Roxburgh Domino Ker of Cessfurde et Cavertoun nostri secreti sigilli custode Willielmo Comite de Sterling Vicecomite de Cannada Domino Alexandro de Tulliebodie nostris secretariis dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliariis Dominis Joanne Hay de Barro nostrorum rotulorum registri ac consilii clerico Joanne Hamiltoune de Orbiestoun nostræ justiciariæ clerico et Joanne Scott de Scottistarvet nostræ Cancellariæ directore Militibus apud Oatlandis nono die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo trigesimo octavo et anno regni nostri decimo quarto.

This Charter was ratified by Act of Parliament, November 17th, 1641.—[*Acts of Parliament*, vol. v. p. 600.]



## COLLECTION OF DECISIONS

OF THE

BOROUGH COURT OF ABERDEEN,

BY JURIES,

FROM A.D. 1399 TO A.D. 1561.

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 Referred to in page 264.
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## No. I.

20th October, 1399.

WILLIELMUS GLENY *contra* MATHEUS HULK.

Eodem die probi homines electi ad componendū ac detēmandū de actione moī inter Willm Gleny et Mathm Hulk detēmaverūt et ordinaverūt dict Matheus satisfā dict Will de illa sumā qua potuit probare eund Matheū debē illi de jure quī quid Willm imēdiate surgens cum pluribus fidedignis de Burgen ville obtulit se pbare quod dict Matheus illi tenebat in xxi pet<sup>2</sup> et dimid<sup>c</sup> lane—Stati Alexander Bannerman et Simon de Benyn p<sup>r</sup>locutores dict Mathei extendebāt pleḡ quod pbaō illa ibid ducta per Willm Gleny nō fuit sufficiens eo quod dict lana excedebat sumā 50 sol. assignāt quod sumā exced 5 s. d. p<sup>r</sup>bari pro taynt probatione et nō alia Thom Spryng plocutor dict Witti dic<sup>p</sup> pleḡ accōtrariavit assḡns illa pbatione sufficīti pro tanta sumā lane Universis partibus remotis Cū de crevit et dat fuit pro judicō quod pleḡ invet p prolocutores dict Mathei nullius fuit valor et recon trariāto fuit valor et dict Matheus remanet et amerciamento.

## No. II.

30th May, 1439.

JOANNES BURNET *contra* JANKYN ANGLICUS.

Die Sabbati decretum fuit per assisam juratum et datum pro judicio quod Jenkyn Anglicus servitor Thome Bornwel Civis Londonicū invent in amerciamento curie pro injusta detentione unius vasis vocat Hoggishede vini de Bustard emp<sup>r</sup> per Joēm Burnet a dicto Jenkyn et tenet<sup>2</sup> resticōne et dictum vinum eidem Joēi Burnet pro precio inter eosdem viz. pro octo nobilibus.

## No. III.

29th November, 1445.

DOMINUS GULIELMUS FORBES *contra* DAVID RUTHERFORD, &c.

Eodem die ad sectam Domini Willielmi de Forbes militis et Gilberti Meignes tanquam procuratoris et plegii pro Joēne Blak Joēs Kynneddy, pro Joēne Adamson Joēs de Scrogs, pro Joēne Anderson Robertus Prat, pro Alexro Lindsay Ric. Rutherford, una cum consociis prout Jura volūt.

ASSISA.



## ASSISA.

Willielmus Scherar  
Willielmus Cadrou  
Johannes Blak  
Johannes Wood  
Johannes Henrison

Matheus Fichet  
Johannes Voket  
Edmundus Bannerman  
Henricus Bannerman  
Andreas Pully

Johannes Galt  
Thomas Donaldson  
Alexander Graham  
Robertus Williamson  
Robertus Sprut

Gilbertus Meignes et Joñes de Marr procuratores Dñi Willielmi Forbes militis calūpniauerunt David Rutherfurd Ric. Stephan David Blabre Wiñ Lowson John Sanchar Thō Croudane Joñ Irwyne Robt Prat pntes et Joñ Kynnedey Joñ Scrogs Ric. Rutherfurd et Robt Prat nomine procuratorio quo sup q, injuste intromiserūt se apud *ly Scaw* cum tribus botis de Malvaseto preē . . . . quibus sua calūpnia negā . . . . . dicta actio posita fuit ad assisam prescriptam q, mature advisata invenerūt et declaraūt q, ipi satisfāc debent de una bota malvaseti predicti quā quilibet eoī in amerciamento pro intromissione predicta Et penes predictas . . . . . duas botas malvaseti . . . . . nesciūt illas determinā &c. ideo posuerunt illas in delacionē usq, curiā capiō proximo post festum nativitatis Dñi.

## No. IV.

20th December, 1463.

## THOMAS GOLDSMITH against THOMAS RABURN.

Anēt ye debate movit betwiñ Thomā Goldsmicht on yat a pt and Thomas Raburne goldsmicht on yat uther pt of ane ferthing of an Inglis nobill chalanget be ye said Thomā to ye saide Thomas for ye valou of quhite silv<sup>2</sup> ye quhilk fthing ye saide Thomā assayit yar eñ to wirk and fandeit nocht sufficyande golde & askyt ye said Thomas to pay him his silv<sup>2</sup> yat he gaf him and to tak his ferthing agan ye quhilk ye said Thomas reffeysit to do because yat ye ferthing was brokin be ye said Thomā & nocht in ye ply he gafit him Upon ye quhilk debate w<sup>2</sup> consēt of bathe ye pteis forsaide y was chosin ane assiss of worthi mē to decyde and ende ye said debate yat is to say

John of Fyfe  
Robert Blindesele  
Robert Wormot  
Willā Vokate

Joñ Litstar  
Thō Quelp  
Adā of Craufurde  
W<sup>2</sup> uther Ma/

Ye forsaid pteis be ye trouthis of yair bodies til undly and fulfill oblist yair deliṽance & sentēs of ye said debāt ye quhilk assis wele & ryply avysit has deliṽyt & for sentēs furth giffin yat Thomā Goldsmith sal sustene na scathe for ye brekine of ye saide ferthing bot deliṽ it agan to ye saide Thomas Reburn & to ptēt Thema of v s. vi d. agan yat he gaf him for it sen it was nocht lachful na sufficiande to pass for paymēt na work & ye forsaide Thomas til sek til his warande gif he has ony til upricht him.

## No. V.

6th February, 1643.

## THOMAS RABURN against ALEXANDER ROLLAND.

The samyn assis has ordanyt Aleṽ Rollande to ptent & pay to Thome Reburne v s. vi d. ye quhilk he tuke fra him in wisling of a farthing of an Inglis nobill yat is fundin be yai nocht lachfull



full na sufficiande nother to wirk na for na richtwiss paymēt within lachfull tyme and to ressaive ye ferthing fra him agaȳ for ye quhilk he is jugit in aȳcyamet of yis curt for ye wraungwiss hal- den of ye seme fra ye saide Thome of Reburne.

## No. VI.

14th November, 1488.

BAILLIE ANDREW BRANCH against WILLIAM PORTER.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Alex. Menzies  
Johne Colisone  
Andrew Murray  
Thome Prat  
Wat of Auchneyf

Johnne of Glēmaling  
Johne Moire  
Johne Grige  
Wat Thomson  
Alex. Nachty

Robert Prat  
Alex. Sanchar  
Johne Steuart

William Port was gvikit be ye abone assise deliȳit be ye mouth of ye saide Jonhe Colison for ye sȳbulance of Andrew Branche ye Bailze maliciouslie in worde & in ane aȳt of ye court ȳ<sup>2</sup>for; Alsua ye forsaide Williame Port was gvikit be ye saide assise for ye sȳbulance of ye said bailze in the execuȳōne of his office and in dispōning of him and to amend it as law will Item ye saide William Port was gvikit be ye saide assise for the sȳbulance of Alexand Allanson sȳjand in worde And the said bailze and officiaȳ quyt of ale sȳblance of ye said William Port.

The same day it was statut ande ordanit be ye aldermā ande consale for ye amends of ye said sȳbulance bath ye said pȳties being oblist to stand ȳto that ye said William Port sall pass to ye tol- both dure and cū bene bairhede to ye gmon kist ande besik ye aldermā & the consale pȳnt for the tyme to mak instance to Andrō Branche ye bailze to remitt him for ye offence & sȳbulance done to him obefoir And ye said Williā to syt don on his knee and aske ye said bailze forgevȳnis And atoȳ gif evē the saide Wilhame beis gvikit in tyme cūm for sicklik offence he sale pay to Saint Nicholas werk five lib. unforgiffen And for yis saide offence now done to ye said bailze & sȳjand the said Wil- liā sale pay i pece of waxe to ye halyblud licht ȳ<sup>2</sup>of ii lib. iii gȳtinent And ye remanēt to be pait at gmaund of ye aldermā & iiij of consale quhē evē he is requirit ȳto.

## No. VII.

16th March, 1489.

ALEXANDER REID against THOMAS MAR.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Alex. Menzies  
John Colisone  
Andrew Murray  
Walter Auchneyf  
Jonhe of Culane  
Robert of Buchane

Robert of Crage  
Andrō Branch  
Alex. Gray  
David Pratt  
Andrō Wenton  
Andrō Culane

Maister Richert Crawford  
Jonhe Grige  
William Gareach  
William Anderson  
William Tulidef

Chosin ande suorn in ane assise to defīne & decide ye boȳghe strekit upone Thomas Mar be Alex. Rede anent ye pament of ane sȳsplat of wool w<sup>2</sup> ye quhilk ye said Thomas wrangaislie inȳmettit and



the saide assiss was dischargit of ȝr aithes And both ye forsaide p̃tis was oblist be ye fath of yar bodis yar hands uphaldyne to stande and abide at their deliṽrance In p̃ns of ye aldermā and balzeis quhilk deliṽit ande decretit be ye moutht of Jonhe Colison talismā that Thomas Mar sal deliṽ or ger be deliṽit to ye saide Alex. Rede ane s̃splat of woll in ye feir p̃tenig alsmony wanis ande nalys of wecht as ye s̃splat of woll y<sup>2</sup> was ye said Alex. Reds wecht quhilk was sauld be ye said Thomas & Patrick Rede to Tayfer Port of brugis w<sup>2</sup>in xv dais eft ye craft ship salande out of ye port of Aberden w<sup>2</sup> merchands to Zeland or Flandris Ande for ye deliṽance of ye said s̃splat of woll and of ye saide wecht and gudnes ye forsaide Thomas sal set sik caucone and soute to ye said Alex. w<sup>2</sup>in ye tone of Aberden within foure dais hereff Ande ye silv<sup>2</sup> of ye said s̃splat that was sauld being in Tayfers hands sal redunde to ye p̃fit of ye saide Thomas Marr And gyf ony silv<sup>2</sup> be takin upe be Alex. Red or be ony ūyr in h<sup>9</sup> name of ye s̃splat y<sup>2</sup> was sauld restand in Tayfers hands it salbe pait ag<sup>2</sup> to ye saide Thomas Mar And for ye aventour of half ye silv<sup>2</sup> of ye s̃splat of woll quhilk sulde be deliṽit to Alex. Rede the said assiss ilkā be thar name ar oblist to beire tene s̃s gret of aventure of it in ye hayme cūyne fra Flandris to Scotlande in ye schip callit ye Barbara of Aberdene at ye wile of the said Alexand Rede.

## No. VIII.

22d March, 1489.

JOHN OF CULANE, &amp;c. against THOMAS PRAT.

The said day it was deliṽit be ane suorne assiss Mas<sup>r</sup> Andro Cadrow talysmane y<sup>2</sup> Thomas Prat sal pay to Jonhe of Culane and David Matheson his hail fracht of ye guds he had in ye Barbara that is viii crownss for ye moy of quhit eff<sup>r</sup> ye tenor of ye char<sup>r</sup> party ye said Jonhe and David fyndand caucone to ye said Thomas y<sup>2</sup> samikil as he cane preyf yat ye moy of quhit is in ye place or port quher ye said schip ladit and resavit ye quhit sal be furthcū to ye said Thomā and rebatit in his fraucht And ye said Thomas has done wrang in ye halding of h<sup>9</sup> fracht.

## No. IX.

28th June, 1492.

SIR JOHN STREWLING against CHRISTIAN LILBURNE.

The said day it was deliṽit be a sworne assiss Dād Mar forspekar y<sup>2</sup> C̃staine Lilburne sall cū i p̃ns of pe aldmā bailzeis & of the hail court & on her kneis ask Sir Johne of Streweling forgifnes for ye strubance of him und silence of nyt opinly plaūmand him saiaand sche suld ger banys ye said S<sup>2</sup> John out of ye toune q̃lk ye said S<sup>2</sup> John wald no hulf sustenit for 1<sup>c</sup> cronis and ato<sup>2</sup> for p<sup>2</sup> of as-sithmēt of ye said blasfemyng ye said C<sup>2</sup>st<sup>2</sup> sal cū on Sonday next to ye hie alf in Sanct Nicholas kirk & poffer i lib. of wax i hir hand to ye said S<sup>2</sup> John at his mestin i p̃ns of ye hail pepill at ye will of ye said S<sup>2</sup> John and ato<sup>2</sup> gif ye said C̃rstan beis p̃victit in time to cū for strubance of ye said S<sup>2</sup> Johne or of ony oȝrs famous p̃sonis ye said C̃rstane sal pay to Sanct Nicholas wark at ye will of ye aldmā & ye p̃sal of the toune & of ye p̃ty ye sum of x m̃ks unforgiven togid<sup>2</sup> w<sup>2</sup> an sufficient amends till ye p̃ty.



## No. X.

15th January, 1492.

WILLIAM EDWARDSON *against* RICHARD HUK.

Ye said day operit Williā Eduardsone factor to George Eduardsone & follouet Richard Huk mast<sup>r</sup> of ane Inglismā & Williā Schseld Inglismā for ix lib of gret salt quhilk the said pso<sup>r</sup> denyet in otinet ye said action w<sup>2</sup> consent of bath of ye saide p<sup>r</sup>ties was put to ye decision of ane assiss of ye psonis und w<sup>2</sup>in y<sup>2</sup> is to say

Thomas Prat  
Jonhe Wōmot  
James Colison  
Williā Blinsel  
Andro Culane

William Port  
David Marr  
Wal<sup>r</sup> Auchneywe  
William Kintor  
John Westland

William Anderson  
Johne Steinson  
Jonhe Thomson  
Jonhe Grig  
Richerd Hill

Quhilk riplie avisit the richts resonis & allegacionis of bath ye said p<sup>r</sup>ties herd seyne & understandin fand & deli<sup>r</sup>vit ye said Richard & William Inglismē quyt of ye wranguis haldin of ye said salt.

## No. XI.

16th January, 1492.

GEORGE EDWARDSON *against* ROBERT BLINSELE, &c.

The said day George Eduardsone Jonhe Wormet & Thomas Prat p<sup>r</sup>cu<sup>2</sup> to George Eduardsone burges of Edinburgh follouit Robert Blinsele Mthow Glēmalin Williā Moir Jonhe Mēzies Jonhe Steuarte Thomas Cham Williā Wo<sup>2</sup>mot Alex<sup>r</sup> Sanchar David Steuart & Jonhe Blabir for ix lib & d. of g<sup>2</sup> salt quhik pso<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>nt oblist thame to stande at ye ordinaire & deli<sup>r</sup>vance of ye psones und w<sup>2</sup>tin chosin in ane assiss yat is to say

Wal<sup>r</sup> Auchnoyve  
Androu Branche  
Thomas Mar  
Williā Blinsel  
Androu Mray

Williā Futhes  
Alex. Gray  
Jonhe Steverson  
Jonhe Blak  
Jonhe Westlande

Robert Crage  
Jonhe Malisone  
Thomas Liteljonhe

Quhilk riplie avisit fund & deli<sup>r</sup>vit be the mouth of ye said Thomas Mar forspekar of ye saide assiss y<sup>2</sup> ale the haile salt being w<sup>2</sup>in the Inglis schip sal stott lott & upricht ye ix bollis & d. of g<sup>2</sup> salt forsaid to ye said George or h<sup>2</sup> p<sup>r</sup>cu<sup>r</sup> boll boltik he or h<sup>2</sup> p<sup>r</sup>cur pa<sup>r</sup>y fraucht & inlak as the remanet of salt being w<sup>2</sup>in ye said schip.

## No. XII.

30th January, 1496.

THOMAS VAUS *against* WILLIAM BELTY.

The said day William Belte was in an amerciament of the court be ane suorne assiss Johne Colli-son forspekar for strublanche of Thomas Waus and for ye strublanche of Andro Nauchty officiar and till amend as law will and to forbear in tyme to cum.



3d February.

It was deliuit be ye alderman and consale present for ye tyme for the gret offenss cōmittit be William Belty agains Thomas Waus yat ye said William sal offer and present his crag to ye *goyfs* and his knyf in his hand yar to stand at ye will of ye said Thomas And attour ye said William sal cum on Sondag ye next cums in ye tyme of hie mass in lynning claths bair legs fute and head with ane louse gown and one candill of ane pound offering ye candill to haly kirk and ye knyf to ye said Thomas in takin of repentance of ye said offens asking ye said Thomas and his frends one his kneys forgyvnes and attour ye said William sal pay half ane stane of wax to the halyblude licht And gyf ever ye said William cōmits ony offens or strubance in tyme to cum and beis convikit yairintil he sal pay fortie pundis to Sanct Nicholas work unforgiven And to the fulfilling and keping of ye deliverance ye said William and Thomas was oblist be ye fath of yar bodies yer hands uphalden.

## No. XIII.

11th May, 1508.

ELIZABETH BLENSEIL against ANDREW MORTIMER.

The said day Andro Mortimer was ovikit be ane suorne assis ff<sup>2</sup> John Ruȳfurd forspekar for ye strubance of Elisebeth Blinseil for ye quhilk he was ī amīamēt of ye court sic as he aucht to tyne of law And y<sup>2</sup> was gevin for dome And ye said Elizib<sup>3</sup> quyt of all strubance of ye said Androu And ye said Androu oblist hyme be ye faith of his bodie to stand and abid at ye deliūance and ordinance of ye said assiss for ye amēds to be maid to ye said Elizibeth be his hand uphaldin And yareff<sup>t</sup> ye said assiss riplie avisit ordaint ye said Androw to cum one Sondag y<sup>2</sup> next cumys in tyme of ye hie mess in his lȳing claiss w<sup>t</sup> ane louss goune bairhed and bairfut w<sup>t</sup> ane candill ī his hand contēig ane pound of wax and ask ye said Elizib<sup>2</sup> and failzeing sche be not pnt Thomas Lesly hir spous forgevines for ye said offence done to hir and offer ye said candill to ye halyblude licht And gif evē ye said And<sup>r</sup> happinis to t̄bullinge said Elizib<sup>2</sup> Thomas hir spous or any uȳ hoñable p̄sone And speālie yame ȳt has borne office of ye toune and beis ovikit yarof sal pay v m̄ks to Sanct Nicholas work unforgevin Alsua ye said Thomas fand Thomas Chamers of Quyltis lawborrowe y<sup>2</sup> ye said Androu Mortymer salbe skathles of ye said Thomas allwais bot as ye course of cōmon law will And ye said And<sup>r</sup> fand Thomas Wod lawborgh for him yt ye said Thomas and Elizibeth salbe skathles of him all wais bot as ye course of q̄mon law And ilkane of ye said p̄ties oblist yame to keep yar said borrowis skaithles of ye said seūteis.

## No. XIV.

20th April, 1520.

EBBY WAUSS, &amp;c. against PATRICK TAYLOR.

NOMINA ASSISE.

Andrew Cullane  
Aleġ Gray  
David Collisone  
Aleġ Menzies  
Andrew Fyf

Robert Blak  
Richard Wauss  
Gilbert Hay  
Mathew Branche  
Malcome Crag

David Lambe  
Andrew Crawford  
Thomas Watstone  
John Malisone  
John Craik

The



The said day Patric Tailzo<sup>2</sup> was quikit be ane suorne assiss And<sup>r</sup> Cullen forspekar for ye strub-  
lance & bluid drawing of Ebbe Wauss & ye said Ebbe quit of all strubulance of ye said Patric And in  
likwiss it was deliuit be ye said assiss yat ye said Patric Tailzo<sup>2</sup> was i aint of ye curt for ye strub-  
lance of Wal<sup>r</sup> Still mchand And ye said Wal<sup>r</sup> Still quyt of all strubulance of ye said Patric for ye  
q<sup>l</sup>k ye said Patric was i aint of ye curt & till amend as law will & to forbear in tyme to cū & yt was  
givin for doume be ye mouth of Ale<sup>x</sup> Tailzor dempst<sup>2</sup> of ye said curt for ye tyme And atour ye said  
assiss ordanit ye officiaris to tak southe of ye said Patric Tailzor to entyr on Monūday yat next cumys  
in ye tolbutht afor ye counsell and to mak ye amends to ye said psonys & to ye toun at ye wul of  
ye counsell.

The same day the provest bailzies and consaill ordaint and chargit Patrik Tailzour cōuikit for ye  
cruell trubulance and blud draing of Ebbe Waus and of Willoum Still In the first ye leich for ye  
haling of ye said Ebe Waus and to cū one Sunday yt nixt cūis in tyme of ye hei mes bairfut and  
bairlege w<sup>t</sup> ane candill in his hands and ye knif he cōmittit ye said strubulance w<sup>t</sup> and offer ye samen  
to ye provest and conseill beseeking yam for Godis sak to mak instance to ye said William & Ebe to  
remitt him ye said falt and ye rancor of ya<sup>i</sup> harts and to pay oukly to ye said Ebe xii d. cōtinewaly  
to cōpleit pamēt of fourty fs. and quhar he failzeis in pamēt of ye said xii d. oukly to pay f<sup>2</sup> ilk ouk  
yat he failzeis ii fs. onforgiven becauss of his poverty yat he has na gud to pay.

## No. XV.

26th January, 1531.

ANDREW COUP against CHRISTIAN WALKER.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

|                                             |                |                |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Maist <sup>r</sup> And <sup>r</sup> Tulidef | Andw Craufurd  | Jhon Vere      |
| Duncane Mar                                 | George Bissat  | John Balkomy   |
| William Rolland                             | David Arrot    | David Bruiss   |
| Gilbert Tullidef                            | Jhone Anderson | Jhone Jamesonn |
| Jhone Chalm <sup>r</sup>                    | Jhone Brabañ   | Sande Scot     |

The said day Christen Walcar is cōvik be ye sōrne assise abuf w<sup>t</sup>en Maist<sup>r</sup> And<sup>r</sup> Tulidef for-  
speikar for ye strubulance & misp̄soning of S<sup>2</sup> Andw Coup chaplan quhairfor sche is in ane aīciamēt  
of ye court to forbear in tyme to cum & mend as law will & yat is gevin for doume And ye said Cristen  
cōmandit & ordanit to gang sark alane opinlie w<sup>t</sup> bare face afoir ye p̄cessionn on Sondag next cūis  
and to cum opinlie in p̄ns of ye guid men of ye toun ye said day afor ye hie mess and deny & r̄voik  
ye wordis she said on ye said S<sup>2</sup> Andw and cōfess and declare him ane leill trew guid prest And yis  
being done ye said S<sup>2</sup> And<sup>r</sup> to remit and forgif her and nev<sup>2</sup> to p̄sew hir eft<sup>2</sup>uart y<sup>2</sup>for be na uyr law  
And failzeing sche do not yis to be crounit w<sup>t</sup> pap<sup>2</sup> and banest ye tounn.

## No. XVI.

20th October, 1532.

JOHN ARTHOUR against NICHOLAS FARSH.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

|                       |                         |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Johnne Collisonn      | Ale <sup>x</sup> Kintor | Andro Durty    |
| Ale <sup>x</sup> Gray | Andro Wod               | Williā Lousonn |

Johnne



Johnne Veir

Wm. Senzour

Johnne Collisoun you<sup>2</sup>

James Litstar

David Rolland

Robert Blackhall

Williā Andersonn

The said day it is fundin and deliuit be ye sorne assise aboun writin yat Nicholass Farsch skipar sall ressave in his schip Johnne Arthour's pok of woll becauss ye said skipar & his maronettis ressavit and intromittit wt ye said pok woll out of ye scalis eft<sup>2</sup> it was tronit eft ye use and custū of ye burgh And ye said Nicholas skipar ptestit quhat skait hapint to cū on his said schip or gudis in ye samy be men of weir or be ye seis or for landis sulde cū one ye mchandis of Abirdene yat causit and cōpellit him to tak in ye said pok of woll eft<sup>2</sup> his schip was full laidnit And ye said Johnne Artho<sup>2</sup> ptestit yat his said woll suld be laid und ye o<sup>2</sup> lose becauss yr hes bene diūss gudis stoit und ye o<sup>2</sup> lose sene his said woll was tronit and ressavit be ye said skipar and quhat hapnit cū on his said guds yat ye said skipar suld be indettit to oupset him ye samy On ye qlk bai<sup>2</sup> ye said pteis desirit acts of court, &c.

## No. XVII.

ARNOLD POBLUS against JOHN RUTHERFORD.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Thomas Menzies

Master Andro Tulidef

David Anderson eld

Dūcane Mar

John Arth<sup>2</sup>

John Braban

John Chalm<sup>2</sup>

Richard Vaus

Sund<sup>2</sup> Forbes

John Malisoun

John M<sup>2</sup>ray eld

Nichol Cussing

John Senzo<sup>2</sup>

Thom Andson

The said day it is fundin and deliuit be ane sorne assise afoiritin Thomas Mēzies forspeikar yat Johnne Ruȳfurd sall releif & keip skaitles Arnold Poblus skipar of ane schip of Camfeir callit ye James at all ye mchandis handis of yis guid toun for yr gudis ya want qlk was sellit and disponit in Ingland ye tyme ye said schip was arrestit yr And elikviss yat ye bailzies sall causs ye auld actis maid abefoir for pamēt of ye skath of ye gudis & mone of ye schip for ye tyme be put to dew executionn for ye said John's relief on all psonis he is . . . . . cōform to ye same justice and equite, &c.

## No. XVIII.

28th May, 1532.

THOMAS BLAIR against JOHN SENZOUR.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Johnne Collison eld

John Collisoun young<sup>2</sup>

David Lame

Gilbert Malison

Wal<sup>2</sup> Leslie

Sandr King

David Arrot

Williā Lousonn

James Fenton

David Bañmann

Johnne Veir

Sandr Tulidef

David Allansonn

The said day Johnne Senzour is cōvikit be ye sorne assise abuf w<sup>2</sup>tin for mispsoning & strubling in word of Thomas Blair officiar in ye executionn of his office in saying of sic wordis quhen he come to warne ye said Johnne to ye tolbut "yat he culd cum als weil to ye tolbut as he culd keip five prests



prests fra his wiff's . . . ." quharfor the said Johnne is in ane amciament of ye court to forbeir in tyme to cum and mend as law will and yat is gevin for dowme And ye said Thomas quit of all strubance of him On ye q̄lk Thomas Mēzies tuik noit & instrūt<sup>?</sup> and act of court witnes Maist<sup>2</sup> Andro Tulidef Sandr<sup>2</sup> Chalm<sup>2</sup> Gilbert Tulidef Sandr<sup>2</sup> Ratray James Pantoun David Rolland.

The said day John Senzour allagit in jūgment yat ye use and praktik was afor ye bailzeis yat injr̄ious wordis was na strubance p̄testand solemplie yat quhat ye assise deliṽit incōtrar him yrone suld turne him to na prejudice in tyme to cum on ye q̄lk he tuik instrūt<sup>?</sup> witnes afor w̄tin.

## No. XIX.

21st May, 1538.

THE LORDS of BON-ACCORD against ROBERT and JOHN ARTHUR.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Gilbert Mēzies

Androu Callum

Henry Irwyne

Gilbert Tulidef

Andro Craufurd youngar

Mayst Andro Tulideff

John Chalmer

Gilbert Malysonn

James Fentonn

John Craufurd

Thomas Hay

Aleṡ Gray

Sandr Chalmer

John Lame

Wall<sup>p</sup> Hay

The sayd day Robert Arthur and John Arthur sonis to John Arthur war accusit for ye strublens of my Lordis of Bon-Accord of ye gud toun in jūgmēt and siclik for ye strublens of David Arrot & for ye wrangous takī of his hors and quhygar denyit and siclyk ye sayd David was accusit for ye strublens of ye saydis Robert & Johnn and siclik for ye strublens of M'grait Urquhart yair moder for the casting of draff on hir thro' malyce in special in t̄y of evin sang and siclyk denyet quhilk actionis of strublens w<sup>t</sup> cōsent of ye forsayd p̄ties wer put to ye decisionn & knowlege of ye essayss afor exp̄mit quhilk war chosen & sworne y<sup>t</sup>o & accepit ye sam̄y on yame fur<sup>t</sup> of court removit and ryply awysit w<sup>t</sup> ye depōins of diṽss & sundre famos p̄sonis entit in court fand & deliṽit all in ane voce Gilbert Mēzies chancl̄ar yat ye forsaydis Robert & John hed strublit ye said David and siclik ye said David for ye strublens of ye saidis Jōn & Robert bot ye p̄ionn was fundin in yame And als ye sayd Robert & Jōn hed strublit ye Lords of Bon-Accord & yis gud toun in stoping of dansing & pleso<sup>t</sup> devisit to ye plaso<sup>t</sup> of ye same quharfor yai & ilk ane of yai was ī am<sup>t</sup> of curt to forbeir ī t̄y cūing & ye amends y<sup>t</sup>of cōtinuit to be maid be ye awyss of ye p̄vest & cōsell and ye said David meid fay<sup>t</sup> ī jugemēt at cōmand of ye sayd assayss y<sup>t</sup> he kist no draf on ye forsaid M'grait for malice or ivy & so was mad quyt of all strublens of her and ye said Johnn Arthur chagit to deliṽ<sup>t</sup> ye quhingar agane q̄lk he hes p̄tening to David Arrot.

Die Sabbati 25th May, 1538.

The sayd day ye p̄vest balzess and cōsell p̄nt for ye tym ordanit and chagit Robert Arthur & Johnn Arthur youngar sonis to Jōn Arthur to cum ye morne w̄t in ye queyr of Sanct Nicolace kyrk in tyme of ye he mess bar heyd Ilk ane of yame w<sup>t</sup> ane cādell of wax of ane pound in y<sup>t</sup> hand & syt downe on yair kneis & beseyk ye p̄vest in ye townis name to forgyf yame for ye strublens don y<sup>t</sup>to be yame in t̄y of yair solace & play & Inlykwyss to beseyk ye sayd p̄vest & gud mē of ye toun to mak request to ye Lords of Bon-Accord to forgyf yame ye falt and strublens done to yai And gyf yai or ony of yame cōmitts ony siclik falt to pay v m̄ks to Sanct Nicolace wark ye cōmittar y<sup>t</sup>of onforgewin.

Ne.



## No. XX.

*Die Martis 25th February, 1538.*

DAVID REID against BESSE DEMPSTER.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Gilb<sup>3</sup> Mēzes

Mr. Andro Tulidef

Dūcane Mar

Aleḡ Kynton

Andrō Lowsonne

Aleḡ Gray

Gilb<sup>3</sup> Malison

James Fentone

David Arrot

Gilb<sup>3</sup> TulideffGilb<sup>3</sup> Mar

Johne Collisone

James Litstar

Thom Hay young

John Brabner

William Andsone

The said day Besse Dempster ye spous of David Spilylau<sup>3</sup> was cōvik and put in aīciamēt of court be ye sworne assys above wrytin all in ane voce for ye havy and gryt strublens & mysḡsonyng of David Reid bay<sup>3</sup> in word & deid and als ye said David for lycht and bot sobyr strublens of ye said Besse in his awin defenss To forbeir in tȳ cūyng and amend as law will and als yai ordane the said Besse for ye amends of ye said strublens done be hir to ye forsaid David to stand in ye goviss caice be ye awyss of ye provost and balzes And to cū in ye hie kirk on Sūday next cūis and to gang sark alane afor ye p̄cession w<sup>3</sup> ane wax candill in hir hand of ane pound to be offerit to ye haly blud lycht and y<sup>3</sup>eftir to sytt down on her kneis and beseik ye p̄west balzes and gud men of ye towne to request and caus ye said David to forgyf hir and to revok & agane say ye words said be hir to ye said David and gif ev<sup>3</sup> sche did or said sic words or strublens to him or ony uy<sup>3</sup> ny<sup>3</sup>bor of yis towne in tyme cūyng to be baneist y<sup>3</sup>of for ev<sup>3</sup> And ye balzes chargit hir to pay ye said David ye expenss of ye court And yt was given for dowme be ye mōut of Jōhne Scherar dempst of court for ye tyme and bay<sup>3</sup> ye said p̄teis oblegit yame in jūdmēt to stand fulfill and abynd at the delivance of ye forsaid assyss.

## No. XXI.

*Dies Jovis 27th October, 1541.*

## NOMINA ASSISE.

John Collison elder

Maister Androw Tullidef

Henrik Irwyne

Duncā Mar

John Arthur

John Chalmer

Aleḡ Nicholsonn

Gilbert Malyson

Hērik Collison

Aleḡ Tullydef

Andrew Crawford

John Lam

John Mair

James Fentone

Robert Indeau<sup>3</sup>

The said day John Herkill Malcom Herkill Jn<sup>r</sup> Germond Patre Cults John Donald James Dowe James Prestonne Aleḡ Robertsonn Gawane Wishert Wm Ingīm Haře Roḡtson Sande Mechelsonn & David Reidheid cordonars yai & ilk ane of yame war cōvikit be ye sworne assiss aboun w<sup>3</sup>ytine for ye braking of cōmond ordinans & statutis of yis gud toun of ye warkmāschip in selling of insufficiēt schoine & mekill darrar yā ye statutis maid obefoir proportes aganes ye cōmond weill quharfor yai war & ilk ane of yai in aīciamēt of court to forbeir ī tȳ cūyng & amend as law & yat was geḡn for doḡ And becaus it was cōsideret be ye prowest ballies & cōsell yat ye ledd<sup>3</sup> is darrar nor it hed wont to be yai haf dispēsīt w<sup>3</sup> ye said craftismē and hes lycent yai to sell y<sup>3</sup> schoine ḡll yai be fory<sup>3</sup> awysit of



of ye prycis efter following yat is to say ye best dowbill solit schoine yai cā mak for men for xxviii d. at ye hiast uy<sup>19</sup> for xxvi d. or twa sh. efter ye qualite and quātite of ye p̄son yat byis & ye best singill solit schoine yai cā mak for xx d. & uy<sup>19</sup> for xviii d. & xvi d. The best doubill scholit for womē yai cā mak for xx d. xviii d. or xvi d. efter yeir qualite & quātite yat byis & yair singill scholit schoñ for xiiii d. xii d. & uy<sup>19</sup> for x d. If barnis schone w<sup>19</sup>in xii yeir ald for x d. uy<sup>19</sup> for viii d. or v d. efter ye eild & quātite of ye barne And yis act to remane induring ye touns will & quhat craftis- man y<sup>1</sup> braks ye samy ye rest of his wro<sup>1</sup> ledder to be escheitt & fory<sup>1</sup> to be punyst as law will.

## No. XXII.

12th December, 1544.

DAVID JAFFRAY against SYMSON TERVES, &amp;c.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Witlm Leslie of Balquhane  
John Rutherford  
Mr. Robert Lumsden  
John Gordon  
William Rolland

Patrick Forbes  
Gilb<sup>1</sup> Malisonn  
Patrick Rutherford  
Gilbert Tullidef  
Walter Leslie

Alex Chalmers  
Alex Gray junior  
David Kintor  
Andw Lowsonn  
John Lamb

The said day Symson Terves and Amorous Tailzo<sup>1</sup> are cōvikit be ye šorne assise aboun w<sup>19</sup>tin Maist Robert Lumisdale chancelair y<sup>19</sup>of for ye cumyng to David Jaffray's duelling houss one Sanct Nicholace day at evin at last was under silence of ny<sup>1</sup> at 12 hours of the ny<sup>1</sup> or y<sup>19</sup>by and seiking of ye said Alex for his grit skay<sup>1</sup> w<sup>1</sup> ane aix and stanis and casting of stanis at ye said Alex's houiss in grit nūmer and bluid drauin of ye said Alex's wife in grit quātite quharfor ya and ilk ane of yame is in ane am̄ciamēt of ye court to forber in tyme to cum and mend as law will and yat is gevin for dowme be ye mou<sup>1</sup> of Thomas Blair dēpst<sup>1</sup> of ye court for ye tȳ and ye mindis herof modifeit be ye said assise as eft followis That is to say ye said assise ordinis ye said Sȳson T<sup>1</sup>ves and Amorous Tailzo<sup>1</sup> cragis to be put instantlie in ye gowif and incōtinēt y<sup>19</sup>eft tane out agane and yane to remane still in ye tolbu<sup>1</sup> q̄ll Sonday nixt cūis and yane to cum to ye kirk and pas afor ye p̄cessionn sark alane afor ye hie mess w<sup>1</sup> ane candill of ane pound of wax in y<sup>1</sup> handis and eft ye p̄cessionn to offer ye said tua candillis to Sanct Nicholace wark and ask ye said Alex and his wif forgiffens and beseik ye bailzels and men of guid of ye toun to solist yame to forgiff yame and als to fynd caūn one Son- day or ya be takin out of pe tolbu<sup>1</sup> for ye touns unlawis.

## No. XXIII.

TRIAL of WILLIAM ANDERSON, for buying Wine from Strangers, and disobeying the Baillies.

Dies Martis 22d February, 1546.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

John Leslie of Balquhain  
Mr. Robert Lumsden  
William Rolland  
David Mar  
Alex Guthrie  
Mr. James Torrie

Pa<sup>1</sup> Rutherford  
Mr. John Fraser  
Alex Chalmers  
Gilbert Tulideff  
Thomas Hay  
Witlm Rolland

Alex Gray  
Walter Leslie  
Ja<sup>2</sup> Allardyce  
Tho<sup>2</sup> Scherar  
John Brabnar



The said day, the above assize, all in one voice, by John Leslie of Balquhain, their chancellor, convicted the said William for the wrongous braking of the acts and statutes, in buying of wine contrary thereto, and selling said wine, before the price was set thereupon by the baillies and council, and for the disobeying and breaking of the baillies' command, given to him thereanent; wherefor he is in amerciment of the court to forbear in time to come, and mend as law will, and that is given for doom, by the mouth of James Pentland, dempster of court, for the time; and further, it is found and delivered by the said assize, all in one vote, the said John Lesly chancellor, that the haill four pots of wine, bought by the said William, for the time, and received by him and his customers, be sold, but not draw more than viii d. the pint, considering the profits thereof, and other reasonable causes moving them for the time.

## SENTENCE.

The baillies and council modified the unlaws to iiii lib. v s. iiii d. Scots money, viz. the surplus of his pot of wine which he took more for the same than 8d. the pint, and ordained the officer to pass and poind the said William's readiest goods for the same, and make penny thereof, and payment of the said L.4 5s. 8d. to the dean of guild, in the town's name, within eight days. And also declared and ordained the said William to desist, in time to come, from all buying of wine, and topping of wine, by himself, his wife, and servants, and all others in his name, while he obtains licence of new of the baillies and council, under the pain of escheating of the wine.

## No. XXIV.

*Dies Martis 22d May, 1548.*

Trial of ROBERT HOWESON and . . . . . HERVY.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Walter Cullane

Mr. Paik Rutherford

John Tulideff

Mr. John Fraser

Gilb<sup>t</sup> Malison

David Kintore

David Marr

Andw Loson

Ja<sup>o</sup> Walcar

Gilbert Menzies eld

John Chene

Andw Crawford

David Menzies

Thomas Branch

Walter Reitht

The said day Robert Howieson Walcar is cōvikit be ye sworn assise aboun w'ten for ye spilling of ye town's knok of ye tolbu<sup>t</sup> and als for ye stroublance of the guid town in making of insurrekcionis w<sup>t</sup> certane craftismen agains ye burgesses of ye said town and the feit men of weir And als . . . . . Hervy is ovikit be ye same forme assise for ye saying of injurious langage on ye men of guid of ye town and of ye feit men of weir and capitane y<sup>o</sup>f ilk ane of yame is in aint of ye court to forber in tȳ to cum and mend as law will and yat is gevin for dōum And ye said Howeson is ordinit to reforme and mend ye said knok be ye sy<sup>t</sup> of craftismen sa far as he hes skay't hir in ony sort And for ye offence done be him and Harvy to ye town ye assise ordinis yame bay<sup>t</sup> to cum one Sondag cum viii dais and gang sark alane bar fuit and bair leg afor ye p̄cession w<sup>t</sup> ane candill of wax of ane lib. wey<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>t</sup> handis ilk ane of yame And y<sup>a</sup>ft to ask ye provost and bailzies forgiffens one y<sup>t</sup> kneis in ye towns name And gif ere ony of yame omittis ony siclik in tymes cūying to be bornet on ye cheik and bānest ye town during ye towns will And eȳ of yame ordinit to find caūn herfor er yā dep<sup>t</sup> of ye tolbu<sup>t</sup>.



## No. XXV.

ROBERT ATKIN *against* JOHN TULLIDEFF.*Dies Veneris 3d August, 1548.*

My lord provost and baillies of this guid town of Aberdū onto y<sup>2</sup> m/ humilie meins and complains y<sup>2</sup> m/ servand Robert Atken indwellar and ny<sup>1</sup>bour of yes guid town That q<sup>1</sup> in ye mont of September ye yeir of God 1547 y<sup>19</sup> I was in the Quenis grace p<sup>1</sup>sente at the raid of Pinkincleucht w<sup>1</sup> u<sup>1</sup>is di<sup>1</sup>ss of this guid town And afor ye tyme of the passing to ye field y<sup>2</sup>of I gaif in keeping to my boye and fsvand for the time callit Alex<sup>1</sup> Vassy ane gray horss p<sup>1</sup>tenin to me worth xii m<sup>1</sup>k Scottis mone w<sup>2</sup> sadill bridall hors hern<sup>1</sup>ss and harnessing q<sup>1</sup>lk was wort<sup>1</sup> ane angell nobill till have been keipit to me q<sup>1</sup>ll my metin w<sup>1</sup> ye said boy againe and eft<sup>1</sup> ye . . . . . of the field forsaid Jōn Tullideff wrangously and agains the law tuik and intrometit w<sup>1</sup> my said horss and harnessing aboun w<sup>2</sup>ten and w<sup>1</sup>haldis ye same fra me to yis ho<sup>2</sup> to my grit damage and sky<sup>1</sup> Beseik and herefore y<sup>2</sup> m/ to compell ye said Jōn Tullideff to restoir and deli<sup>1</sup>v again to me my gray horss w<sup>1</sup> his bridill horss hernss sadill and bridill aboun als guid as y<sup>1</sup> war the tyme he intrometit y<sup>2</sup> w<sup>1</sup> or ellis pay y<sup>2</sup>for the souns aboun w<sup>1</sup>ten less or mair samekill as ye said Jōn will grant or I may sufficiently prief Togidd w<sup>1</sup> my expensis maid and to be made in ye p<sup>1</sup>ssuit hereof and xii d. for my horss laur yat I want eidilk day sensin conform to justice aquite and guid custom and this my pet<sup>1</sup>n. to have ye stren<sup>2</sup> of ane bor<sup>2</sup>.

The defender having failed to appear, was found in an amerciament to the court, for which an order was given to the officer of court to poind him. Next diet, he appeared, and denied the libel; but afterwards the baillies remitted the claim and action in debate to an assize of neighbours of the borough. On the 9th November, 1548, the jury, which consisted of the following persons, in presence of the provost and four baillies for the time, returned this verdict.

## NOMINA ASSISE.

Mr. Robert Lumsden  
Walter Cullane  
David Mar  
Gilbert Tullideff  
Thomas Nicholson  
Gilbert Collison

Mr. John Watson  
George Bisset  
Saunders Bisset  
Gilbert Molison  
John Balcromy  
Saunders Anderson

David Kintore  
John Molison  
Saunders Howeson  
Saunders Gray  
Thomas Anderson, yo<sup>2</sup>

The said day, it is founden and deliveret be ye sōrne assize aboun w<sup>1</sup>ten Maister Robert Lūsdē the chancelor ya<sup>1</sup> Jōn Tullideff sall deliv<sup>2</sup> and pay to Robert Atkin fourty f<sup>1</sup>s. Scotis mone for the gray hō intrometit w<sup>2</sup> ye day of the field of Pykinleucht and vi f<sup>1</sup>s. money forsaid for the said horss harnessing betwix yis and yowill next cūis and discharges ye remanent p<sup>1</sup>ce of ye said horss and harnessing for e<sup>1</sup>v and gif ye said horss hapens to be app<sup>2</sup>hended eftuart ye said Jōn to have him and right y<sup>2</sup>of.



## No. XXVI.

## TRIAL FOR DEFAMATION.

*Dies Veneris 24th May, 1549.*

## NOMINA ASSISE.

David Marr  
 Gilbert Molison  
 Gilbert Tullideff  
 Aleř Menzies  
 John Malison

John Cheyne  
 Andw Crawford  
 Patrick Gray  
 William Marr  
 John Peřkin

Andrew Losone  
 Thomas Pattonn  
 Aleř Ratray

The said day Mege Piper is ovikit be ye forme assize aboun wřten David Mar ye chancelar for the misřsoning of Janet Bly<sup>2</sup> řrfor sche is in ane amřtiament of the court to forber in tyme to cō and mend as law will and yat is given for doume be ye mo<sup>2</sup> of James Pentland demps<sup>2</sup> of the court for ye tyme and the mendis herof řtinuit to be modefeit be ye counsall and bailzies on Friday next com and ye řtys warnit y<sup>2</sup>to apud acta.

*Dies Veneris 31st May, 1549.*

The said day Mege Pip řlk was ovikit afor for ye misřsoning of Janet Bly<sup>2</sup> is ordenit be ye counsall to come on Friday next cūis in tyme of ye hie mess afor ye baillies w<sup>2</sup> ane candill of ane pund of wax in her hand and grant ye wordis said be her on ye said Janet untrew and revock ye same and ask ye said Janet fergifens and offer the candill to the haly bluid lighted and gif ere sche řmittis sicklik falt again to be banest ye toun during the bailzies will.

## No. XXVII.

*29th October, 1551.*

Hans Vickman, skipper of *Hans fysche* ship from Dantzick, who had been forced into the harbour of Aberdeen by stress of weather, being called before the magistrates in an action at the instance of the owners of his cargo, the question was remitted to the determination of a jury of fifteen persons. They accordingly, "all in one voice, found that he ought to transport the goods now being in the schip, pertaining to Michael Downy, and others, his partners, merchants of Dundee and St. Johnston, to the port and haven of Dundee, conform to the charter party, produced and recognosced before the jury, notwithstanding the reasons and defences alleged by the skipper, and his procurator, in the contrary thereof. Which deliverance the baillies charged him to fulfil, within eight days, wind and weather serving, and to find caution therefore, before leaving the court."

## No. XXVIII.

*12th February, 1553.*

Robert Paterson brought an action against John Durty, for payment of 8 merks, as the value of a brown horse which he hired to the latter to ride to Kincardine, with 1s. 6d. each day for the hire of



of the horse since Wednesday, 24th January, preceding. The defender stated, in defence of the action, that the horse was insufficient, and had died on the journey homeward. He argued, that it was against all reason that any man hiring a horse, which shortly died in his possession, should make restitution, without he was in fault. The cause was remitted to a jury of fifteen persons, who, after hearing the parties, and the depositions of several witnesses on the part of the pursuer, all in one voice found "that, in the month of January last, the defender hired the said horse from the pursuer to ride to Kincardine, worth 5 merks, 6s. 8d. Scots, without sickness or falt, shoed on all his four feet, which he promised to return within three days thereafter; and that it was sufficiently proven, by the defender's own deposition, that he had the horse farther than Kincardine, and therefore that he should restore the horse again to the pursuer, as good as he received him, or pay the foresaid value of him." The baillies accordingly ordained him to pay the money, within term of law, and found him liable in expenses.

## No. XXIX.

29th October, 1554.

## The BURGESSES against ARCLAYS.

John Arclay, cordoner, was tried before the provost and baillies, for forstalling, and using the privilege of a merchant and burgess of guild, in buying and selling salmond, rough hides and skins, and barking of leather. Malcom Arclay, cordoner, was, at the same time, tried for making of salmon and keeling, buying of rough hides, and barking of leather; and Gavin Wishart, Alex. Elshoner, John Gray, James Arclay, Richard Walker, and Alex. Jermod, cordoners, for buying of rough hides, and barking of leather. They were all convicted of their respective offences by the verdict of a jury, consisting of seventeen persons, fined by the court, and ordered to forbear in time coming.

## No. XXX.

Dies Lunæ 18th January, 1556.

## WILLIAM FRASER against ALEX. TOUGH, for Heirship Moveables of a Burgess, &amp;c.

My lord provost, &c. humbly means and complains we, William Fraser, son and heir to umq̃ Alexander Fraser, burgess of Aberdeen, who died in the field of Pinchincleucht, and Euphan Lowson, the relict of the said Alexander, upon Alexander Tough, dwelling in Craigern, being under your jurisdiction, in an town of justice, That where in the month of Sep̃r, or thereby, in the year of God 1547, the said Alex̃ intromitted with the goods and gear under written, pertaining to me, the said William, as heirship, by decease of my father—That is to say, a black cloak, begirt with velvet, the price thereof L.16—Item, a culverine, the price thereof L.5—Item, two English bows and a sheaff full of arrows, the price thereof L.4—Item, three sarks of Holland cloth, price thereof L.3—Item, a doublet of . . . . . price thereof L. . . —Item, a black fustean doublet, price thereof . . . . —Item, two pair of hose, of French black, price thereof L.5—Item, a gray horse, with harnessing, the price thereof 20 merks, and sicklike intromitted with twenty ells of linnen, the price of the ell 3 fs. and L.20 furth of the said Alexander's purse, pertaining to him, and now pertaining to me, the said Euphane, as executrix to my said umq̃ spouse. Which goods and gear  
above



above written were in the said umqt Alexander's possession immediately before his decease in the said field of Pinchincleu', and then intromitted with by the said Alex Tough. Wherefore, &c.

The baillies allowed a proof of the claim, and several witnesses being examined, the following judgment was pronounced:—

The court wards and shows for law, and it was given for doom, that Alexander Tough, in the month of September, or thereby, in the year 1547, intromitted with an black cloak, begirt with velvet, worth 8 merks—a culverine, worth 4 merks—and 15 ells of linnen cloth, worth 30 sh. pertaining to umqt Alexander Fraser, and now pertaining to his wife and bairns, thro' his decease.—Wherefore the baillies ordain the said Alexander, and Mr. Robert Lumsden, his surety, to restore the said gear, or the value thereof forsaid, to William Fraser, son and heir. and Euphan Lowson, the relict of the said Alexander, within term of law.

### No. XXXI.

3d July, 1557.

William Chalmers, litster, was tried before the provost and baillies, for *strublen* and striking Alex. Ogill; and in like manner for the *strublen*, striking, and mispersoning Mage King. He was convicted by the verdict of a jury of 15 persons, found liable in a fine to the court, and ordered to *forbear* in time coming. Thereafter, the provost and baillies ordained him to repair the injury in the following manner: to come on Sunday next, with a candle of one pound of wax in his hand, to the parish church of St. Nicholas, and in the quire thereof, in the time of the high mass, to sit down on his knees before the good men of the town, and ask the foresaid persons' pardon and forgiveness for the said offences, to revoke the injurious words said by him to the said Mage as false and untrue, and uttered by him *in anger and grief of suddenty*. If he committed such faults in time coming, he was to pay five merks to Saint Nicholas' wark, *unforgiven*.

### No. XXXII.

16th December, 1560.

The case of an average on a ship which had suffered damage by a storm in the bay of Aberdeen, having been brought before the baillies, was remitted to the determination of an assise of 17 persons. They found and delivered all in one voice, by their chancellor, That the whole goods on board Nicolas Rynart's ship, when she lay in the bay of Aberdeen during the storm, should, scott and lot, with the ship, or freight thereof, *in recompensation of the skaith* of the rigging of the ship, which was cutt in the storm for safety of the ship and goods: and in like manner, all the cut rigging, scott and lot, with the goods and merchandize being within the ship, and all other rigging and gear of the ship, cut and broken otherwise, to stand in the owners' hands, as follows, viz. the rigging and gear cut and lost for safety of the ship and goods, the great mast, the top-mast, with the shrouds, so much as was lost, the fore-mast, the fore-top-mast, the cross of the fore-sail, and shrouds of the fore-mast, so much as was lost, to be considered by four neutral men, who have experience in such matters.



## No. XXXIII.

4th May, 1561.

John Kelo, belman, was accused in judgment, before the provost and baillies, for passing throw the streets of the town with the hand-bell, and by open voice inviting the whole community, or so many of them as would convene, to repair to the wood to bring in summer upon the first Sunday of May, contravening thereby the acts and statutes of the queen and lords of council, apparently to raise tumult and discord betwixt the craftsmen and burgesses of guild, without any authority from the magistrates. In like manner, Alex. Burnett, *alias* Potter, was accused for passing through the town with a swesch (trumpet), for the same purpose. They confessed their having done so, but stated in their justification, that it was with no bad intention, being only conform to old custom, and by the command of John Grant, who was a burgess of guild. John Grant was also accused for giving these orders to the belman and swescher, which he confessed, but denied any intentional wrong. The whole being remitted to the consideration of an assise of 21 persons, they all in one voice, by the mouth of their chancellor, found that the pannels had done great wrong in committing the enormity, and referred the punishment to the court. The magistrates, on the same day, fined the pannels in the usual amerciament to the court; and ordained them to appear on Sunday next within the parish church, and there, immediately after the preaching, in presence of the congregation, to confess their offence as done through ignorance, and on their bare knees to ask God and the congregation forgiveness for the same.

## No. XXXIV.

23d February, 1561.

Gilbert Kyntoir, Alex. Robertson, and James Troup, being tacksmen of certain fishings of the water of Dee, complained by petition to the baillies, against Alex. Jaffray, baker, and Henrie Mathew, Indweller, stating, that Kyntoir was tacksman of three nets fishing of the Fords of Dee, and a half and a whole teind salmon fish of the whole cavill taken of the said fishing of the Fords, from the vigil of Saint Andrew to the feast of Lettermary day next; and Robertson and Troup, tacksmen of one whole net's fishing, each of the same water: That the complainers and Mathew had, upon the 13th of that month, with mutual consent, required Jaffray to come and cavil with them for his part of the said fishing, which he having refused to do, they had caused fairly and truly cavil the same by two notable cavillers, chosen by them; for the one cavil, Duncan Philp, and David Hay, fishers of the same, for the other cavil cast thereon, And by cavil, the first going on of the said water and fishing fell to the complainers, and of the common use and custom yearly observed on the water of Dee, the tacksman having two or three whole nets fishing, with the haill teinds of the same, may cavil yearly, and cavils the whole fishing, with one or two fishers of the same, having one net or two, if the remanent fishers refused or would not cavil, and thus Kyntoir having three whole nets fishing, with the whole teind salmon of the cavil of the Fords, cavilled the whole water and fishing, in manner already stated, and conform to his first cavil and first ongoing of the said fishing. That, on the 14th instant, Kyntoir being fishing on the gart of the water, with Robertson and Troup, Jaffray and Mathew, with their accomplices, to the number of thirty persons, armed with sword and knapsaw, came to the Fords, when they were on the gart, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, by force,



force, entered, with nets and cobbles, the water in their ongoing, and fished the same, thereby dispossessing them of their right. The case was remitted to the knowledge of an assise, consisting of fifteen persons, who found, by a plurality of votes, by the mouth of their chancellor, "that the possessors or occupiers, by reason of the tack of two half nets fishing, of whatsoever water pertaining to the town, convened together, may lawfullie cavill ye remanent neighbours of any one fishing, they being lawfully required previously, upon three days warning, to come and cavill, whether they consent thereto, or not; and found that Jaffray and Mathew had done wrong to the complainers in molesting and troubling them in their possession and fishing, as they had begun to fish conform to the order and cavils casten; and ordained the defenders to desist and cease from troubling them in future."

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FINIS.

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# CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS,

BY THE AUTHOR.

## VOL. II.

- PAGE 6, Note, line 31, *for venerendum, read reverendum*  
 ..... 10, Note, ... 6, *for tonitu, read tonitru*  
 ..... 16, line 13, *for Foords, read Fords*  
 ..... 18, ... 10 and 15, *for and an obit, read and for an obit*  
 ..... 22, ... 21, Note at Methlic—This Patrick Gordon was the ancestor of the Earl of Aberdeen  
 ... .. 24, ... 8, Note at Alexander Reid of Pitfoddels—This was an ancient family, whose estate and castle were situated on the west precincts of the town. Alexander Reid, who filled the office of chief magistrate of Aberdeen for the years 1492 and 1493, having died in the year 1506, without male issue, his estate devolved on an only daughter, who married Menzies of Maryculter. The ancestor of Menzies had come from Perthshire in the beginning of the fifteenth century; and, after the accession of the estate of Pitfoddels to the family, it was afterwards distinguished by that title. It is now represented by John Menzies, Esq. who is the only surviving male descendant of this ancient family, and continues in the possession of the estate and title of Pitfoddels.—  
 [MS. Advocates' Library, &c.]  
 ..... 24, line 12, *for mant, read ment*  
 ..... 27, ... 13, *for he, read Provost Menzies*  
 ..... 35, ... 22, *for on Saint Ninian's, read of Saint Ninian's*  
 ..... 39, ... 23, *for 1549, read 1539*  
 ..... 42, ... 25, *for four, read five*  
 ..... 43, ... 1, *for three, read four*  
 ..... 48, last line, *for with, read and*  
 ... .. 53, line 24, *for accomplished, read obtained*  
 ..... 58—In the year 1264, the chaplain of Saint Ninian's had an annual salary from government of five merks, which was paid to him by Andrew de Garuiach, sheriff of the county, and allowed in his accounts.—[Chamberlain's Accounts.]  
 ..... 59, line 13, *before ground, add the—lines 71, 73, 76, Note at the foot, for Archives of Marischal college, read MS. taken from the*  
 ..... 91, ... 16, *for James Hadden, Esq. read George Douglas, Esq.*  
 ..... 93, ... 12, *for inter, read intra*  
 ..... 108, ... 21, *for illuminated, read illumined*  
 ..... 122, ... 8, Note—"birrete," is Gaelic for a mitre



PAGE 126, line 18, *for complimentary, read complimental*

..... 149, ... 23, *add*—The late Alexander Cuthbert, Esq. also presented L.2000 to the hospital

..... 153, ... 19, *for on, read to*

..... 178, ... 9, *for popish, read catholic*

..... 198—In the reign of James I. it would appear, that Aberdeen had not only carried on a considerable trade in the exportation of wool and fells, but the manufacture of woollen cloth, comparatively to a considerable extent. In the accounts of Thomas Rowle and Thomas de Camera, collectors of the customs for the year 1434, presented to the Great Chamberlain, we find the following articles:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |   |       |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|----|----|
| Item oñant <sup>9</sup> de custuma triginta lasta <sup>7</sup> quīq <sup>9</sup> saccor <sup>7</sup> duodecī petrar <sup>7</sup> cū dimidia lane carcat <sup>9</sup><br>in trib <sup>9</sup> nauib <sup>9</sup> apud Portum de Futy per tempus computi | - | L.407 | 7  | 2½ |
| — de custuma 1534 pelliū lanuta <sup>7</sup> carcat ut supra                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | 10    | 3  | 9½ |
| — octo lasta <sup>7</sup> 19 dacra <sup>7</sup> et octo corio <sup>7</sup> carcat ut supra                                                                                                                                                             | - | 23    | 19 | 6  |

*From this account the following deductions are made:—*

Allocat<sup>9</sup> computātib<sup>9</sup> p feod<sup>9</sup> suis - - - L.7 7 2

Et tronatori et numatori pelliū et p nouis statīs et cathenis pōd'um &c. - 2 12 1½

Et allocat<sup>9</sup> computātib<sup>9</sup> pro quīq<sup>9</sup> last<sup>9</sup> et quīq<sup>9</sup> barellib<sup>9</sup> de Hambruch salmonum  
libat<sup>9</sup> Thome Muktoun fuitori Thome bernwelle anglici de Londoniis de mā-  
dato Reg<sup>9</sup> de quib<sup>9</sup> decē et octo barellia erāt delibat<sup>9</sup> Dñe Ducisse Clarēsie  
ex dono Reg<sup>9</sup> et alia duo ad pñtād Londoniis p Marioriā de Nortoun - 153 4 0

Et pro nouē pipis vini gasconii empt<sup>9</sup> p computātem - 84 0 0

Computum Wiłmi Cadiou customarii pañi lanei burgi de Abreden 10<sup>o</sup> die mēb<sup>9</sup>  
Junii 1434

Item oñat se de custuma pañi lanei exportat<sup>9</sup> de regno p diūsos mīcatores p tēpus  
puti - - - 4 16 1

Et p custumā 60<sup>o</sup> lastar<sup>9</sup> et quatuor barrellar<sup>9</sup> magnar<sup>9</sup> salmoñ sal<sup>9</sup> i quīq<sup>9</sup> na-  
uib<sup>9</sup> apd portū de Abreden - 181 0 0

Et de custuma octo lastar<sup>9</sup> et uni<sup>9</sup> barell<sup>9</sup> de grils - 12 2 6

PAGE 200, line 23, *for John, read Stephen*

..... 220, ... 3, *after traffickers, add within the borough*

..... 225, ... 19, *for and is therefore, read and therefore they are*

..... 238, ... 9, *for 1681, read 1641*

..... 247, Note, line 7, *for your, read yair*

..... 256, Note—Sheriff Court.—The first sheriff of the county, whom we find, is in the year 1264.  
Andreas de Garuiach, sheriff, accounts to the Great Chamberlain of Scotland for the  
following revenues, payable to the crown:—

Item, per Thanum de Aberdene, xii lib.

Item, per Thanum Kintore, xvii lib. xiii s. iiii d.

Item, de Lucris Viscomitis preter decimam Episcopi Abredonensis, que est xxxvii s. ix d. et ob.  
xvii lib. xii d. et ob.

Item, per Lucra Justiciarii preter decimam dicti Episcopi Aberdonensis que est xiii s. viii d. c.  
et xiiii solidos.

G. de Maleuyll quondam Vicecomes—1290 Willielmus de Meldrum.—[Chamberlain's Ac-  
counts.]



PAGE 259, Note at Head Courts:—List of the Spiritual and Great Temporal Barons, and Freeholders, that were obliged to give suit and presence at the three Head Courts held yearly by the Sheriff of Aberdeen, as they stood in the roll on the 3d of October, 1598; and also of those in the year 1690.

## SPIRITUAL BARONS.

The Archbishop of St. Andrew's—for his lands of Keig and Monymusk  
 The Bishop of Aberdeen—for his lands of Brass, Murthill, Tullinessel, Clat, Rayne, and Daviot  
 The Abbot of Aberbrothock—for his lands of Tarves  
 ——— of Kinloss—for his lands of Ellone  
 ——— of Lindores—for his lands of Fintray and Wranghame  
 The Prior of Monymusk  
 Minister of the Trinity Friars of Aberdeen—for the lands of Ferryhill  
 The Rector of Kincardine—for the lands of O'Neil

## GREAT TEMPORAL BARONS.

The Earl of Erroll—for the barony of Slains  
 ——— Marischal—for his barony of Aden, Skene, and Forrest  
 ——— Mar—for the earldom of Mar and barony of Kellie  
 ——— Athol—for his lands of Lathers  
 ——— Buchan—for his lands of Glendowachie, Grandhome, and Allatheine  
 Lord Forbes  
 ——— Elphinstoun—for the lands of Kildrymmies  
 ——— Glames—for his barony of Belhelvie, Ardendrett, Courtestonne, Drumgowane, and Col-  
 listonne  
 ——— Sinclair—for the barony of Newburgh  
 ——— Urquhart—for the lands of Fyvie

## FREEHOLDERS.

| A.                      | B.                      |                           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Gordon of Abirzeldie    | Auchinleck of Balgownie | Forbes of Brux            |
| - - of Ardmurdocht      | Erskine of Balhagarty   | Forbes of Byth            |
| Ogilvie of Ardoyne      | - - of Balmaid          |                           |
| - - of Arduffire        | - - of Balnacraig       | C.                        |
| Cheyne of Arnage        | Leslie of Balquhane     | Kennedy of Carmuck        |
| Duguid of Auchinhuiff   | Mowat of Balquholly     | Burnett of Cairneys       |
| Ogilvie of Auchlevin    | Forbes of Bairnis       | Johnston of Caskieben     |
| - - of Auchlossin       | Seton of Barra          | Gordon of Cluny           |
| Buchan of Auchmacoy     | Seton of Barrache       | - - of Crimond            |
| Skene of Auchtereirnan  | - - of Beltie           | Abernethie of Comaligie   |
| Coutts of Auchtercoull  | Forbes of Blackfuird    | - - of Corss              |
| - - of Auchterellon     | - - of Blackhall        | Gordon of Craig           |
| Dempster of Auchterless | Spence of Boddome       | Urquhart of Craig Fintray |
| Gordon of Avachie       | - - of Brakay           | Forbes of Craigievar      |
|                         |                         | - - of Craigour           |



|                            |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gordon of Crichtie         | J.                         | Seton of Pitmedden       |
| Cumine of Culter           | - - of Johnseys            | Forbes of Pitsligo       |
| Chalmers of Cultis         | K.                         | Fraser of Philorth       |
| Menzies of Cultis          | - - of Kemnays             |                          |
| - - of Cunzie Pitquhinstie | Gordon of Kennedy          | R.                       |
| Lumsden of Cushney         | Gordon of Kincaigie        | Cheyne of Ranestoune     |
|                            | - - of Kinnaird            | - - of Rattrey           |
| D.                         | Gordon of Knockespak       | - - of Rothybrisben      |
| - - of Delgatie            |                            | - - of Ruthven           |
| Irvine of Drum             | L.                         | - - of Ruthvens          |
| - - of Drumbreck           | - - of Latheris            |                          |
| - - of Drumquhendill       | - - of Lenturk             | S.                       |
| - - of Dunlugas            | - - of Leslie              | - - of Saphoch and Syde  |
|                            | Gordon of Lesmoir          | Seton of Schethin        |
| E.                         | Bisset of Lessendrum       | Gray of Schewes          |
| - - of Echt                | - - of Lethinty            | Skene of Skene           |
| - - of Edingairauche       | - - of Lumphanan           | - - of Stanewood         |
| Cheyne of Esslemont        | - - of Lytilfolla          | Fraser of Strichen       |
|                            |                            | - - of Selbie            |
| F.                         | M.                         |                          |
| - - of Fischerie           | Lumsden of Maidlair        | T.                       |
| Turing of Foveran          | - - of Maynie              | - - of Thanestoune       |
| Crichton of Frendraught    | Seton of Meldrum           | - - of Tilligounie       |
| Wood of Fynnersie          | Hay of Middletown          | Forbes of Tolquhone      |
|                            | Ogilvie of Moncoffer       | Barclay of Towie Barclay |
| G.                         | Gordon of Monycabok        | Forbes of Towie Forbes   |
| - - of Garnastoun          | Urquhart of Muireisk       | - - of Towie Ryland      |
| Burnett of Gask            |                            | Hunter of Tullihaiكية    |
| Menzies of Gilcomstone     | N.                         |                          |
| Strachan of Glenkindy      | Gray of Newton Schewes     | U.                       |
|                            |                            | Forbes of Udach          |
| H.                         | O.                         | Udny of Udny             |
| Gordon of Haddoch & Meth-  | Annand of Orchartown       |                          |
| lick                       |                            | V.                       |
| Gordon of Hallhead         | P.                         | - - of Vauss Birnes      |
| Leith of Harthill          | - - of Park of Cremond     |                          |
|                            | Leslie of Pitcappil        | W.                       |
| I.                         | Menzies of Pitfoddels      | Leslie of Wardes         |
| Meldrum of Iden            | Innes of Pitfour           | Skene of Wastercross     |
| Grant of Innerernan        | Gordon of Pitlurg and Kin- | Forbes of Watertown      |
|                            | mundy                      |                          |

Roll of the Spiritual and Great Temporal Barons and Freeholders, on the 8th of October, 1690.

#### SPIRITUAL BARONS.

The Archbishop of Saint Andrew's  
The Abbot of Aberbrothoc

The Abbot of Lindores  
The Abbot of Kinloss

The



The Prior of Monymusk  
The Rector of Kincardine  
The Rector of Oyne

The Rector of Kinkell  
The Rector of Auchterless  
The Minister of the Trinity friars, Aberdeen

## GREAT TEMPORAL BARONS.

The Duke of Hamilton—for feu-duties in  
the parish of Fyvie

The Duke of Gordon—for his lands

The Earl of Erroll

—— Marischal

—— of Marr

—— of Buchan

—— of Dumfermline

—— of Panmuire

—— of Aboyne

The Earl of Kintore

—— of Aberdeen

Viscount Frendraught

Lord Forbes

—— Saltoun

—— Elphinstone

—— Pitsligo

—— Fraser

—— Oliphant

## FREEHOLDERS.

## A.

Gordon of Abergeldie

Cuming of Allathen

Ross of Arnage

Duguid of Auchinhuiff

Lumsden of Auchinleck

Ross of Auchlossin

Buchan of Auchmacoy

Baird of Auchmedden

Barclay of Auchredie

Cuming of Auchry

Gordon of Auchterellon

Leslie of Auquhorsk

Keith of Auquhorsk

Gordon of Avochie

## B.

Gordon of Badenscott

Ferguson of Badyfurrow

Chalmers of Balbithan

—— of Balhagartie

Forbes of Ballogie

Gray of Balgownie

Chalmers of Balnacraig

Reid of Barra

Leslie of Balquhane

Mowat of Balquholly

Irvine of Beltie

Forbes of Blackford

Smith of Blairdaff

Innes of Blairtown

Cuming of Birnes

Logie of Boddom

Morison of Bognie

Anderson of Bourty

—— of Boyndly

Forbes of Brux

Leslie of Bythe

Forbes of Balfluig

## C.

Davidson of Cairnbrogie

Fraser of Cairnbulg

Leith of Carden

Fraser of Coburty

Gordon of Cocklarachie

Hamilton of Cowbairdie

—— of Corse

Gordon of Craig

Leith of Craighall

Forbes of Craigievar

—— of Craigmile

Grant of Crichtie

Keith of Crichtie

Hay of Crimondmogate

Cuming of Culter

Irvine of Cults

Lindsay of Culsh

Forbes of Cursindae

## D.

Rolland of Disblair

Skene of Dyce

Irvine of Drum

Fraser of Durris

## E.

Edie of Easter Echt

Burnett of Elrick

## F.

Forbes of Foveran

## G.

Ririe of Gask

Gordon of Gight

Keith of Glasgowego

Gordon of Glenbucket

Strachan of Glenkindie

Paton of Grandhome

## H.

Leith of Harthill

## I.

Leslie of Iden

Ross of Inch



Fraser of Inverallochie  
Farquharson of Invercauld  
Gordon of Inverebry  
Smith of Inveramsay

## K.

Burnett of Kemnays  
Guthrie of King Edward  
Paton of Kinaldy  
Garioch of Kinstair  
Gordon of Kirkhill

## L.

Irvine of Learnie  
Ramsay of Latheris  
Gordon of Law  
- - of Leslie  
Burnett of Leys  
Gordon of Lesmoir  
Bisset of Lessendrum  
Spence of Lethinty  
Elphinston of Logiedurno  
Leslie of Lyttlefolla

## M.

Ker of Maynie  
Urquhart of Meldrum  
Elphinston of Melgum  
Russel of Moncoffer  
- - of Monymusk

Brodie of Muiresk

## N.

Gordon of Netherboddum  
Gregory of Netherdale

Ædie of Newark  
Leith of Newlands  
Leith of New Leslie  
Davidson of Newton  
Udny of Newtile

## P.

- - of Park of Crimond  
Leslie of Pitcaple  
Menzies of Pitfoddels  
Innes of Pitfour  
Gordon of Pitlurg  
Seton of Pitmedden  
Horn of Pitmedden  
Cuming of Pitullie  
Maitland of Pittrichie

## R.

- - of Ranestoun  
- - of Rosehill  
Gordon of Rothnachie

## S.

Gordon of Sheelagreen  
- - of Shivas

Skene of Skene  
Moir of Stoneywood  
Fraser of Strichen  
Paton of Swellend

## T.

- - of Terpersie  
Meldrum of Templand  
Forbes of Thorntown  
Simpson of Thorntown  
Clerk of Tillicorthie  
- - of Tilliegownie  
Davidson of Tilliemorgan  
Forbes of Tolquhone  
Leith of Torries  
Barclay of Towie  
- - of Tyrie

## U.

Simpson of Udach  
Udny of Udny

## W.

Gerard of Walkerhill  
Forbes of Watertown  
Skene of Wester Fintray  
Farquharson of Westertown  
Leith of Whitehaugh  
Anderson of Westertown

PAGE 259, line 2d from the foot—Note at commissioner :—In the time of the parliament of Scotland, the commissioners of shires were usually elected annually. Those qualified to vote, or to be chosen members of the general council of the nation, were required to be possessed of the property or superiority of a *fourty shillings* land of old extent, holden of the king or prince ; or where the extent did not appear, of lands worth *four hundred pounds* Scottish money of valued rent, holding of his majesty, as king or prince.

The following is the act of election of two commissioners for the county of Aberdeen, in the year 1616, extracted from the Records of the Sheriff Court. It is presented as being the earliest election appearing in these records :—

Curia capitalis vicecomitatus de Abdn tenta in pretorio eiusdem primo die mensis Octobris año dñi millesimo sexcentesimo decimo sexto per nobilem et prepotentem Dim Georgium Marchionem de Huntlie Comitem de Enzie Dim Gordonn et Badzenoch, &c. vicecomitem principalem de Abdn et Jacobū Gordonne de Knockespak vicecomit Deputat dicti vicecomitatus pro tribunali seden sectis vocatis in curia legitime inchoata et affirmata.

The



The said day, the barrownis and frieholders underw<sup>2</sup>ten being convenit within the tolbuthe of A<sup>5</sup>d at this court as the heid Michaelmas court according to the ordinance of the act of p<sup>l</sup>liament maid anent the electing cōmissioners of small barrownis and freeholders to haif woit in p<sup>l</sup>liament, viz.—

Ale<sup>x</sup>r Irving of Drum  
Jōn Urquhart of Craigfintray  
Ale<sup>x</sup>r Gordonne of Cluny  
W<sup>m</sup> Forbes of Tolquhone  
Jōn Setonne of Meldrum

Magnus Mowat of Boquhollie  
John Leslie of Wardes  
Mr Jōn Cheyne of Arnage  
John Forbes of Brux  
Johne Leslie of Pitcappill

George Johnstone of yat ilk  
Pā Gordonne of Kincraigie  
Jōn Erskine of Balhagartie  
Ale<sup>x</sup> Skene of that ilk  
Jōn Gordonne of Craige

James Gordonne of Knockespak  
Ale<sup>x</sup> Cūming of Cultir  
Mr George Settone of Barra  
Jōn Forbes of Gask  
Jōn Gordonne of Awachie

Thomas Meldrum of Iden  
Rōt Cowtis of Auchterellon

Quha electit and chusit Johne Leslie fiar of Balquhān and ye said Mr Johne Cheyne of Arnage y<sup>r</sup> cōmissionars cōjūctlie for keiping of p<sup>l</sup>liamentis and uyers his mā ġnall conventionis that sall happen to be before ye nixt Michaelmas court

On the 10th of July, 1818, James Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour was re-elected representative for the county of Aberdeen in the imperial parliament of Britain, having filled that station since the year 1790, when he was first elected member for the shire

PAGE 292, *add* Note—The weekly markets of the borough are, by the charter of Charles I. ordered to be held upon Wednesday and Saturday ; but by the act of parliament, Charles II. p. 1. session iii. c. 19. 1663, all the royal boroughs are prohibited from keeping any markets on Monday and Saturday, under the pain of 100 merks. In consequence of this statute, the usual market day has ever since been held on Friday ; but this act does not extend to fleshers, who, by the same law, may hold their markets on the former days.

PAGE 304, lines 2d, 12th, and 18th, *for* borough, *read* town

..... 324, Note, line 4, *for* Caldees, *read* Culdees

.... 337, line 31, *for* Drumblane, *read* Dunblane

..... 351, ... 27, *for* illuminated, *read* illumined

..... 373 Note, line 9, *for* nudor, *read* pudor

..... 382, ... 30, *for* also, *read* in the year 1767

..... 383, ... 2, *dele* professor

..... 386, line 28, *after* rationale *dele* comma, and *for* or, *read* of

..... 387, ... 23, *after* hydrostatics, *add* pneumatics, optics, electricity—line 24, *after* magnetism, *add* astronomy







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ABERDEEN:

Printed by D. CHALMERS & Co.

Adelphi Court.



















Kennedy, William

Annals of Aberdeen from the Reign of King William the Lion, to the end of  
the Year 1818 with an account of the city, cathedral, and university of  
Old Aberdeen  
Bd.: 2

London (1818)

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urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10225208-7